French Republicanism is permeating all its institutions. The Government, accustomed to monarchical powers, is often guilty of despotic acts, and queer, incongruous compromises between the old monarchical practices and the new republican principles; but the people and rulers are rapidly yielding to the logic of their republican doctrines, and are applying them to local governments and all their social institutions. An illustration was given in the recent pedagogic conference, the membership of which was composed entirely of delegates elected in the proportion of two members for each department by all the resident primary teachers. French Republicanism concedes the rights of women to representation in such bodies, and so a large number of women were elected as delegates, and a woman, a skillful primary teacher from Algeria, was made President of the infant school section, and won special commendation of the Ministry of Public Instruction for the excellence of the report she sent in.

Notwithstanding the report of the Text-book Committee of the Chicago Board of Education, recommending the ejection of Robinson’s “Elements of Arithmetic, Oral and Written,” from the public schools, a desperate effort has been made, and will be continued up to the last moment, to induce the Board to retain it. The publisher’s agent has so long had his own way in the matter of choosing text-books for this great city, that it is hard for him to see one of his pets turned from the very fold in which it was conceived to make way for another. There it has served to fleece the school children to line the publisher’s pockets until the latter have come to regard it as almost a crime for the Board to turn it out. Did they not publish this book for these very schools? Why, yes, it says so in the introduction! “It has been prepared especially for the children in the third and fourth grades of the public schools of the city of Chicago, and in accordance with an outline furnished by the superintendents of these schools and the Text-book Committee of the Board of Education.” This is a fact; but Superintendent Howland was not at the helm then. He is not one of “the superintendents” referred to. Neither are all the members of the Text-book Committee the same as then. The fact is the book is impracticable, and the teachers, not being able to do satisfactory work with it, wish to pitch it out the window, and they have a right to be gratified, considering how long they have put up with the nuisance.

Let us see what sort of a book the publishers and their indefatigable agent would persist in inflicting upon the teachers and school children of this city. Barring a few ill-constructed sentences out of the eight, the introduction is a fine piece of rhetoric. It is powerfully persuasive. From this we have already learned, in the sentence above quoted, that the book is designed for third and fourth grade pupils. In the next sentence we are assured that it is so compiled as “to compel the pupil at every step to apply his knowledge to the affairs of every day life, and thus to make it more practical than any other similar (?) book before the public.” To show how perfectly this grand desideratum in an arithmetic has been attained, turn to page 36, example 13, where the third grade pupil is required to “find the product of the numbers from 4 to 15, inclusive,” and express the answer in Roman numerals. If our multiplication is correct,
the product, expressed in Arabic numbers, is 219,945,728,000.

Sit down, gentle reader, and with only the following rules to
guide you, comply with the author's requirements. You may be
a little rusty—although you should be ashamed to confess it,
since you have the assurance of the author and publishers that
in this, you are only asked "to apply your knowledge to one of
the questions of every day life," but we give you the author's
rules, nevertheless:

"Roman Notation—This method employs seven capital letters
to represent numbers:

\[ L, V, X, C, D, M. \]

Repeating a letter repeats its value. When a letter is placed after
one of greater value its value is to be added to that of the greater.
When a letter is placed before one of greater value its value is
taken from that of the greater. When a letter of any value is
placed between two letters, each of greater value, its value is to
be taken from the united value of the other two.

Rake up all your old Latin grammars to supplement these
rules; for you have such a number to write as the Romans them-
selves, seldom if ever wrote—(certainly never wrote in "the
affairs of every day life"). You may be thirty years of age; we
will neither require you to reveal your age nor handicap you on
account of your seniority compared with the eight or nine year
old pupils of the Chicago third grade. Make use of all your
normal school training, and if you are a university graduate, so
much the better. All we require is the answer to this problem
expressed in Roman numerals. Don't be discouraged because
some of the Chicago third grade teachers, and a few of the prin-
cipals cannot do it, or are afraid after "'tis done" that it may
not be done as the Romans would have done it—seeing that
Latin scholars are not agreed in these matters. Only do it, and
you shall have a chrono.

Example 42. page 143, is another illustration of the eminently
practical character of the problems proposed in this book, and
their marvelous adaptability to children of tender years. It re-
quires only eleven processes to complete its solution, with pow-
ers of analysis worthy of a juvenile Newton or La Place.

The book is a jumble. It has no gradation. Many of the
most difficult examples are huddled in with the simple problems
of the first half of the work, which, professionally designed for
the third and fourth grades, is replete with examples only suitable
for sixth, seventh, and even eighth grade pupils. Many of
the definitions are muddy; nearly all of them are repeated in the
back of the book in different language; if in one instance they
are clear and logically correct, in the other they are seldom as
good.

The teachers are praying to be delivered from this arith-
matical hodge-podge. "The Educational Weekly only faintly
echoes their criticisms and petitions." Let the Board of Educa-
tion show mercy.

It might be well, also, before changing to an untried grammar,
to ask Editor Stone to have his proof-reader correct its punctu-
ation. He should also, if possible, lend the publishers a little
of his acknowledged editorial skill in the reconstruction of its
sentences, and remodeling of a few of its definitions to render
them logically sound. If Whately is to be believed, it does not
follow because a sheep is a quadraped, that, therefore, every
quadraped is a sheep. Definitions of this species are out of
place in a school grammar.

One word before we come to a full stop. We are not waging
war with publishers, but with only such textbooks as cannot be
used with profit in the schools. We advocate changes of text-
books only when good reasons can be given. There are ex-
cellent publications by the publishers of Robinson's Elementary
Arithmetic, now in use in our public schools, which we should
regret to see exchanged for any others. We should oppose any
such change.

That is no reason, however, why the publishers should force
this obnoxious arithmetic or Swinton's disjointed historical
plagiarisms upon protesting teachers.

The editor of the Practical Teacher says, that in a Bloom-
ton, Ill., school-room he heard "half-a-dozen pupils reading
aloud at once, each from a different article, and the teacher
claimed that she was doing economical and advantageous work."
He does not quite approve this practice. Not that this particular
teacher did not succeed—well in it—at least he does not say that
she did not succeed—but he fears others might not. He says:
"Perhaps she was" [doing economical and advantageous work],
"but so few have the executive ability and the discriminating
ear to watch such work that we would not advise its general
adoption."

