Under State News our readers will find a full list of the Kansas County institutes to be held this summer, with the names and salaries of conductors.

After this issue The Educational Weekly, in conformity with its terms of subscription, will follow the example of most of its readers and take a vacation until the opening of the next school year, in September.

We are now able to answer the many inquiries made for some time past as to what arrangements have been made with steamboats and railroads to accommodate persons desirous of attending the Normal Teachers' Association’s next annual meeting, which is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 20 and 21. We publish in full, on another page, a communication just received from Mr. Edward Danforth, chairman of the railroad committee of the association.

The Board of Education of this great city, judged by its record, is as fickle as a flirt. Dame Fortune is constancy itself compared to this body politie. Its individual members are not all so inconsistent, or unstable, but there are just enough of this sort to keep up the struggle over text-books day after day, and week after week, when, if they were actuated by the best interests of the schools alone, they would have carefully attended, each for himself, the question as to whether any changes were desirable and, if so, what changes, and so have avoided putting their honorable body through a series of somersaults, more ridiculous than graceful. After the editorial pages of our last issue had gone to press, we returned from a few days’ visit to the country, to learn that a combination to re-instate Robinson’s Elements of Arithmetic, so obnoxious to the teachers of the Chicago schools, had taken advantage of a serious accident which placed one of the members of the board hors du combat with a broken leg, to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the book had been ousted. Dr. Burroughs, who should certainly have been the last of the board to have voted without knowing what he was about, had been labored with, in season and out of season and in all sorts of ways, until he was ready to be used to make the motion. Then, in the teeth of the city superintendent, who, in reply to an interrogation, frankly and emphatically declared that the book was not adapted to the wants of the schools and ought not to be retained, the combination carried its point, and by one vote canceled the act of the previous meeting to substitute a better book for it. The Educational Weekly asks no clearer justification of its opposition to Robinson’s Elementary Arithmetic than the history of this transaction affords. The soliciting and bargaining by which the result was reached is discredit able to all responsible for it. The members of the board who stood firm for the change desired by the superintendent and teachers are worthy of all commendation.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which Wells’ English Grammar and composition was substituted for the introductory grammar now in use, was lost by barely one vote, and the end is not yet. The board has a way of adjourning that permits the repetition of these acts and scenes night after night.

Fortunately the efforts to put Swinton’s General History into the high school have utterly failed.

The close of the school year is at hand, and within the coming week, school board meetings will determine many important changes in the positions of teachers. Many will be the disappointments consequent upon these meetings, many the envying and heart-burnings, when teachers who looked for retention or advancement find themselves set aside for others, or perhaps dropped from the rolls without a word of explanation or apology. It is of no use to question or object; the will of a school board is all powerful if not always wise.

Well, our friends in office, a word with you on the subject of these changes of teachers. Without in the least questioning the fact of your right to make any and all transmutations, or the probability that you know best when and where to make them, let us ask if, as a rule, you have found changes in your force of teachers a profitable thing. Has it not often happened that after removing a teacher against whom there was some apparently very grave objection, you have found his successor to be given to faults even more serious? After having demoralized the school for months by the changes in method and discipline, you have found no real improvement follow in compensation for all this, and no prospect of relief from the consequences of your mistake, save by making another similar experiment of change as soon as possible.

The observation of years has convinced us that, taking all things into consideration, the fewer changes we can make in our teachers, the better for our schools. We think a demand for reform in this particular quite as much called for as the similar demand concerning the civil service of the Government. If frequent changes among clerks of departments and bureaus is a cause of demoralization and disorder, much more must such changes among the teachers of our schools subvert all system, and overthrow all careful administration. It is true that to retain teachers for any length of time there must be some over-
THE EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY.

MODERATION.

MAUD MIRROR.

It seems to me that there is no quality of mind in which young girls are more apt to be wanting than moderation. Full of enthusiasm and energy, they go at everything in a hurry, jump to conclusions, and too often act without stopping to think. If such hasty action plunges them into trouble a few times, they sit down, declare "there is no use trying to do anything," and for a while make no efforts in any direction; until a new impulse strikes them, when off they go again, into the same mistakes. It seems all but impossible for them to begin slowly but keep on steadily, and wait quietly for results. Is this a necessity of young life? Will moderation only come with experience, and the weight of years? Sometimes it seems as though this were so, and of course there is an exuberance of emotion belonging to young blood that we would not care to lose. Patience and perseverance are such easy words to say; so easy to recommend as leading to success, but, oh! such hard qualities to attain. And when you add to these cheerfulness, as a duty under all circumstances, it seems, to some natures at least as though it would be easier to go through a stone wall.

To keep the same object in view is comparatively easy when we know it is a good one, but to be patient with our own errors and stupid blunders, and to keep a bright face when everything seems wrong and every nerve is throbbing with pain, comes pretty near to the range of the impossible, with ordinary natures, and itself requires great patience and perseverance, but constant and unremitting effort will accomplish wonders. Let us then not be discouraged with our own failures but press onward. Let each failure make us stronger to avoid it the next time, and the sorrow for hasty words teach us to think before we speak. Above all let us learn to look for that higher effort and always ready aid by which help alone we can learn that moderation which comes from habitually thinking more of other people's opinions and feelings than our own.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

DESPOTIC IN FORM, IT SHOULD BE REPUBLICAN IN SPIRIT.

Even teachers who are honest, gentle, courteous in all things outside of the school-room, set an example of rudeness and want of culture in the school-room which, on analysis, becomes ridiculous or contemptible. Take the tone in which the class, or members of it, are treated. A boy is punished for impertinence, and the language inflicting the punishment is rude, insulting, and vastly more impertinent than the first offence of the boy. It may be a remedy, but is it less of a lesson? A task, unjust in its magnitude, is imposed for some slight offence, and its performance rigorously insisted upon, until the rebellion in the boy's heart mounts to his brain, and he becomes a defier of the law and authority of the school-room. Will he become a quiet, orderly citizen because of this lesson? Or will he not be taught in this way to defy the law of the outer world?

The teacher is, undoubtedly, the head, the governor, the director of the class. The class should have but one will, the will of the teacher. In order to manifest this, shall he play the part of the tyrant, governing unwilling subjects? Should he not, on the contrary, rather be an associate, who, while leader, is yet companion; while ruler, is yet just; while governor, is yet friend? Authority must not be exercised for the purpose of intimidation, or for the mere manifestation of it. If one cannot govern without giving the lesson of tyranny or injustice, he better not govern at all.

These influences, whether the teacher wills it or not, are form-
ing character every day. How much of the good or evil of society can be traced to the influences of the school-room, no one can tell. Bad homes may leave a stain which good schools may efface. Bad schools may leave an impression which good homes may obliterate. Bad schools with bad homes furnish penal institutions with multitudes of subjects.

The school should be the best exemplification of a republican form of government; not common schools in the sense of pie-bian or pauper, but public schools erected for the education of all the children of all the people. In them should exist a form of government founded on the common right of all; tyranny, whether of teacher or pupil, driven out; courtesy practiced, as in society; obedience to the common law of the school, founded on the rights of all, rigorously demanded and received.—The Teacher.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

This is a subject which is now winning deserved attention from teachers and others interested in the welfare of the rising generation. There is quite a movement on foot to introduce into the public schools a portion of instruction, at least, by means of which the pupils can earn their own living.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Education, at Philadelphia, Pa., President Steel warmly advocated some introduction of manual training into the normal schools. We make the following extracts from his speech:

Manual training is the most urgent question with which our communities have to deal; to what extent, and how it may be connected with the public school system, is the first phase of the subject to be determined. The board, in full appreciation of this subject, embodied in the course of study, recently adopted a system of drawing, embracing only the principles which belong to industrial pursuits—draughting, designing and decoration. Drawing is the language of the mechanic arts. It is of universal application in them and is itself the training of the eye and hand.