It seems to us that it is very probable she was doing the
children excellent service, as, undoubtedly, one of the most
grevious faults of most public schools is the slowness with
which scholars learn to read, because of the brief opportunities
given to each pupil for exercise in the class.

Practical work is essential to the acquisition of the art
of reading, and for want of time to exercise pupils in "sight read-
ing" sufficiently, they are retarded in all their studies. The
Bloomington schools are under the superintendence of one of
the most skilful educators in the State, and have made a gen-
eral reputation for excellence; so that it is quite evident this
practice would not be allowed unless good results have followed.
Of course there are limits beyond which it would not be wise to
carry it; but it is entirely possible for an attentive teacher to listen
to a half dozen pupils reading all at the same time, and detect
mispronunciations, faulty modulation, and other errors to be
corrected. This part of the instructor's work could not be done
under such circumstances so thoroughly as when listening to
only one pupil at a time, but it could be done sufficiently well
to make the readers careful, while the chief purpose of such a
plan—the giving each pupil six times as much exercise in read-
ing—would be attained. We have often said: first teach children
to read with ease and rapidity and you lighten the mechanical
labor of all their other studies, so that they advance with much
greater speed and pleasure. Of course it is not the practice at
Bloomington to dispense entirely with the individual method
of teaching reading. This species of polyphonic reading is but
a preparation for the ordinary school exercise, and an excellent
preparation it must be.

AMONG THE GIRLS.

MAUD MIRROR.

How shall I win the confidence and cordial liking of the girls?
is the question of many young teachers. There are so many
different circumstances surrounding each teacher, as well as all
varieties of characters, that it would be hard to give any rule
that would apply equally to all. One thing, though, that each
does not wish to be followed is the old adage, "make haste slowly."

Do not think you can do it all in one week. When a teacher
comes for the first time, everything is new to her, and she is new
to the scholars, and of course they look at her with doubt, not knowing whether she will prove a friend or not. Then be content to go slowly. Let them understand that you are their friend, and that you have confidence in them. Trust children, either boys or girls, and they are more than likely to be worthy of that trust, when, if you expressed a doubt, they would be almost sure to make that doubt a certainty. Then find some way to let the girls help you. For the average girl, this is the quickest way to make a friend of her. It is much easier to do a favor for a comparative stranger than to accept one, but be careful to make this service one that she can really do, as well, or almost as well, as you could for yourself. School girls have quick eyes, and if you ask their help for something they know little about, and it takes all your time to show them, they are apt to think you have some motive in view. If the teacher has a number of things to carry home and asks one of the girls if she can and will go with her to help carry them, she has a splendid opportunity to make a true friend of that girl, if she can come right down and forget the teacher entirely. Don’t ask blunt questions, but tell her pleasant little things about yourself and your home, then she will tell you about hers and probably more fully, and you will get better insight into her character than in a year in the school-room. Then, if there is some little thing she knows about, ask her opinion and advice; take her up to your room and show her one of your favorite things, and this will be won. Then find some way to make that girl help. The committee examined about 2,000 pairs of eyes. The conditions of those examined who had proved better than was expected by the committee. The cases of impaired sight ranged from 25 per cent. among the smaller children to 40 per cent. among the older scholars. The average of diseased eyes range correspondingly from 30 to 60 per cent. The instances where any blame attached to the Board of Education or their sectional boards, for want of care for the eyes of the children were only two, one of which was the case of the primary practicing class in the Normal school. The room is lighted by one large western window, which, owing to the position of the desks and the master’s table, the children are obliged to face.—Scientific American.

GEOGRAPHY GAMES.

Two leaders are chosen, who each select in turn until all the players are taken, and are formed in two lines facing each other, a chair for each being placed behind him. The leader on one side calls out some letter, and says “Sea,” or mentions some other body of water. The leader on the other side immediately names one beginning with the letter, and each one on his side gives another in rapid succession. If there is a pause, the leader on the other side asks, “Next?”, and calls “Next!” The leader on the other side asks him, and the one who miss his seat. If a mistake is made by giving the wrong name to the piece of water called for, as by calling a river by the name of a sea or an island, or by giving the wrong letter as its first one, and it is not corrected by some member of the same side before the leader of the opposite side calls out “Miss,” then all of side No. 2 must take their seats, which counts two for side No. 1.

The leader of side No. 2 requests all of his side to again stand in line with the exception of those who missed, and calls out some piece of land, as mountain, state, county, etc., and a letter, which is the opposite side answer in the same way, and if every one succeeds in answering to the call, and each one gives a correct reply, they score three for their own side. The game is won by the side that first scores ten; and as all who have missed must keep their seats until the end of the play, they have abundant opportunity for laughing at the mistakes which are made by their friends. If it should happen that the leader of one side has no one to call upon to stand by line, he is obliged to answer alone; and if he also fails, the victory belongs to the other side, even if they have not scored ten.

Another game of geography is played by each person taking pencil and paper, and in a given time—say five minutes—writing as many geographical names, beginning with a certain letter, as he can remember. When “time” is called, a player reads his list and any name that has not been written by him, counts as many for him as there are players besides himself. Each then
reads his list in turn, and the one who scores the greatest number, when all have read, wins the game. If during the reading any name is challenged, and the writer is unable to describe it, if it be a river, sea, bay, etc., or locate it if it is a city, town or continent, every other player counts one. — Harper’s Young People.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mrs. Garfield has been free from fever for several days, and is rapidly convalescing. It is not a bad sign that the citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., held an enthusiastic meeting to arrange for the entertainment of the Army of the Cumberland, which will meet there September 21 and 22.

Count de Lesseps proposes to give Greece a ship canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, connecting the Gulf of Corinth with the Aegean Sea.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has represented to the home government that unless the Land League is suppressed there will be a conflict between armed masses of the people and the troops.

In all the divisions which have occurred in the British Parliament regarding the Irish land bill, the government have had a large majority supporting them.

Dervish Pasha, the Turkish Governor of Albania, having entered Issek and suppressed the insurrection, will send the Albanian leaders in chains to Constantinople.

The balloting for Senator to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt, is still going on at Albany at the rate of one ballot a day. Neither of the Senators who resigned seems likely to be re-elected—although neither of them is residing at home, not having resigned with the expectation that they would not be immediately re-elected. Mr. Conkling’s highest vote has been 35 and Mr. Platt’s 38. It looks as if the voting on this subject will end in a dead lock, and the choice of Senators will go over until another session.

The mints of Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New York will coin $5,500,000 the present month.

It is generally believed that Prince Milan, of Servia, is about to follow the example of Prince Charles, of Roumania, and assume the title and rank of king.

The large immigration of Europeans to this country causes all the more concern in Europe, because so large a proportion of them are skilled mechanics and artisans of various important manufacturing crafts. For example, it appears that a body of 1,000 stocking weavers are preparing to emigrate from Chemnitz to the United States.

A fleet of grain vessels set forth from Chicago for Buffalo, taking out over 5,000,000 bushels of grain in a single day.

There is to be a gubernatorial election in Virginia next fall. The Radicals’ Convention has just chosen Mayor Cameron, of Petersburg, as the candidate of that party. Senator Mahone was proposed but he withdrew in favor of his friend Cameron.

It is reported that the Panama Railroad has been sold to De Lesseps’s Panama Canal Company on the basis of $20,000,000. The road is only 52 miles long, but it has been paying 20 per cent. dividends, and this, together with the importance of the De Lesseps company of controlling the railroad, justifies a great price.

Joseph McKay, the well-known merchant of Montreal, has died, leaving about $3,000,000, most of which is to go for charitable and educational purposes, among which are a Presbyterian college, a deaf and dumb institute, and a hospital.

The troubler condition of Ireland continues. The Viceroy has posted a proclamation directing the dispersion of unlawful assemblages by armed force. A flying column which left Limerick Junction found a bridge destroyed, but kept on its way and made evictions amidst the groans of the people. A soldier was stabbed and pulled off his horse in the streets of Dublin.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geological Society, on the 23d instant, Lord Aberdeen paid a deserved compliment to the enterprise of Americans in the field of geographical explorations and survey. He spoke of the recent services of Lieutenant Schiaparelli, in bringing back relics of the Franklin expedition; of Stanley’s work in Africa; of the United States coast survey; and of the liberality with which reports of American observations and discoveries are circulated among the learned societies of all advanced nations.

Archbishop Croke has appealed to Mr. Gladstone, in a public speech, to put an end to the evictions now going on in Ireland, as tending to the ruin of the country. He advises the people to resist by all constitutional means, but discoureses resort to violence. The people are well-nigh in a state of revolt.

It has been decided by Lord Chancellor Selborne that the revised edition of the New Testament cannot be read in the Established Church until authorized by the Queen or the House of Convocation.

Within two years the Mexican government has paid $2,500,000 in subscriptions to railroad companies. Mexico is determined to have railways. The Portuguese government is taking steps to exclude Jesuits from the management of all grades of schools. They control at present a large proportion of the higher institutions of learning.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AT ATLANTA, GA.

We have obtained from Hon. J. H. Smart, President of the Teachers’ National Educational Association, the programme of the next annual session of that body. This will meet at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 20, 21, 22. It will be seen that the subjects to be discussed are of importance, and that the men selected to speak are among the most prominent educators of the country. It is expected that commutation rates for teachers attending this meeting will be made by all the principal railroads and navigation companies. The halls of Atlanta will make special arrangements for members of the association. Specific announcements of these rates, with suitable instructions, will appear in due time.

The programme is as follows:

Twentieth annual meeting of the National Educational Association, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 20, 21, 22.

TUESDAY, JULY 19—MORNING SESSION.

Address of Welcome—The Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia. Inaugural Address—By the President of the Association, the Hon. J. H. Smart, Indianapolis, Ind.

Paper: "Lines of Advance"—Professor C. C. Rounds, President Maine Normal School.

Paper: "What Shall We Teach in our Elementary Schools?"—A. J. Rickoff, L.L.D., Superintendent Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

AFTERNOON SESSION—DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

President’s Address—O. V. Tooley, Superintendent of Schools, Minneapolis, Minn.

Paper: "The Philosophy of Illustration"—The Hon. J. B. Burns, ex-Commissioner of Schools, Columbus, Ohio.

Paper: "Education of the Sensibilities"—John W. Dowd, Superintendent Public Schools, Toledo, Ohio.


EVENING SESSION.


WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, the Association.


AFTERNOON SESSION—DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

President’s Address—The Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., President Indiana State University.


EVENING SESSION.


Paper: "Popular Education the Condition of National Success"—The Hon. W. Patterson, L.L.D., Superintendent of Public Instruction, New Hampshire.
STATE NEWS.

ILLINOIS.

The faculty of the Northwestern University have decided to recommend the Rev. Dr. Cummings, ex-President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., to the Executive Committee, for election to the office of President of the University, which has been vacant ever since the resignation of Dr. Fowler, some years ago. Dr. Cummings was born in Palkom, Me., March 3, 1857, and has been principal of universities in Vienna, Ill., Middletown, Conn., and was elected President of the university in 1854, and was elected President of Middletown (Conn.) University in 1857, which place he resigned in 1874, retaining still the chair of Moral Philosophy. He is a writer of ability, and was a member of the Massachusetts General Congress in 1856.

Prof. P. T. Chapman, Superintendent of the public schools of Vienna, Ill., announces that the Johnson County Teachers' Institute will open July 13, 1851. The meeting place is Vienna, where the best of arrangements will be made to accommodate members of the institute. The book agent is not held in contempt in Johnson county, but is invited to come and send his text-books for inspection. School journals and their representatives will receive a cordial welcome, all of which Prof. Chapman has the heroism to declare in a published card, over his own signature. Evidently he is "a wide-awake." Being in the world, he proposes to act and to encourage teachers to act as if of the world to the extent of keeping their eyes open to choose the freest and best of every good thing. "May he live long and prosper."

County Superintendent S. A. Armstrong, of Gibson City, Ill., announces that the Ford County annual institute will convene at Paxton, July 17, for a four weeks' session. It will be conducted by himself, assisted by Professors C. M. Taylor, principal of Normal Institute; W. A. West, principal of Paxton schools; J. M. Gillian, of the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and Miss Sarah E. Raymond, Superintendent of Bloomington City schools. Examinations for teachers' certificates will be held at the close of the session, and no other examinations will be held in July or August.