In this instruction, boys claim prominent consideration; but its treatment in our hands must include both sexes, and this suggests sewing as a branch of industry that may be introduced into the schools with as much facility as many of the branches of study now taught. ♦ ♦ ♦ Sewing is of universal use among women and is recognized as a knowledge all should possess. It is not only capable of being taught in classes, but its acquirement would be facilitated by association of learners. Speaking of the female element of this city, says a thoughtful person, "if a plan can be adopted to have none other would have so much influence in developing a woman's facilities and dexterity in the direction of manual employment; none other is so intimately associated with her needs, her nature and her character." A necessary step toward the introduction of this handicraft into the schools would be to make it a branch of instruction at the Normal School, that teachers may be prepared to teach it. One teacher in that school, capable of instructing in all branches of sewing, with cutting and fitting, could give the intelligent young women of the Normal School a technical knowledge of this important art, and thus begin its easy introduction throughout our entire system of girls' schools.

"The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age by pain." "He that is good, will infallibly become better, and he that is bad will as certainly become worse; for vice, virtue, and time, are three things that never stand still." Truth and wisdom are the firmest friends of virtue; ignorance and falsehood, of vice.

Women generally consider consequences in love, seldom in resentment.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

That virtue which depends on opinion looks to secrecy alone, and could not be trusted in a desert.

Let those who would affect singularity with success, first determine to be very virtuous, and they will be sure to be very singular.

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MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

Editor, David Kirk, Jackson, Minn.

PROBLEMS.

Editor Mathematical Department:

I am a subscriber of the Educational Weekly and read it with great interest. You will do me a great favor by giving a solution (using arithmetic) of each of the following questions: First, y of the time past noon = l of the time to midnight, minus y of an hour. What is the time? Second, (from Thompson's Arithmetic,) A merchant sold out for $75,450, and made 25 per cent. on his goods. What per cent would he have gained or lost by selling for $15,225?


Solution of first question: For convenience, call the time between noon and the required time, the first time, and the time between the required time and midnight, the second time. Since y of first time = y of second time minus y of an hour, y of first time = y of second time minus y of an hour, = y second time − y of an hour, and y first time will = y second time − y of an hour. It is plain, now, that the whole time from noon to midnight = y of second time − y of an hour, therefore y second time = 121 hours = 134 = y. Since y second time = y hours, y of second time = y of y hours = 6 hours, and y or the whole of second time = 6 hours = 6 hours; therefore the time is 6 o'clock p.m.

Solution of second question: Since by selling for $18,560, 15 per cent. is gained; $18,560 is 115 per cent. of cost. One per cent. of cost = $18,560 + 115, and 100 per cent. of cost = 100 times as much, thus 115 1/5 = $16,139.13 = cost. The difference between cost and the assumed selling price, is $914.13 which being made a numerator with 16,139.13 for a denominator gives $1956.44 per cent. = the per cent, lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following example from the N. E. Journal of Education is said to have been given at an examination in Chicago: $x+y=\sqrt{4+\sqrt{64+5}}$

Who will solve it?

William Hoover, Superintendent of Schools, Wapakoneta, Ohio, is preparing a table showing the length of arc, to radius unity, of every degree, minute, and second of the quadrant, true to eight decimal places.

A lawyer, not a thousand miles from Jackson, gives us a problem which he says is not as easy as it looks. He agreed to do it at once, but has concluded to ask counsel on the case: "How thick a slab must be cut from a log a feet in diameter to take 1/2 of the log." Solutions desired.

EXPECTING TOO MUCH.

It is no more than fair to call attention to the fact that as a rule, far too much is expected of our teachers and our public schools. It is regarded as justifiable to charge all increased development of evil habits, of depraved morals, and open crime, in this country to the debasing, or rather to the lack of uplifting influence of our public schools. Teachers are expected to take children from the most degraded and degrading surroundings, from homes wherein from their very birth they have bred an atmosphere laden with every imaginable moral, as well as physical impurity, homes wherein the very alphabet of good manners, much more, of good morals, is unknown; and of such material—which they are allowed to manipulate for less than six hours a day, during five days in the week—to turn out in the space of a few months, a company of well bred and high toned young people, whose manners and morals shall be above reproach. Can anything be more unjust than such a demand as this? Is it not grossly unfair to hold the teacher and
the public school responsible for the shortcomings of the child's natural instructors, the parents, and his religious instructor, the church? When these fulfill their duty does not the school supplement them most excellently? Will there be any opportunity, think you, for the carpets of critics of the public schools, in communities where children have consistent and judicious home training? The fact is, the school is but one factor among the influences that shape the child, and that not by any means the most powerful one.

From what class are the ranks of criminals recruited? From that of public school graduates? No from those that either have never entered a school, or have been within its doors so short a time as to give it literally no opportunity to influence either their minds or their morals. To blame the teacher or the school for the evil principles or behavior of those upon whom they have had no opportunity to exert a civilizing influence is a gross injustice, and should not be so often committed by our writers on social science.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

President Garfield, being interviewed by a delegation of Virginia Republicans, declared in favor of supporting candidates opposed to repudiation. He stated that the patronage of office would be decided by the executive without interference from any source being tolerated. Least of all is he willing to turn over the appointments to any one man, whether Senator Mahone or another.

Since the close of the winter packing season, Chicago has slaughtered 4,055,000 hogs this year as against 7,050,000 last year.

The great New York and Brooklyn bridge has cost nearly $13,000,000, and will require at least $3,000,000 more to complete it. It is hoped that the work will be finished before the first of May, 1882.

Chin-Lan-Pin, the discreet and really penetrating diplomatist who has represented China at Washington for some years past, as ambassador, and who is credited with the authorship of the sententious and sagacious observation, "Ireland is the only country in which Irishmen do not rule," returns to China, and will be succeeded by Chiang-Tsin-Yu, one of the most experienced inspectors of the imperial revenue service.

The anti-Chinaman mob complaint that "John" will not intermarry with our race and settle down to spend his earnings in this country, but when he shows a disposition to accommodate them in this respect they appeal to the courts or threaten to mob him as a miscreant. One judge, at least, holds that the Chinaman is entitled to marry a white woman if he can get one to accept him. Chief Justice Sene' of the supreme court of Wyoming Territory, decided last week that the marriage of Lee Chin with a white woman, which took place at Denver, Col., was valid.

There is great ill-feeling between Italians and Frenchmen over the arbitrary seizure of Tunis by France. When the French troops, returning from Algiers and Tunis, paraded the streets of Marseilles, last Sunday, the Italian Club refused to permit the colored troops as the French troops passed. This led to a riot, which raged all Sunday afternoon. A large number of persons were injured, and three are reported killed outright. There are 50,000 Italians in the city. The Italian club-room was closed by the mayor. The Italian consul had to be protected by troops. Italians were attacked in all parts of the city.

The Ultramontanes of Nantes, France, had a procession on Sunday to protest against the recent government prohibition of religious processions. A body of anti-clericals passing them, soon provoked a riot, and several arrests were made before the police could restore order.

The French minister of war, General Fluny, declared in the French Chamber of Deputies, last week, that nothing now serves the preservation of peace. He added, that the utmost cordiality exists between France and its powerful neighbor, Germany.

Decided progress is being made with the Irish Land Reform bill in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone accepted several important amendments offered by the Irish Liberal leaders, when they withdrew certain other amendments, and it looks as if the measure would soon be through the Commons. Mr. Parnell is reported as having said that while this bill is not all it should be he will not further oppose its passage.

Premier Depretis, of Italy, has declared that the government will not extend the franchise below the class of persons who enjoy a good elementary education; and his party has expressed its determination to sustain this position.