NORMAL NEWS.—The school year closed pleasantly, as usual. Supt. Howard, has a large membership, has made a member of the Board of Education, gave a short talk at the close of the last session. The exercises of class day and commencement gave general satisfaction. The graduating class left a marble seal-stamp as its memorial. Dr. Edwards was present at the commencement exercises, and was very hearty welcomed.

A larger number of students than usual spend the summer vacation in Normal.

Dr. Hewett and Prof. McCornick, with their families, are off for a vacation.

Prof. Seymour is building a new house, which bids fair to be a very pleasant home.

Mr. Frank Burr will have the University book-store next year.

Prof. McHugh has accepted the position which he now holds for the coming year.

Mr. Addie Gillian has been appointed first assistant at Harvard, McHenry county.

After all the efforts of certain members of the Legislature from Southern Illinois to cut off the appropriation for Southern Illinois Normal University, the "Technical" says, "The Legislature has been most beneficent in the high schools since its organization, all of whose diplomas, except those of two classes, have been signed by A. M. Brooks, the present Superintendent." Of these, 132, or something thereabout, were signed.

Dr. J. M. Gregory and wife have returned from Washington, to make their home during the summer at Harritson. The ex-Regent passed through Bloomington Friday, bound for Chicago, Nebraska, where he delivers the annual address for the State University.

The senior class of Illinois Industrial University has been destroyed several times in succession. The members of the class resolved at first to watch their tree. Late last Friday night two members of the senior class lying in watch, discovered a junior and sophomore attempting to haul it up. They fired up the marauders, one of whom fell while the other escaped. The wounded man was carried to the physician of the university, when it was found that he was untouched, and was simply overcome by fright. This affair creates great excitement, as there is much bitterness between the classes.

MICHIGAN.

The Governor having approved the revised and consolidated laws relating to schools, passed by the Legislature a few weeks ago, it is in order to lay the old code on the shelf and call for a copy of the new. Unfortunately it will be some time before the State will turn out copies of this act.

Prof. W. Cary Hill, late Superintendent of the public schools of Battle Creek, died at Chelsea May 28. Mr. Hill had returned from Colorado, where he has been spending the past year, only the night before. He was for several years Superintendent of the Howell public schools where he rendered efficient service. His death will be a gap in the ranks of Michigan educators which will be widely deplored.

A special teacher of English and Elocution has been recently appointed in the Ann Arbor high-school. The total attendance is 441, 319 of whom are non-residents.

The summer session of the State Association of City Superintendents was held May 19 and 20, at Lansing. The following subjects were discussed:

1. Resolution that the committee appointed to confer with the authorities of the university in reference to preparatory courses in the high-schools be requested to urge upon said authorities that this association deem it desirable to establish, as a part of the preparation required for the scientific courses, a course in English language and literature, including analysis, practical composition, correspondence, rhetoric, history of English literature, and a special study of the criticism of certain English classics, to be prescribed by the university. Such course to be fully equivalent in amount required at the Latin course prescribed as preparation for the classical course.

The regents of Michigan Universities have, N. DeWitt, Professor of English literature, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Moses Colt Tyler. V. C. Vaughn has been made assistant professor of physical chemistry.

A committee was instructed to report at the June meeting on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a school of political science, in which instruction is to be given in the history and principles of finance, constitutional law, constitutional history of the United States and England, sanitary law, and kindred subjects. The literary faculty were authorized to hold entrance examinations at San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and one East of Lake Michigan. A special committee was appointed to take into consideration the matter of increasing students' fees, especially of students from other States than Michigan. B. C. Burt, 75, University of Michigan, was appointed assistant professor of English and rhetoric.

Wisconsin.

It is an old saying that one must go abroad to gather home news. We are indebted to the London Times and other English papers for the information that there is a movement on foot in this country to establish a German University on the model of the best Universities of "Fatherland." It even enters into particulars and tells us that yet men are to be raised as a foundation of $20,000,000, and that the institution will be located, in all probability, at Milwaukee.

Indiana.

Elections for County Superintendents of Schools were held in Indiana on Monday. At Elkhart there was a good deal of interest aroused. Professor Mowry, the former Superintendent, Mr. Vail, Republican, and D. O. Manchester, Democrat, were all in the field. The result has not yet reached us.

Nebraska.

The commencement of the State University of Nebraska occurs to-day. Preparations have been made for a brilliant affair. The Governor and all
people to a higher appreciation of the tremendous educational power of these voluntary schools.

The most interesting news in Colorado is the announcement made in the Grand Rapids [Michigan] Press that the State has decided to erect an educational establishment at the mining city of Leadville. The project is to be financed by an endowment of $50,000, which will be contributed by Mr. W. White, a prominent Mining Engineer. The educational establishment will be devoted to the training of miners and other industrial workers in the region.

In Eastern States, the city of Baltimore has just decided to erect an educational establishment at the mining city of Leadville. The project is to be financed by an endowment of $50,000, which will be contributed by Mr. W. White, a prominent Mining Engineer. The educational establishment will be devoted to the training of miners and other industrial workers in the region.

The State teachers' Association of Delaware will meet at Rehoboth, Monday, Aug. 7th, and to commemorate the occasion, special exercises will be held. The library fund of the Assur Library, New York city, is $42,150. The library has a total of 1,922,547 volumes on its shelves.

The city of Paris alone spends 14,572,645 francs per annum for educational purposes, or as much as the entire kingdom of the Netherlands, with a population of 5,500,000, and within less than 2,000 francs as much as Bavaria, with a population of 5,400,000.

The number of pupils in attendance upon the schools of Germany is 154 for each 1,000 inhabitants; of Sweden, 654; of France, 127; of Belgium, 204; of England, 109; of the Netherlands, 91; of Austria, 89; of Italy, 70; of Spain, 59; and of Russia, 19, for every 1,000 inhabitants.

The English government postal telegraph operators have been threatening a strike unless the government accords them the status of civil service employees. The postmaster general does not feel disposed to accede to the latter demand, but he has addressed parliament in favor of remodelling the postal telegraph service, and increasing the pay of operators.

The expenditures of the city of Paris for public schools amounts to $2,015,647, and for orphan asylums to $576,000.

There is a growing demand in Prussia for secondary schools without Latin, as the Prussian government has adopted the experiment of establishing such schools for the lower and technical schools to meet this demand and certain others.

The proposed candidates for the place of teachers in the secondary schools of Prussia can receive regular appointments they must not only pass examination before a royal commission, but they must serve a year's probation in some school, in which they are assigned, and show aptness for the vocation.

Prof. H. W. Missel, chief of section in the Ministry of public instruction, founder of the famous Ausa Haus, or farm reform school for boys and girls, near Hamburg, and originator of the "farming plan" of reform schools here so happily illustrated, died a few days ago. From a small farm, where he and his daughter took a few boys to experiment with in 1833, he raised this school to a small village with church, school house, workshops, and gardens, where more than 1,500 youths of both sexes have been educated and made fit for citizenship.

Eighty-five members of the lower house of the Swedish parliament have voted to abolish the rule making their members fit for election. This is a majority of forty-seven in favor of the change.

The General Assembly of the Scotch Free Church has just adopted, by a large majority, a resolution that, considering the nature of certain writings of Prof. Robertson Smith, in particular an article on the Hebrew language and literature, in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the assembly feel constrained to declare that they no longer consider it safe or advantageous for the church that Prof. Smith should continue to teach in one of her colleges. Prof. Smith's friends have made an ineffectual appeal to the assembly to give him a trial before the presbytery. The Edinburgh Scotsman strongly condemns the action of the assembly, and says, "We have much more weight with outsiders, when it is remembered the leaders of the commission which suspended Prof. Smith are also leaders of the assembly, and give their own judgment. It is to the interest of the presbytery, the plan of knocking a man down when you cannot meet him in argument. Whether the Scotch Free Church will gain or lose by the adoption of this time-bound way of handing the truth remains to be seen."

We learn from an Egyptian bishop's letter that there are in the land of the Pharos 5,780 schools, 5,725 teachers, and out of 85,000 children in the
country, 120,000 go to school. Almost the whole of the schools are village schools, and the subjects taught are reading by the use of the Koran, the simple rules of arithmetic and writing.

The Educational Congress just held in Paris recommended that primary instruction in France should be rendered obligatory, and advised the creation of primary schools in hamlets; three miles distant from the central town or village of the commune, the creation of sectional schools for several outlying hamlets contiguous to each other, and the establishment for each teacher of a class maximum. Forty pupils were as much as a schoolmaster or mistress could attend to. The cramming system was condemned. M. Jules Ferry, the Minister of Public Instruction, assured the Congress that instruction would be rendered obligatory, and promised to fix the classable in itself.

There are now 4,200,000 children taught in the French communal schools.

Belgium promises to become the great industrial teacher of Europe. Many foreigners are now attending her schools. She has 59 technical schools, 52 industrial schools and a higher commercial school—all receiving funds annually from the State.

At the Crystal Palace, near London, a school of gardening and practical floriculture has just been started. It is meant for the benefit of students of landscape gardening, and gentlemen who have the care of large estates.

Recently in a book-store in the City of Mexico, a tourist from Yankeland found a Spanish history of the United States, with the imprint of a Madrid publishing house. Its five hundred pages of miscellaneous reading matter furnished him with much very curious information. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was made to relate to Indians instead of negroes. An incident of Indian bravery in King Philip's time was located in the war of the rebellion. The characters in Mrs. Hennippeuer, Becker-Storey's Uncle Tom's Cabin were given as historical. The pictures were as queer as the text. Lincoln was shown with a cabinet party composed of Indian chiefs. New York was a small, struggling village, and Washington had a monarch's crown on his head.

SCHOOL LAW.

IN IOWA.

Rulings of State Superintendent C. W. von Coelln:

1. The power to act for the electors in determining school house taxes cannot be delegated to the board. School house taxes must be voted by the district or the sub-district, and when so voted, must in case all be certified to the board of supervisors.

2. When about to build a school house, if the board find that the sub-district does not at that time contain at least fifteen persons between five and twenty-one, they are prevented by section 1725 from proceeding with the work.

3. The officers of the board should conform to instructions made in accordance with law, but should not obey the board when directed in an illegal act. To determine the legality of the act in question a writ of mandamus is their proper remedy.

THE SCHOOL ROOM.

KEEPING ORDER.

Order is the fetish of too many teachers and school boards. Their pattern school is not one wherein the pupils are imbued with the true student's enthusiasm, not the one that teaches the highest grade of scholarship, or turns out the noblest creatures, but the one in which the teacher keeps the most splendid order.

We worship order. Whatever else the teacher may be deficient in, it is all forgiven if he can keep order. We do not always ask, concerning the candidate for a responsible position, Is he mentally and morally qualified for the position? Is his influence over the young a healthy one? Seldom, even, Does he teach well? But we never fail to ask, Does he keep good order?

Well, it is not as if it should be. Is it possible the school is the true training ground of a young man or woman? Is it not valuable to have all the duties of the school room move on with reasonable regularity, without reducing all things to that which wooden method in which the striking characteristic of the school where order is made the first and paramount consideration, is the only thing that has been done for the children? It is not valuable, but for what it helps to accomplish. We want our schools to be orderly, not because it is of no particular advantage to the children, to rise and sit at the tap of a bell, to have every motion regulated with military precision, but because clockwork of this kind is useful to prevent clashing of duties, and facilitates the progress of both teacher and pupils.

Understand us, please. We are not finding fault with heaven's first law. We know and admit that no progress is possible in a school without order. But we have noticed that with many teachers order has been thrust into an undeserved prominence. It has been made the end and aim of all work, the one thing needful in school-teaching. Things of far more value have been neglected to secure it. The teacher will wear out nerves and vitality, also, in this constant strain to hold in absolute check every barely impulse of the little ones, forgetting that, were order a secondary consideration, and the awakening of an enthusiasm in school work the first, the order would be secured with no effort at all. Children that are busy and happy in their work have no temptation to be disorderly. Let the teacher, then, for his own advantage as well as that of his school, remember that the means of good school work should never be mistaken for its end.

AVOID EXTREMES.