Two rubber bags, with fuses, containing 150 pounds of dynamite, were discovered under the bridge over the Catherine Canal, St. Petersburg.

Sir Wilfred Lawson's total abstinence friends in the House of Commons, have informally suggested to the government that pending prohibitory legislation no further liquor licenses be issued for two years.

A court-martial at Kiel sentenced ten Nihilists, two to death and eight to penal servitude. The Crime commission made a final settlement in penal servitude.

The population of New South Wales is estimated at 750,000, being an increase of 240,000 during the last ten years. The population of New Zealand is 485,651. The population of Tasmania is 116,000.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.

We are now able to publish the communication rates for persons attending the National Teachers' Association, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., July 15 to 21 inclusive.

The following railroad and steamboat lines will return free on the certificate of the State Secretary, to be furnished at the convention, those having paid their fares, in going over the routes named respectively. Return tickets will be good until August 10. By these lines, the fare in going is also as low as any other route.

Chicago and Alton Railroad. From Greenport, Patchogue, Whitemarsh, etc., to Long Island City and New York.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, including all divisions. From Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton, etc., to New York.


Lake Champlain Transportation Company. Steamer "Vernon" and "A," between Pittsfield and Tremont.

Lake George Steamboat Company, Steamer "Horicon" and "Ganoxika."

Adirondack Company's Railroad. From North Creek, etc., to Saratoga.

Scholaric Valley and M. and S. Railroad. From Middleburgh, etc., to Junction.

Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad. From Cooperstown, etc., to Junction.


Utica and Delaware Railroad. From Cambridge, etc., to Kingston.

Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad. From State Line, etc., to Rhinecliff.

Utica, Illicia and Elmina Railway. Between Illicia, Cortland and Canastota.


Rochester and Pittsbugh Railroad. Between Rochester, etc., to Salamanca, Batlh and Hammondport Railroad. Between Bath and Hammondport.


Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. From Roose's Point to Pottsdam Junction and Ogdensburg.

Central Vermont Railroad. Between Bellows Falls and White River Junction and Rutland, Burlington and Roose's Point.

Chester Railroad. Between Bellows Falls and Pittsfield.

Old Colony Railroad. Between Boston, Lowell, Boston, etc., and Newton, etc. (Does not include steamboats.)

Howard's Florida and Western Railroad Company. Between Jacksonville, Savannah, and Florida Western Railroad. Between Jacksonville, Savannah, Albany, Tallahassee, etc.

The Maine Central Railroad. Free return tickets will be given before starting on application to the General Passenger Agent, F. E. Boothby, Portland.

The following lines will return in accordance with conditions named in each case, on certificate to be obtained at the convention, those who paid full fare to the nearest corner of the state.

St. Louis, from Mountain and Southern Railway. From Texarkana, Little Rock, St. Louis, etc. Will sell return tickets from Columbia (or St. Louis) at fifty-five fare. (Connects with Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad through to Atlanta.)

Memphis and Charleston Railroad. From Memphis to Chattanooga. Will sell return tickets at four dollars fare from Chattanooga. July 6 to 27.

Central Railroad of Alabama. From Montgomery, Columbus, etc., to West Point (connecting with Atlanta and West Point Railroad). Will sell return tickets at one and one-half cents per mile from West Point.

Piney, Decatur and Spartan Railroad. From Decatur to Indianapio. Will sell return tickets at one cent per mile from Indianapolis.

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad. Between New Orleans and St. Louis. Will sell return tickets at one and one-half fare from Jackson, Miss., and Grand Junction (connecting with Memphis and Charleston Railroad.)

SPECIAL ANNOUCMENTS.

Excursion tickets—return coupons to be countersigned at Atlanta.

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. Will sell excursion tickets to Atlanta via Cincinnati and Chattanooga, July 16th to 26th, good for return until August 10th, first-class privileges, at the following very low rates: From Buffalo (Mr. A. M. Bacon, Exchange street), $25; Salt Lake, $35; Jamestown, $35;
Jeffersonville, 

Western and Atlantic Railroad. From Chattanooga to Atlanta. Will sell excursion tickets at two and one-half cents per mile each way, July 15th and 20th, good for return on or before the 29th. From Chattanooga, July 15th to 29th, $7 for the round trip. Tickets must be countersigned at return.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. (Connecting with St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway at Union City, opposite Columbus.) Will sell, during the vacation season, excursion tickets to Richmond, at two and one-half cents per mile each way, from July 15th to 19th, good for return on or before July 23rd, from Union City, Martin, McKenzie, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, McMinnville, Decatur and Cowan.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad. Will sell excursion tickets from Meridian, Tuscaloosa, and other principal points to Chattanooga or Birmingham, July 15th to 29th, to two cents per mile each way for the round trip, good for return until July 27th, if endorsed at the convention.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. Selma division—between Selma and Dalton. Will sell round trip excursion tickets at three cents per mile each way for the round trip.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. From Bristol, Knoxville, etc., to Dalton. Will sell excursion tickets at two and one-half cents per mile each way for the round trip.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. Will sell tickets for Indianapolis to Atlanta and return, at $8.45 each, for the round trip.

Memphis and Fort Rock Railroad. Will sell tickets from Memphis and Fort Rock to Atlanta, for 30.85 the round trip. Also tickets from other points for two and one-half cents per mile each way the round trip, to Memphis or Charleston and Rock Island.

Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. Will sell tickets from Chattanooga to Atlanta, $1.50 for the round trip, and return.

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Western and Atlantic Railroad. From Chattanooga to Atlanta. Will sell excursion tickets at two and one-half cents per mile each way, July 15th and 20th, good for return on or before the 29th. From Chattanooga, July 15th to 29th, $7 for the round trip. Tickets must be countersigned at return.

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Milwaukee Note—Art Exhibition.—The annual exhibition of drawings was lately held at the Normal School hall. The drawings were artistically arranged so as to show to good advantage, and were viewed by teachers, pupils and citizens generally. Among the attractive features of the exhibition, the work of a class of beginners in the use of coloring and tinting materials, was particularly noticeable. The work of the talent pupils of the upper grades in each school, meets Saturdays for inspection and Miss Brown, the Superintendent of Drawing. Some designs for wall paper, mural and other decorative work, showed a practical nature of the work done and the progress made by the class. The exhibits of the teachers were of the most encouraging nature. Some very beautiful designs in color attracted most attention. Work with crayons, fit to adorn the studios of the best artists, pencil copies where the blander had been used with a master hand, and maps perfect in detail and execution, were exhibited as High School work. The District school work showed to good advantage. Some most excellent maps were sent in from the Second District School. The pencil work throughout showed an improvement in freedom of execution and a breaking away from the stiffness of the proverbial "simple design," into fresher and more graceful figures. Pictures were also exhibited in the line of drawing from the kindergarten work—of scratching a pencil on paper—up to the neatly framed picture in water colors, ready to adorn your parlor wall, and to give an improvement, interest in the work and a degree of skill superior to anything shown in former exhibitions. For this much credit is due Miss Hannah M. Brown, of the Boston Art School, our efficient Superintendent of Drawing.

New School Laws.—The School Board here seems to have a committee on rules who are determined to leave their mark on the rules of the Board. At the last Board meeting they proposed some changes to the following effect: Commissioners who do not —apportion teachers shall give their reason for so doing, which reason shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board and the apportionment shall be dropped without the consent of the Executive Committee, or on appeal to the Board. Any principal mixing in ward politics shall have his head rolled in the basket. The Board showed its administration capable. Each case of corporal punishment to be made a matter of public record in the Superintendent's office, together with cause, degree, moral and physical effect of the punishment. Action on all of which was postponed for two weeks by the Board.

It is proposed to build a new primary school in the Sixth and also in the Third ward.

There seems to be a scarcity of teachers of German in this city. Prof. D. H. Fowler is the energetic superintendent of North Milwaukee County. He is well liked by the teachers under his supervision. The educational interests of this district are in good hands.

The Sentinel of this city has an educational column in its Sunday edition. The Regents of the State Normal School came to this city some weeks since to select a site for a normal school. Several eligible sites were offered them. They were dined and wined at the Plankington, but they went away shaking their heads and saying that perhaps they would come some other time. The Sentinel that the amount of land was ample, but no ultimate decision. Mr. MacAllister, the resident agent, was the only man who talked business. It is plain that most of the Regents are teachers and not real men.

The officers of the State Teachers' Association should take occasion to advertise its meetings this summer before the schools close. Most teachers do not know when or where the meeting will be held. Speak up, gentlemen.

Prof. Peckham is preparing laws regarding the growth of children, facts gained here at Beloit. Most of the children attending the city schools have been weighed and measured.

MINNESOTA.

The past week has been a perfect carnival of literary affairs, Thursday evening the regular commencement of the high school took place in the high school hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. There were nine graduates, all young ladies. The retiring principal was made the recipient of a testimonial address, and a presentation speech being made by W. S. Pattee, Esq., my predecessor, and now a member of the Board.

Miss M. W. Ritter, who has had charge of my private room for the last three years, leaves to engage the coming year in the schools at Mattoon, III. Her leaving will be a very great loss to Northfield.

The affairs of Carlton College were never in better condition. The exercises this year are far in advance of anything I have before seen. The president's reception was well attended and was a pleasant gathering. Next year B. M. Reynolds, superintendent of the Northfield schools, will be superintendent. His predecessor is Mr. Reed, who has been teaching a few years past in Racine.

NEBRASKA.

The literary contest between the Hesperian Society of Doane College and the Palladian of the State University, was a brilliant affair. The large opera house in Lincoln was crowded with the friends of the contestants and other interested spectators.

The Palladian Society won in the oration and recitation; to the Hesperian was awarded the victory in the essay and debate.

The 9th inst. occurred the commencement of the University, at which eleven students were graduated. At their meeting on the 9th the Regents elected S. R. Thompson Professor of Agriculture and Dean of the Agricultural College. Prof. Colbrock, who has been Acting Professor of Agriculture, was elected Professor of Horticulture, and Superintendent of the Cultural Department.

The State University has had a very prosperous year, in the 1st inst., closed, and the fall term was opened with increased usefulness for the instruction of the students.

Doane College commencement takes place on the 15th of June, and the graduating exercises of the State Normal School will be held on the same day. The building, which has been under construction for two years, is now announced as about to open. G. Z. Collins has been chosen Principal.

The annual concert of the pupils in music at the Blind School, was given in the opera house at Nebraska City, on Tuesday evening, June 7th. It was a most interesting affair.

KANSAS.

Below we give a list of Kansas County Normal Institutions to be held this summer, stating first the name of the county, then the place of holding the institute, next the date of opening, and last the name of the conductor and his address.

Allen county, Iola, July 4, P. J. Williams, $75; Anderson county, Garnett, August 8, P. H. Harris, $150; Atchison county, Ellingham, July 9, H. D. McCarty, $150; Barton county, Great Bend, August 1; Bourbon county, Fort Scott, $125; O. E. Sanders, $150; Brown county, Hiawatha, August 1, H. D. McCarty, $150; Butler county, Eldorado, July 11, O. E. Olin, $120; Chase county, Cottonwood Falls, July 5, J. W. Cooper, $125; Chautauqua county, Independence, July 5, P. H. Harris, $150; Cherokee county, Columbus, August 1, Robt. Hay, $125; Cloud county, Concordia, August 1, W. E. Cochran, $125; Colley county, Burlington, July 5; Cawley county, Winfield, July 5, P. J. Race, $125; Crawford county, Iola, July 5, J. W. Osborne, $125; De Kalb county, Sabetha, July 5, W. Wheeler, $125; Harper county, Harper, July 5, Geo. W. Boktin, $125; Harvey county, Newton, August 1, R. Campbell, $120; Hays county, Holton, July 4, C. C. Marshall, $125; Howard county, Great C. H. Hill, $150; Elk county, Howard, August 1, M. R. Cook, $125; Elk County, Ellsworth county, Ellsworth, July 7, Osage county, Ottawa, July 5, W. H. Sweet, $120; Linn county, Pleasanton, August 1, E. W. Botkin, $150; Lyon county, Emporia, July 12, J. P. Carmichael, $120; Marion county, Marion Centre, July 5, L. M. Knowles, $125; McPherson county, McPherson, August 1, W. H. Sweet, $150; Miami county, Paola, July 5, Geo. Wrencher, $150; Mitchell county, Beloit, August 1, F. A. Fitzpatrick, $125; Montgomery county, Independence, August 1, L. G. A. Copeland, $150; Montgomery county, Decoration, August 1, O. C. Hiltz, $150; Osage county, Burlington, June 37, A. C. Race $125; Osborne county, Osole, August 1, D. E. Tilton, $100; Ottawa county, Minneapolis, July 5, R. L. Hillman; Pottawatomie county, Louis ville, July 5, C. G. Marshall, $125; Reno county, Hutchinson, July 5, J. C. Davenport, $125; Rice county, Liberal, July 5, W. J. Schirle, $125; Republic county, Republic, July 5, W. W. Burt, $125; Rice county, Sterling, July 11, W. G. Harrick, $50; Rush county, Walnut City, August 8; Russell county, Russell, August 8, T. D. Fitzpatrick, $125; Saline county, Salina, $150; Sedgwick county, Wichita, July 11; Shawnee county, Topeka, August 1, L. A. Thomas, $150; Sumner county, Wellington, August 1, L. M. Knowles, $150; Trego county, Waushara county, Alma, July 18, E. L. Ripley, $125; Washington county, Augusta, August 15, Geo. W. Winans; Wilson county, Fredonia, July 11, O. F. McKim, $125.

The younger members have been assisted to conductors of county normals in Kansas next summer as instructors. Nearly all of these ladies and gentlemen have become more or less widely known as skilled teachers, and the most of them can point to successful experience as institute instructors: At Iola, A. S. Olin; at Garnett, J. C. Hunter; and W. J. Drinkley; at Great Bend, O. J. Richards, Mattie E. Gunn; at Fort Scott, P. C. Young, R. H. Hudson; at Hiawatha, Lizzie Ives, Jennie Connelly; at Eldorado, B. W. Sedgwick; at Bourbon, C. C. Marshall; at Madison, H. C. Potts; at Cottonwood Falls, J. W. Cooper; at Great Bend, E. W. Anderson; at Columbus, L. Z. Burr; at Burlington, Geo. F. Flem-
THE EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY.

SCHOOL LAW.

IN MICHIGAN.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE BY THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

We take from the educational column of the Lansing Republican, the following synopsis of the new school law of Michigan, as regards certain duties of school officers. It will be seen that important changes have been made.

Many of these changes grow out of the abolition of the office of township superintendent:

1. Under the new school laws which go into effect July 1, the office of township superintendent is abolished, and the duties of that office are divided between the county board of school examiners and the chairman of the township board of school inspectors. The county board of school examiners will be chosen on the first Tuesday in August (August 2), and enter upon their duties the fourth Tuesday in August (August 23). At the annual township election in April, 1893, two school inspectors will be elected, one to hold office for one year and one for two years; and annually thereafter a school inspector will be elected to hold his office for two years. The law also provides that the inspector whose term of office shall soonest expire shall be chairman of the township board of school inspectors. As the election of a second school inspector cannot occur until April 1882, the law provides that the township superintendent of schools now in office shall continue to act as school inspector and as chairman of the board of school inspectors until that time. Further, as the county board of school examiners cannot be elected and qualified until the 3d of August, and will not be organized until the 23d of August, it is also provided that the township superintendents of schools, as chairmen of the township boards of school inspectors, "may examine and license teachers for their respective townships until the county school examiners are duly elected and qualified, but no certificate hereafter granted shall be valid beyond three months after the board of school examiners has been duly elected, qualified, and organized in the county."