"Too far East is West!" is an old and petty proverb which all educators would do well to remember. Things which are very good in moderate use may be made injurious by being carried too far. Some teachers carry a fondness for system to an extreme. Everything is made to fit an unyielding plan. Whether this is helpful to the school, or whether it is actually hurtful to it, the worshipper of system will not pause to inquire. Other teachers push their indifference to text-books to an extreme. Oral instruction is their hobby. But they carry this to such an extreme that they lose the one great advantage of the text-book—the one which makes its partial use indispensable. It is in the good school, to which the intelligent classification of the knowledge gained, the scholars learn much from their brilliant conversational lessons, no doubt, but they learn it in a way which makes it of little permanent value to them.

Another teacher has a plan of examinations which he pushes to an unreasonable extreme. He holds examinations every week, every month, every quarter. The examination thus loses its value as a test of the pupil's knowledge. The boys and girls, instead of studying from a genuine desire to improve, come to study merely to pass examination, and the final result is most demoralizing to them.

There are many teachers who seem almost incapable of avoiding extremes in method. This tendency to go too far in any direction when started is very unfortunate, for the teacher, who, because of the responsibility that rests upon him and of the far-reaching results of his work, should be highly discriminating in forming his plans, and very cautious in carrying them out.

NATURAL HISTORY.

VARIOUS SPECIES OF THE BAT TRIBE.

The orders of the class of mammals are not numbered with any reference to their importance, but by a purely arbitrary arrangement. Thus, the third order is that of Chiroptera, an order much smaller than some others in numbers, and including only the families belonging to the bat tribe, the one tribe of the mammals which partakes somewhat of the life of a bird as well as that of a beast. It should be noticed that other tribes of the mammals that seem endowed with the power of flying, as the flying squirrel, flying lemur and others, are only able to sustain themselves in the air, they cannot really fly at all. But the bat has true wings, and can skim bither and thither in the air with all the quickness of a swallow, a bird which, indeed, it greatly resembles in its mode of motion.

The use of the bat in the economy of nature is not very readily perceived. It is not esteemed useful for food, though some of the larger species are eaten as delicate morsels by the inhabitants of the East India Islands. It is even less beautiful than useful, being an object of distrust and even of dread, when it makes its appearance among the human race. But it has now been generally concluded by utilitarians that the bat is useful. It generally avoids the light and may be kept from the house by a curtain or screen, when necessary to do so. It is especially useful to grower when he has no other means of preventing destructive insects from inconvenience the young plants.
A bat has arms and legs, the former very long, the latter very short. The fingers of the rudimentary hand are very much elongated, and to these is attached an extended membrane or skin, which forms the wings. This membrane is attached to the body of the bat from the head to the hind legs, and to the tail. The latter appendage is wholly wanting in some species of bats; when it exists, it seems to serve the purpose of a rudder, enabling the little voyager of the air to change his course quickly and safely.

The thumb of the bat's hand is very short, compared to the other fingers, and it always has on it a crooked and very sharp nail or claw. This nail is of great use to the animal in climbing. The short toes of the hind feet are also furnished with claws, by which bats suspend themselves when they go to sleep. When bats are commonly found in caverns, or in the recesses of dark woods, you can often see them suspended, head downward during the day-time; for the bat is a night animal and never goes abroad in the sunshine. The strong light hurts its eyes, for bats have very imperfect vision. "Blind as a bat" has long ago passed into proverb. But the bat's imperfect sight is supplemented by very acute senses of hearing, smell, and touch. The delicate membrane of the wing is very sensitive. A certain naturalist, who, between you and me, must have been very cruel, deprived some bats entirely of sight, and, as far as was possible, of hearing also, by tying up, for the bat's sake, the wings and never striking the strings. From this, he concluded that the sense of touch in the bat's wings was so fine and keen that the nearness of any object can be plainly felt by it. The sense of hearing is also greatly refined, in some species, by an elongation of the ears, which are lined with sensitive membrane. Many species have an appendage surrounding the nose, formed of membrane folded in a very delicate fashion. It is noticeable that the family of bats in which this "nose-leaf," as naturalists call it, is most strongly developed, is the Rhinolophidae, a family peculiarly severe to light, and greatly given to hiding themselves in the recesses of the darkest caves.

The bat tribe is divided into five families; the Rhinolophidae, the Phyllostomina, the Vespertilionidae, the Noctilionidae, and the Pipistrellidae, distinguished from each other by slight differences of structure and peculiarities of habit.

The family of the Rhinolophidae is found largely in Great Britain, also in other parts of Europe. It is found about old, ruined buildings, and has its name from the large membraneous foliation of its nose, of which we have spoken elsewhere. This, also, from its fancied outline resemblance to a horse-shoe, gives it the name of the horse-shoe bat.

To the Phyllostomina belongs the vampire bat, found only in South America. You have often read of the vampire, how it sucks the blood of sleeping men and beasts, fancying its victim the while with its wings to keep it from waking. This story about the wings is an undoubted fiction, but the vampire bat is in reality in some parts of South America. There are localities in that country where the keepers of cattle have given up, because the bats will kill all the young calves. They have two very sharp upper teeth, and two similar and corresponding lower teeth, by means of which they make a small puncture in the flesh, and draw the blood by means of the power of suction in the tongue. They have been known to attack men when sleeping in the open air, but there is no authentic case in which they have been known to draw so much blood as to cause death. In this family is also placed the other family, found in the Old World, which are not vampires. They are larger animals, and, so far as known, have no especial fondness for subsisting on blood.

The Vespertilionidae is THE LARGEST FAMILY OF BATS.

To it belongs the majority of the species in the temperate zone. Many species are quite small. They make their houses in the hollows of trees and caves of houses. They seem to have little fear of man, and some of them can be tamed. To this family belongs the long-eared bat, which has ears nearly as long as its body. These ears are folded backward in sleep, and within them are seen a small pair of rudimentary ears which present a very curious appearance.

The Noctilionidae is also a family of small bats, found mostly in tropical countries. They do not fly about as do those of the last-mentioned family, during the shadows of evening, but prefer the blacker shadows of night. From their great fondness for nocturnal navigation, apparently, they are provided with a more available rudder, to wit, tail, than most of the others of their tribe.