2. Further, it will be seen that a change is made in the duties of the township superintendent up to the time of the election of the county school examiners, August 2, 1881. He will continue until that time to perform all the duties devolved upon him, as a member and chairman of the board of township superintendents of schools. At the time of such election the township superintendent of schools will visit the schools in his township as usual and report to the office of the state superintendent, in regard to any matters needing its direction or advice as far as the law makes no restriction to the office of school examiner, you will perceive from the nature and relation of their duties that a person cannot act as chairman of the board of township inspectors and carry on their work at the same time.

3. The new law requires the township superintendent, as chairman of the board of school inspectors, to notify the other chairmen of the boards of school inspectors of the county at the office of the county clerk on the first Tuesday of August (August 2), to elect three school examiners for the county, one of whom shall hold his office for two years, and one for three years; and annually thereafter on the first Tuesday of August the chairmen of the several boards of school inspectors shall meet at the same place and elect by ballot a man to hold his office for three years, then three when qualified and organized as a board of school examiners will have charge of the examining and licensing of teachers, and will exercise a general supervision over the schools of the county. The secretary of this board, who shall be the member of the county board with whom township officers will have immediate official communication.

4. The law makes it the duty of the board of school examiners and the chairman of the boards of school inspectors of the several townships to hold each year a joint meeting at the county seat, at the time of and immediately after the annual election of school examiners, for the purpose of consulting together with reference to the more efficient supervision of the schools and teachers under their charge.

5. In addressing the township superintendents, relative to the selection of members of the board of school examiners, the superintendent of public instruction in the county, says: "I trust that you will exercise the greatest care and wisdom. The change will be watched with great interest, and upon your action and the discretion with which you make your choice will depend the success and prosperity of the schools. I desire that the law makes no restriction to the eligibility of the office of school examiner, you will perceive from the nature and relation of their duties that a person cannot act as chairman of the board of township inspectors and carry on their work at the same time.

6. The compensation of the chairman of the township board of school inspectors is as follows: When meeting as a member of the township board of school examiners, $1.50 per day; when visiting schools in his township, $1 per day; and when attending the annual meeting with the examiners and for the purpose of electing examiners, $3 per day; the same to be audited by the township board and paid as other expenses of the township.

7. A new edition of the school laws will be printed for general distribution within a few weeks. It will contain a complete revision of the school laws in effect at this time, together with new forms so far as necessary. Each district officer and every member of the board of school inspectors is entitled to receive a copy. A sufficient number of these volumes in each county will be sent to the county clerk as soon as possible, and township clerks will be notified to call on the county clerk for a supply for their respective townships.

THE SCHOOL ROOM.

AMATEUR TEACHING.

There is too much of it in the profession, far too much of it; but the question is, how shall we rid ourselves of it. Every year, scores of young men and women enter the ranks of the profession with no better idea of it as a profession than that of the pedagogue, or in opening a path for themselves into the golden halls of commerce; if they are women they will use their small portion of wealth in decorating their persons, so as to render themselves more ready for sale in the matrimonial market. We sit of a certain large city, which we shall not name, from whose high school there graduate annually two or three score of young ladies, daughters of citizens of various grades, from that of the hodon, carrier to the judge. The majority of these damsels supplement their school course by a few years in teaching, for, novices that they are, they can rely upon parental political influence. Even the hodon carrier may have a dozen votes in his pocket, you know—to appoint them in preference to old and well-trained teachers from other places. The average degree of their pedagogical life is one and one-fourth years. "We understand the case," said a typical director, who was so indifferent to his political preference as to object to this mode of recruiting the ranks of teachers; these young ladies regard the teachers' position as the most convenient stepping-stone to the altar. Many of them know that they only teach for the sake of securing the desired trousseau to consummate an engagement made during their school days.

Now, no arrangement could be more desirable and convenient for the young ladies, we admit. And, in addition to its convenience, it probably did them a great deal of good. Very likely they learned more in that one year's practice, than in two years work in the high school. But what about the schools given up to this plan of amateur teaching? Well, they were just such schools as a plan of this sort could secure anywhere, backward in their studies, unruly and turbulent.

We never saw but one very striking example of the evil of amateur teaching, but there are no doubt many others exist. And it is high time that some effective effort was made to diminish the number of amateurs in the ranks of teachers. If parents or school officers will make no such effort, it must be inaugurated by those teachers who are not amateurs. Indeed, we wonder that the instinct of self-preservation has not long ago forced good teachers into an anti-amateur movement. For these know well that it is the amateurs that keep down the rate of wages in the profession, and drag down its standard. They not only add to it nothing that can be desired, but they rob it of the honor and emoluments which are its just due, and which, for the existence of amateurs, it might long eere have received.
VALUE OF DETAILS:

No less a scholar than Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, in his time one of the most honored preceptors of England, was wont to say that the successful teacher was the one who attended the most scrupulously to details. Every one who has had any school experience knows that this is especially true in regard to school room work. This is a very hard lesson for many teachers to learn. They take large views of their work. They like to look at it as a comprehensive task, and the necessity of giving attention to the most trifling details renders them impatient. Their ambition is to have a studious, well-ordered school. But in pursuing this ambition they neglect to notice such small matters as the manner in which the scholars move about, how they stand or sit, whether they move books quietly, or pass from seats to recitation bench or blackboard without unnecessary noise. The consequence is, the school is never perfectly quiet. There is always a sound of restless movement, if not an actual clatter, in the room, and absorbed study is impossible. Many a teacher might trace, if he would, his humiliating failure to his neglect of small details of discipline. At first they seemed of no consequence; afterward they grew into difficulties of such terrible consequence that he could in no way cope with them. The difference between a school where everything goes by clock-work, where system and discipline have put all the machinery of the school into harmonious relations, and a school where a disorderly appearance is felt upon entering the room, is easily perceived by the casual observer. Probably, however, no one would in school room work perceive that this mighty difference all comes from attention to or neglect of matters which the casual observer would rate as of no consequence whatever.

MEANS TO AN END.

It is thus that the teacher should regard almost if not all of the direct instruction that he gives his pupils. It is means to an end, only. It is of no real consequence whether John and James learn all these facts and rules in geography or arithmetic, if this was all they were trying to do. There is no doubt that these facts are indispensable to the full equipment of any educated person—and this is the reason of the whole matter. Our John and James disdaining, or the gods and goddesses who desire them, to be educated persons, whereas they must avail themselves of all means required for that end. It is, therefore, true that all studies ought to be carried on rather as means to an end than as the end itself. They should be pursued, first, because of their advantage in training the faculties; second, because they are necessary to any full equipment of education. It has been the method of a certain clique of educators to urge the training of the young in certain studies of but little practical value, on the plea that they “disciplined the mind.”

Now, the mistake in disciplining the mind may have been carried to an unreasonable extent, but there is no mistake in which it gives its good self a deal of force. It is the truth that the curriculum of school study is not in itself the aim of the dissident student, but the intellectual vigor which a successful passage of this curriculum will give. A man who is training a race horse for the track is interested in his making good time in his daily practices, but when he looks at the daily diminishing score of minutes that mark each degree of speed gained, what he sees is not the present, but the future gains. So what the teacher sees in the daily school room exercises is not merely what is accomplished now, but what a prolonging of to-day’s achievements may yet accomplish.

TEACHING SPREADING.

A movement to discard the spelling-book which was inaugurated with much force several years ago, has about spent itself now, we are glad to notice, after having done about as much damage as it possibly could in this short space of time. It may have been true that old there was a slavish worship of the spelling-book, that time was wasted in endless gymnastics in oral spelling to the neglect of the more important written work, and the quite as important work of definition. But mistaken as this mode of teaching was it was not as disastrous in its results as the “new method,” adopted when the spelling book was discarded, viz.: that spelling is only a skillful application to things foreign not merely introductory, called a study, if you choose, by compliment, but only pursued as a side exercise in connection with history or reading. The end of this is that instead of turning out pupils to whom spelling was merely an exhausting exercise in vocal gymnastics, we graduate a class of scholars to whom accurate spelling, vocal or otherwise, is impossible in their own, as it could be in an unknown tongue.

Now it is very plain that a mean between the two extremes of giving too much and too little attention to spelling, must be found. Unquestionably, we must revive the use of the spelling-book. In reading, the attention of the pupil should be given to the matter read, not to the form of the words. After the exercise as reading is gone through, with a second exercise upon the selection in which the words in it are all spelled, may be given. But for such an exercise as this, the reader will be found to possess no real superiority over the old-fashioned spelling-book; indeed it falls below it in value, from the fact that classification of words helps so much toward remembering and understanding them.

The most serious mistake made by teachers in the old spelling-book times, was in making words of many syllables and of infrequent use the chief objects of attention. Now people do not use their spelling in real life, except in writing letters and other paper, wherefore the words most often used in common life should be those first learned by the pupil. Give exercises on the common nouns and verbs, writing short sentences on them. Use the general rules for spelling also; although there are many exceptions to them, they will be found of very great use. And do not fail to impress upon your pupils, that albeit our language is full of contradictions in its modes of spelling, it is the language through which we must gain all his knowledge of literature, and he has no right to be ignorant of its forms. As spelling is a matter of form always, the poor speller betrays that he is not a man of culture and wide reading.

NATURAL HISTORY.

CHARACTER OF THE ORDER CARNIVORA.

Following upon the insect-eating tribes, we have the order of the flesh-eaters, or the carnivora. This order is a large one containing five families, and very many species. In it are those animals which we know as wild beasts; the natural food not only of man, but of all other natural carnivora. The carnivors are the known primarily by the peculiar construction of their teeth. They have, in each jaw, six very sharp incisor teeth; on each side of these is a very large, strong and pointed canine tooth, and behind these the teeth in number vary in number—three, four or five in number—more adapted for tearing than for grinding food. Certain differences in these teeth mark different classes of the order. For instance, these bears, which subsist largely on vegetable food as well as on flesh, have the surface points of the molar teeth rather flattened than sharp, and have a partial sideways motion of the jaws. On the other hand, the cat tribe, which may be taken as the most pronounced type of the pure carnivora, subsisting in their natural State, on raw flesh only, have very sharp cutting points on the molars, and the action of the jaws is the up and down, scissors-like movement simply.

It is important to distinguish between these two divisions, sometimes known as the true and the partial carnivora, showing how remarkably the constitution and habits of life of all created things are harmonized. Thus the carnivors have claws on their toes, it is true; and in the cat tribe these are extremely sharp and long, being kept concealed when not needed for defense or to seize upon prey, within the sheathing surface of the toes. But in all the purely carnivorons the heel of the foot is considerably raised and the toes alone touch the ground. This renders very agile movement on the part of the animal, in running or springing, possible, and all the tribes showing this constitution are classified as digitigradae carnivora. In those animals, which, on the other hand, which, feeding to a great degree upon vegetables, do not need to be very active in movement, the entire feet rests upon the ground. These are classified as plantigradae carnivora. There is another tribe, of the feet, that has both the fore and hind feet spread out in the form of paddies, very convenient for swimming in the water, but unfortunately in an awkward manner of progression on land.

The carnivora include five well-known families—the Felidae, or the cat tribe; the Canidae, or dog tribe; the Mustelidae, or weasel tribe; the Ursidae, or bear tribe; the Phocidae, or seal tribe. The tribe of the felidae are found a large number of animals which in form and color are very much alike, though, in size they are very different. Some species are found in nearly all parts of the globe, those appearing in different parts of the world one for another. Amongst them Africa and Asia are the homes of the tiger and the lion. These animals are not found in America, but in their place we see the puma and the jaguar, which actually found in the Western continent. The leopard, also, of the old world, is represented by the ocelot in the new. The destructive instinct in this tribe is very strikingly developed. The larger members of the family have the keenest scent, and are not at all disposed to be caught. They are able of very tender attachment to man. The entire tribe, however, more or less treacherous, and they agree in a common mode of securing their prey, viz: stalking upon it without noise and seizing it with a sudden rush. In their wild state, the animals are generally very savagely impelled by hunger, will only eat the flesh of creatures which they themselves have killed.

The names of the dog tribe do not show so strong a family resemblance as the last named. Even among the various species of the common dog, there are very remarkable differences in form and in habits. The wolves, foxes
PRACTICAL KINDERGARTEN LESSONS—INTERLACING PAPER.
BY MRS. A. E. SCOTT.

Interlacing paper takes the place in the synthesis of the Kindergarten occupations corresponding to that which the connected slate takes in the analysis of the gifts, viz.: the whole outline with part of the surface attached. In the latter the joints of the slates need only be properly adjusted to make the desired corners and angles; in this the corners must be made, that is folded. Strips of paper one inch, or a half inch, in width, and several inches in length are used. When they are first given to the children they may measure them on the square, of the table, finding their width and length; placing the strips from front to back, right to left and diagonally before them. Converting them had about the paper, and they, by which it is made, how it is made, and some of the pulp in different stages of preparation may be shown them.

A lesson in economy may be taught by reminding the children that their worn-out clothing and the rags and paper that rag-pickers gather up in the alleys are used to make paper, some of which is used in the Kindergarten; a lesson in natural history by showing them a wasp’s nest and telling them of the wasps being the first paper makers; and the older children are always interested in knowing about the papyruses used by the ancients. These subjects, with that of color, etc., give abundant material for many interesting explanations, all of which should be conducted in an interesting and sprightly manner, frequently weaving the subject into a story.

Making neat corners, correct angles, and the interlacing generally, is too difficult for fingers, eyes and wrist. The children, satisfied they should have forms so well learned that they have definite ideas of those which they propose to make before undertaking to make them. Many peculiar exercises, in which the children may be practiced, such as rolling the strips into “lighters,” folding them into plats and “tape-trimmings.” With two strips, the end of one placed over the end of the other at right angles, folding the under strip, and then both until both strips are entirely folded up, makes the “fairy ladders” and with four strips the Pestalozzian star is made.

In interlacing, the child holds his strip of paper twice lengthwise, this making three thicknesses one-third of an inch in width. If, for example, he wishes to outline a square whose edges are two inches in length, he takes hold of one end of his strip and measures, by the square on the table, or the edge of a slate, the length of one side of the square, then turns the strip over exactly at right angles with the measured edge; again he measures two inches and turns the strip at right angles and so continues until the four corners are made; he then clips off the edges at the point of the clipped end and shoves it into the opposite end and the square is finished.

The other geometrical forms, and indeed all forms, are made exactly in the same way, with the exception of measuring lengths and folding the corners to make acute and obtuse angles, when needed, instead of right-angles.

A COMPOSITION.

The following is a genuine production. In spelling, at least, the versatility of genius displayed by the author merits high admiration:

"SQUIRRELS."