The largest kind of bats are found in the family of the Pteropus, which lives mainly in the islands of the tropic seas. The largest specimen of all is the Java bat, whose wings measure five feet from tip to tip, and whose body is as large as that of a medium-sized cat. These creatures live in the woods in hordes. All day they hang motionless from trees, like some hideous fruit growing upon them. At night they awake and fly to the villages and plantations, where they make themselves most intolerable nuisances. They steal fruit, principally, of which they devour an immense quantity, but they will also take anything else in the way of food. They will fly into the open windows of houses, overturn dishes, articles of furniture, breaking and destroying everything. Probably the oldest story that we have to relate that in the depredations of this animal, which is as unclean as it is mischievous, and is the terror of the inhabitants where it is found. They take revenge on it, however, by killing and eating it. Its flesh is said to be very like that of the hare.

All bats, in temperate countries, sleep through the winter. They look for the darkest and warmest place possible, and there they crowd together in great numbers, literally packing themselves "as close as sardines in a box." When the spring comes they wake up and come out of their retreat, somewhat thin because of their long fast, but otherwise in good condition.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Kindergartens grow and flourish amongst us. There are, to-day, more kindergartens in America than in Germany, where the idea of such schools was born. We have private kindergartens in every town of any size throughout the country, and by degrees the kindergarten plan is being slowly incorporated into the public schools. We are also inaugurating a system of charity kindergartens in our large cities, which are likely to be productive of inmeasurable good to the neglected children of the poorer classes.

The plan of Froebel was an out-door school, and most kindergartens in Germany are of this kind. He called it a garden to indicate that in it children would grow as the plants do when carefully cultivated. It is very plain from the accounts of his teaching, that his idea was a school which trained the physical and moral nature of the children, to a much greater degree than the intellectual faculties. Froebel's theory was that during the earlier years, the child could be taught much that was really valuable without the use of any books whatever; that his character and disposition could be greatly influenced through the education of the senses. The child is, in truth, what the action of his surroundings on his senses makes him. Through these his only knowledge of the world reaches him, and through these the little world surrounding him has given a lasting bias to his character, and left imperishable marks upon his emotional nature, before any intellectual education, properly speaking, began. Very young children do not think, they feel. They cannot follow a train of reasoning, but they can feel the force of a simple truth. Any appeal made to their feelings, therefore, will be far more effective than one made to their immature mental faculties. Our kindergarten training, then, should not aim at the stimulation of the intellect. It should be used as an aid to the healthful development of the child's physical powers, giving it as much out-door life as is possible in this untoward climate, and putting no artificial check upon the natural healthful play of the child's limbs. In addition to this the child's moral and emotional nature should be trained, the sentiments of kindness, gratitude, reverence and love cultivated in the young breast, and every effort made to develop the noblest qualities with which the child has been endowed by his creator.

It is a frequent mistake of our kindergarten work, that it induces the precocious development of young intellect. The happy and healthy development of the body is thereby thwarted, and the needed training of the moral nature is neglected. There is also an unfortunate premature development of self-consciousness in the children, caused by bringing the children forward to perform in public for the applause of strangers. The consequences of this are the most deplorable kind, making the child selfish, vain, and impatient. Let us hope that with a further and better understanding of what the kindergarten should properly be, and what it should do in developing the infant mind and character, mistakes such as these may be avoided in its management.

The Royal Institution of London has an electric battery with 14,000 cells. It emits a flash of lightning worthy to rival some of the bolts of Jove.
GOOD READING.

A THRUSH'S SONG.

The fire burned low, the day was nearly ended,
And I was sad at heart and all alone;
My thoughts with pain and sorrow so were blended,
That I could not utter a heart-wrenching tone.

The thrush put on a merry air,
And sang from morn to morn in glee;
She sang of gladness, and of care,
The warbler sang of joy and love.

The lark's sweet voice was heard afar,
And sweetly singing o'er the plain,
She sang of hope and splendor rare,
And all the world was in her strain.

The bird sang on, and through his stream of singing
I seemed to hear him tell of summer's close,
And so I forgot my present woes.
In thinking that this cold, gray time will go.

The bird was silent, and no more forever
Could I distinguish him from all the rest;
Such birds are all alike; how could I ever
Tell this one wild songster from the speckled breast.

From that vast tribe whose songs are sung at eve,
When daylight dies, and mourners sadly grieve.

What did it matter? 'tis the song that lingers,
Hid in the place that Memory claims as his,
And all the world must know, till then winter slumbers.

May ope the shrine where that song surely is,
The singer dies, but leaves behind the song,
The only thing that to him doth belong.
And so, O heart! when thou art sad and tired
Selfishness and sorrow oft are worn.
Sometimes the colors of the sky are worn,
Sometimes the colors of the birds are worn.

One little word of hope, one thought inspired,
May still live on, even though thyself art dead.
And if all dies, yet hast thou done the best,
And so hast earned an everlasting rest.

—All the Year Round.

FUNDAMENTAL OF CALICO PRINTING IN AMERICA.

Amasa, the father of William Sprague, laid the foundation of calico printing in this country in 1828, and erected his mill on the site of his present Cranston print works. The difficulties which young American printers were obliged to overcome were stupendous. For a long time Amasa struggled with almost insurmountable difficulties, displaying a perseverance seldom seen. Sometimes the factory had to be closed, and sometimes the colors would run together and produce the most disastrous results.

The difficulties seemed to increase in number. Thousands and thousands of yards were often ruined, and what were then considered small losses were more than once lost in this way. Amasa Sprague, however, was not to be foiled, and he determined to go to Europe to see how the business was done there. This was before the days of steam navigation, and to cross the Atlantic involved a journey of months, instead of days or weeks. The intrepid man packed his little valise and started, however. He knew beforehand that it was the purpose of the English manufacturers to conceal their process of the art of dyeing, streaming and printing. The only way, then, was for him to secure work in some establishment, and this he succeeded in doing for the compensation of only a few shillings a week. Step by step he gained favor and advancement from his employers, until at last, to his great happiness, he was promoted to some position in the coloring room, where he learned the long coveted art. When he felt satisfied that he had acquired sufficient knowledge of it he returned home. He started his print works in the town of Cranston and gradually advanced in prosperity, and in this way was laid the foundation of the fortunes of the house of the Spragues.