"Squirrels are a very playful animal and there’s several kinds of squirrels for squirrels and the gray squirrel and white squirrel and flying squirrel and black and ground squirrels the largest of any and air not so wild as the others and the gray squirrel is very wild and there are more of the fox squirrels than of the gray the white squirrel is very grey and are easy taught but there are not many in this state the flying squirrel is very small and are the color of the gray squirrel the black is about the size of the gray squirrel and they don’t live in this country and the gray squirrel is the color of the fox squirrel and have four black stripes on their backs and are about the size of a flying squirrel and lives in old logs and that’s all I know about squirrels."

Iridium is harder than steel, and has hitherto been an unattainable metal, but through the efforts of a Swiss chemist the metal can be molded into desired forms. This is an important contribution to practical science.

Rufus Choate worked in hard work and struggle. When some one said to him that a certain fine achievement was the result of an accident he exclaimed, "No nonsense! You might as well drop the Greek alphabet on the ground and expect to pick it up alive."
GOOD READING.

HUNTING IN THE TYROL.

A love of the chase is inherent in the bold men of the Tyrol, and sport is furnished to the intrepid hunter by several varieties of game birds. Among these are the black cock and the golden eagle. The black cock belongs to the grouse species, and the sport requires great hardihood and patience and an accurate knowledge of his peculiarities. Like the pinnated grouse of our prairies, he is polygamous; but, unlike them, he is shot during the pairing season, his mate being carefully spared. The descriptions the hunters give of the lovesick bird, strutting and gambolling around the base of a tree for the edification of the hen, who crowd around their lord and master, are ludicrous in the extreme. His long song, which consists of three distinct notes repeated constantly at more or less regular intervals, is frequently his ruin, for in the midst of his cacitates, during the execution of the third note, he is insensible to danger and becomes an easy prey to the rife of the expert huntsman. Of course, if you adopt the English idea of sport, you can build a miniature hut or blind of bushes in the course of the day, close to the tree selected by the jealous old cock for his morning song, patientlv await the advent of the game, and then murder him in cold blood. But this is far different from the genuine sport, where foot and hand, eye and ear, are on the alert to take advantage of any indiscretion of your quick-witted opponent. It is a contest between the acute intellect of the feathery biped and the keen instinct of his feathered prototype. The golden eagle, the tiger of his race, is occasionally seen circling around his prey among the lofty crags, and his young are sometimes captured by the intrepid huntsmen. These eagles are of immense size, sometimes measuring eight feet from tip to tip of the wings, and are the greatest foes of the chamois and roebuck, as well as the farmer's stock of young pigs, kids and lambs. I had the pleasurable excitement of seeing one of these rapacious birds carrying off a young chamois, which he had swooped down upon with restless fury, and by the mere force of the concussion hurled down the abyss, at the brink of which it happened to be feeding. Several of the greatest weight of the prey obliged him to loosen his hold upon it while circling at a terrible height over ravine and peak. As if fell, the eagle darted after it, and, catching it in its claws, and sinking thirty or forty feet by the mere impetuosity of his downward flight, he spread his mighty wings to their widest extent and resumed his circling ascent, with his prey firmly clutched in his strong talons.

APHORISMS.

Women do not transgress the bounds of decorum as often as men, but when they do they go greater lengths. He that can please nobody is not so much to be pitied as he that nobody can please.

A necessitous man who gives costly dinners pays large sums to be laughed at.

In answering an opponent, arrange your ideas but not your words.

Pleasure is to women what the sun is to flowers: if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, estiolates, and destroys.

There are three difficulties in authorship; to write anything worth the publishing, to find honest men to publish it, and to get sensible men to read it.

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.

Strong as our passions are, they may be starved into submission and conquered, without being killed.

The moral cement of all society is virtue, it unites and preserves, while vice separates and destroys.

It is as difficult to throw a straw any distance as a ton.

Ambition is the avarice of power.

To know is one thing, to do is another.

It is much safer to think what we say than to say what we think.

No man can purchase his virtue too dear, for it is the only thing whose value must ever increase with the price it has cost.

It is far better to borrow experience than to buy it.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

The two most precious things on this side the grave are our reputation and our life.

When young, we trust ourselves too much, and we trust others too little when old.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so, but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

Love, like a cold bath, is never negative, it seldom leaves us where it finds us; if once we plunge into it, it will either heighten our virtues or inflame our vices.

Matches wherein one party is all passion, and the other all indifference, will assimilate about as well as ice and fire.

Most men know what they hate, few what they love.

Cruel men are the greatest lovers of mercy, avaricious men of generosity, and proud men of humility—that is to say, in others, not in themselves.

More have been ruined by their servants than by their masters.

God is on the side of virtue.

It is better to have recourse to a quack, if he can cure our disorder, although he cannot explain it, than to a physician, if he can explain our disease, but cannot cure it.

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint, as well as a steel; either of them may hammer on wood forever, no fire will follow.

Women are more taken with courage than with generosity.

No men despise physic so much as physicians, because no men so thoroughly understand how little it can perform.

Falsehood is often rocked by truth, but she soon outgrows her cradle, and discards her nurse.

He that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.

It is far more difficult to be just than generous.

Some there are, who profess to despise all flattery, but even these are, nevertheless, to be flattered, by being told that they do despise it.

For one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes, there are a thousand who sincerely hate our success.

Grant graciously what you cannot refuse safely, and conciliate those you cannot conquer.

Gaming is the child of avarice, but the parent of prodigality.

We cannot think too highly of our nature, nor too humbly of ourselves.

Were we as eloquent as angels, yet should we please some men, some women, and some children much more by listening than by talking.

Applause is the spur of noble efforts.

The best medicines to take a man to the baseless authority of his parents, his books, his church, or his club.

We are not to blame for our actions, but for our sentiments.

Those who value themselves merely on their ancestry have been compared to potatoes, all that is good of them is under the ground.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

"WOMEN NEVER THINK."—If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—Picketyne.

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"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF," is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and was so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—Standard.
EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

Charles Scribner's Sons reprint Rawlinson's _Origin of Nations_, a collection of essays, upholding the Mosaic theory, and contending that it has not been disturbed by recent discoveries.

The _History of Switzerland_ is by Harriet D. Stidell Mackenzie. The author has made the most of her subject, and in reading matter and its hundred full-page illustrations, the volume finds a lodging place in Luther's Library of Entertaining History.

The student's edition of Rubel's _History of Art_, edited by Clarence Cook, is issued at half the price of the original edition, but is equally attractive. The publishers have done well in thus popularizing this book, for it is one which once familiar with, the student likes to keep at hand.

The new volume of the English Philosopher Series is upon Haring and James Mill, and has been made by G. S. Bower a model of conciseness. It first reviews their lives, then clearly sets forth their philosophical theories and opinions, and finally makes inquiry into the value and influence of their teachings. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

James R. Osgood & Co. have published under the title _Aspects of German Culture_, an attractive work by Stanley Hall. These letters have attracted considerable attention for their close observation and keen insight of life and thought among Germans of the highest class. Its discussions of German philosophy and religious thought are especially good.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have made an excellent American edition of the standard historical work by Prof. George Rawlinson, _Ancient Monarchies_, which treats the five great monarchies of the ancient Eastern world, Chaldea, Assyria, Babylon, Media, and Persia. It is especially valuable in its full exposition of the history, geography, and architecture of these countries. The reprint is handsomely printed and bound and is in three octavo volumes, each containing about six hundred pages, and it reproduces the maps and engravings of the original, with notes, references, etc.

The _Origin of Primitive Superstitions_, by Rushton N. Dorman, is a study of comparative mythology from a new point of view. The author, a folk, has made it common to many nations is a natural product of the human mind, evidenced by the effect upon it of natural phenomena. It studies the shape of stones as evidences of thought of the mind to account for things not understood. He would study the mythology of any pagan nation as a history of its development. He selects the American Indian as the subject of the first volume, having made of our aboriginal inhabitants a careful study, from the lowest grade of savagery to the highest civilization of the Inca and Aztecs. It is finely illustrated with colored plates. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish a valuable and extended reference work, _A Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts_, prepared by W. and G. Andeley, Fellows of the Royal Academy, which is well known in connection with other works on art. The scope of the work is singularly comprehensive, for it takes all art for its province, giving detailed description, in dictionary form, of architecture in all its branches, the artistic articles used in the furnishing and decoration of buildings and enclosures, ornamentation, and modern painting, in fresco, oil, tempera, etc.; the decorative arts, such as tapestry, embroidery, mosaics, tapestry, gilding, glass-staining, embroidery, illuminating, and metal-working in all its branches, with concise general histories on each subject, historical Christian iconography and symbolism; ancient and medieval costume and armor; materials and processes in the manufacture and repair of all art works; the most important ancient mythological personages, with their attributes and modes of representation in art; the chief Christian saints, with their legends, attributes, and characteristic modes of representation in art, etc. The work will be in ten royal octavo volumes, illustrated of which the first two are now ready. It is sold only by subscription for the entire set.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The Journal of a Farmer's Daughter, by Eliza Goodale shows the same ardent love of nature and thorough acquaintance with its changing moods as the poetry of the little Goodale sisters, whose verses were a surprise to the public on their first appearance several years ago. The author of this prose idyll is still in early girlhood, but her work would not shame one of mature years. It is a simple record of thoughts and observations suggested by country life, and the simple interests of the farm. The language is graceful and well chosen and the verses intermingled with the prose are deftly turned. For frontispiece is given a picture of the little house at Sky farm, which is the home of the young poets, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. George T. Ferris has made another success in musical biography in a thick volume of Appleton's 'Handy Volume' series—_The Great Violinists and Great Violinists_. The plan of this book excludes all living masters of the violin and viola, with the exception of Liszt, and of those who have passed away it takes in the following list: Corelli, Tartini, Viotti, DeBeriot, Paganini, Ole Bull, Clementi, Moscheles, Thalberg and Gottaubach. No one who is acquainted with the pleasant way in which Mr. Ferris mingles biography and criticism, will need to be told that the book is a charming one. His previous books in the series, _The Great German Composers, The Great Italian and French Composers_, the two volumes of _Great Singers_, together with this last volume are published in tasteful cloth binding, as well as in paper, under the name of the _Music Series_. D. Appleton & Co.

Here in America we know Caldecott best by his gaily colored toy books, but the reprint of _Bremen Town_, by Harry Blackburn, which contains one hundred and seventy illustrations by the artist, gives us a chance to make its acquaintance in a different line of work. The book is a good reproduction of an expensive English edition, reduced in size, and any reader fond of quaint scenes and graphic descriptions, may be glad to accompany author and artist in their tour through Brittany. They travel, bound to have a good time, and to give others as large a share of it as possible. Strolling through the country at their leisure, they come upon unfrequented works and corners, a sight whose picturesqueness is dazed the ordinary tourist, and in their frank comradeship with the people they gain an insight into character and customs novel and interesting. The book is one to inspire a desire to go and do likewise. James Osgood & Co.

The word cooperation has a magical sound to people of limited incomes, and there are many who will seek to find in the new book by Charles Barnard, _Co-operation as a Business_, a solution of the problems of living which confront them. A number of the papers which compose the volumes have previously been published, but they have been rewritten and rearranged for their present presentation. The author writes like a practical business man, and in tracing the course of many co-operative organizations, shows the course of their failures and success. Figures are usually given, and for fuller details readers are referred to the secretaries of the different societies. Co-operative stores, banks, manufactures, building associations, life insurance societies, etc., figure in his descriptions, and the machinery of their organization is fully revealed. The author's own endorsement of co-operation is most enthusiastic. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The two great French dramatists, Corneille and Racine, share between them the space of the latest volume of the admirable _Foreign Classics for English Readers_. It is fitting that the two poets with whom students of French usually make their first acquaintance with the language, should be classed together.

transcribed text
A new edition of George Eliot’s translation of Feuerbach’s "Essence of Christianity" has been demanded since her death.

E. F. Dutton & Co. will bring out at once the last lectures of Dr. Morgan Dix on the "First Prayer Book of Edward the VI.

The recent visit of Mr. Joseph Hutton to America is to result in two volumes of studies and sketches concerning his observations.

L. K. Funk & Co. have brought out in their excellent standard lines Carlyle’s "Sartor Resartus" and "Lord Beaconsfield’s Epochal.

E. & J. B. Young & Co. will soon bring out in book form a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Morgan Dix on the First Prayer Book of King Edward VI (1549).

Stepping Heavenward, that most popular of religious stories, appears in a fresh edition from new stereotype plates, and with a biographical sketch of its author, Mrs. E. Proutis.

The new Emerson Birthday Book has an entirely new portrait of the Concord sage, and twelve illustrations. In outward appearance it resembles the Longfellow Birthday Book.

Parton’s long talked of Life of Voltair has been delayed a little to secure for it simultaneous publication in England. It is in every way an important contribution to biography.

T. B. Peterson & Bros. are again bringing out Mrs. Burnett’s early stories, originally written for Peterson’s Magazine, which were the cause of a lively dispute between the Scribners and Petersons some years ago.

The boys will enjoy Mr. John Hackett’s new story, "Who was Paul Graysen?" which originally appeared in Harper’s Young People. With it comes from the Harper’s press The Young Nimrods in North America, by Col. Thomas W. Knox.

Mr. Brentano, of New York, reports an increase of two hundred copies on his subscription list of Punch since Du Maurier’s characters of the aestheticos began, because these pictures expressed ideas on dress to those who copy aesthetic fashions here.

Porter & Coates are certain to make a success with their comparative edition of the New Testament, which gives the revised and the old version in parallel columns, thus showing alterations at a glance. The volume is of 12mo. size and of good type.

Dr. Jos. P. Holbrook, whose name is already identified with several collections of hymns, has prepared another, called "Worship in Song," which is intended for congregational use. It will contain tunes as well as hymns, and will be issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. this month.

The new volume of the "Art at Home" series is upon the library, and offers many valuable suggestions for the arrangement and furnishing of that room. It is written by Andrew Lang, and contains a useful chapter on English illustrated works by Austin Dobson.

Little, Brown & Co. are soon to publish six lectures by the late Rev. Benjamin Pierce on "Identity in the Physical Sciences." They have been delivered at the Lowell and the Peabody institutes, and in private circles, and embody deeply interested views of religion, philosophy, and science.

A new edition of "West Point and the Military Academy," by E. S. Parce, will hereby to satisfy the interest of tourists always felt in that place, it gives a full description of that national institution, its customs, requirements for entry, scholarship, training, and other matters. John Wiley & Sons.

In the Standard series Principal Sharp’s admirable lectures on "Culture and Religion" are reprinted, and their titles are: "The Aim of Culture," "The Scientific Theory of Culture," "The Literary Theory of Culture," "Hindrances to Spiritual Growth," and "Religion Combined with Culture Itself."

Lockwood, Brooks & Co. bring out a memorial of the late Rev. Charles H. Brigham, containing a selection of eighteen essays from his pen. Among the subjects are Augustine, Symbolism, Gregory the Great, Mohammed, Hlakbrand, Abelard, St. Dominic, and St. Francis, Corinthians, Luther, Teresios, Loyola; Borromeo, The Socinian, and other literary topics. Mr. Brigham’s erudition makes the volume a pleasant and instructive one.
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