FISHING IN LAPLAND.

The water is very clear at Hammerfest, in Lapland; you may see everything that goes on under the sea. I wish you could see the young cod snapping at your hook, if you have one; a little lower down the codfish, the huge place and the hallbut on the white sand at the bottom; in other places the starfish, the large sea urchin, and purple and green shellfish of all sizes. The place is taken in the following manner: In calm weather the fisherman takes a strong, fine cord, to which he has fastened a heavy spearhead, like a whale harpoon. This he holds ready over the bow of the boat, while another person paddles it forward slowly. When the fish is seen at the bottom the boat is stopped and the harpoon is suddenly dropped upon it, and thus the fish is caught. In two hours the fishermen will get a boatload. The bottom of the sea is so bare that the horses sometimes weigh five hundred pounds, and if drawn up carelessly will overturn the boat. In many of the mountainous districts the rivers swarm with trout, the habit of which is to conceal themselves beneath the bowdles rocks in the bed of the stream, venturing out to feed only at night. Men, each with a heavy hammer will enter these waters, and strike one or two blows on the stones when the fish run from their lurking place partly stunned and are easily caught.—Sea World.

SOURCE OF PERSONAL BEAUTY.

A beautiful person is the natural form of a beautiful soul. The mind builds its own house. The soul takes precedence of the body, and shapes the body to its own likeness. A vacant mind takes all the meaning out of the fairest feature. A sensual disposition degrades the handsomest features. A cold, selfish heart shrivels and distorts the best looks. A meek, groveling spirit takes all the dignity out of the figure and all the character out of the countenance. A cherished hatred transforms the most beautiful linements into an image of ugliness. It is crossed over with a brood of bad passions feeding on the blood, a set of low loves trampling through the heart, and a selfish, disdainful spirit enthroned in the will, as to preserve the beauty of an elegant mansion, with a litter of swine in the basement, a tribe of gypsies in the parlor, and vultures in the upper part.—Golden Rule.

SOCIETY.

By combination into society, man is enabled to conquer nature. The aggregate of individuals can achieve a victory where a multitude of single attacks have failed. The institution of civil society is the first form of the living miracle of combination. For, compared with nature and natural law, the institutions of society are indeed wondrous. What could be more wonderful at first sight than the proposition to transmute the selfish process of gratifying animal wants into a spiritual process wherein the selfishness is well-nigh lifted off, or transmuted into generous service of others, and at the same time to lift a man out of the reach of the pinching hand of necessity that he never trembles with dread of want? Yet this result, miraculous as it may seem, has more than an aftertaste, it is the actual result of the human laborer's process of self-sacrifice to spiritual essence of man. The laborer needs himself must be obtained in market from others. Thus he serves society and gives it all he has, and receives as a gift from society his own, but no return. Thus the laborer has the true spirit of a free man, and not as a slave toils for his master; for, although even that is a higher mediation than the brutal savage state, wherein man serves directly his own substance just as the animal does, yet there remains in it a deep abiding spirit of inherent and true reverence of man. In civil society each man toils for his fellowmen, and receives his recognition therefor in the symbol of social obligation which is this. Prof. Wm. T. Harris.

THE LONDON CHURCHES.

A Guide to the Churches of London and its Suburbs, for 1881, supplies information as to 887 churches in London, and within a radius of twelve miles. There is a daily celebration of the Holy Communion in 43 churches, or one in every twenty; weekly celebrations in 454, more than one-half; early celebrations in 238, or two-fifths; and in 45, or one-sixteenth, the service is held on Sunday morning. In the evening celebration in 267, nearly one-third. There is daily service in 256 churches, more than one-fourth, services on Saints' days in 433, nearly one-half; but 151 churches, nearly one-third, celebrate their services at other times; and in 39 churches, more than one-third,—and partly choral in 283, nearly one-third; the choir is supplied in 397, more than two-fifths; there is a paid choir in 217, nearly one-fourth; a voluntary choir in 376, or one-third; and in 126, or one-seventeenth, there is no choir at all. There is weekly oecotory from the whole congregation in 440 churches, one-half; the seats are free and open in 317, more than one-third. The surplice is worn in the pulpit in 534, two-thirds; the eucharistic vestments are adopted in 35, one church in every twenty-five; incense is used in 11; the altar candles are lighted at the Holy Communion in 54, one-sixteenth; the eastward position is taken by the celebrant in 234, more than one-fourth; and there are candles on the altar in 53 churches in addition to those where they are lighted. Floral decorations are the rule in 219 churches, one-fourth; and the Dedication Festival is kept at 150, more than one-sixth. One hundred and eleven churches are opened for private prayer; at 53 the Sunday services are separated, and at 91 the daily services are shortened in accordance with the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act.

A LOVING JOKP.—A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said, jokingly, to a lady patient, who was complaining of her continued ill-health and of his inability to cure her, "try Hope and pray, and you will be in earnest, and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laugs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a large and green patient.—N.Y. Bulletin.

H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton were the founders of forty-eight business colleges. Mr. Stratton died in 1867. Mr. Bryant has sold his interest in all but the Chicago College, and is making that the great college of the country.

ADVERTISING CREATES.—It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article, and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheaps and simply call attention to the merits of Hope College, in order to save them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.—Providence Advertiser.
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"Mottoes received; I am very much pleased with them. I know they are useful for I was a schoolboy once, and well do I remember one motto, 'Do Right.'"


"Your Mottoes came yesterday; am well pleased with them. They are just what I want in my school and I think they are just what every teacher should have to make the school room attractive to the pupils."

L. W. Koons, Huntington, Indiana.

"Your Mottoes are indeed beautiful and effective in their influence."

G. R. Throop, Farmersville, Ky.

"Myself and scholars like the Mottoes,"

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T. L. Bartlett, Alfordsville, Indiana.

"The Mottoes furnish praiseworthy subjects for thought and for elevating the ambitions of pupils. I cannot do without them."

F. Gillum Cromer, Union City, Indiana.

"The Mottoes are tip-top, worth more than the cost of the whole thing."

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I. L. Spring, Huntville, Illinois.

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John E. Stuart, Crawfordsville, Ind.

"Would not be without them for $10."

D. A. Bournbury, Upper Grove, Iowa.

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