The eighth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held at Lake Bluff last week. One of the features of the meeting was a day set apart to discuss the relations of the public schools to the temperance movement. Miss Mary Allen West, the indefatigable county superintendent of Knox County, Ill., and a ceasing worker in pretty nearly every social reform, was conspicuous in the earnest, sensible business of the convention. She has been particularly active for some time past to interest teachers in the exercises of the teachers' day. She feels deeply on this subject, believing that the schools can do far more than they have ever hitherto done to establish sound temperance principles in the minds of the children, and inculcate with them a detestation of drunkenness and everybody and everything which goes to make drunkards.

Mrs. E. P. Moffett read a long report from the committee on scientific temperance, stating in what degree scientific instruction has been given to pupils in different parts of the state, with intent to show the facts of alcohol, and recommending that the convention appoint a larger working force to enlist teachers in the cause and raise funds. Various books prepared for the purpose of teaching in school the hygienic arguments against the use ofspiritsuous liquors, were recommended. Experiments were made on various reptiles and other living creatures, to show the fatal effects of alcohol, and the modus operandi of conducting temperance lessons and lectures in school was pretty thoroughly discussed. The number of public-school teachers present was not nearly so large as these zealous reformers hoped to see there, but those who were present felt their confidence in the importance and ultimate success of their work strengthened, and went away with fresh inspiration for future work.

Another week has passed and the recovery of the President is still far from being assured. The official bulletins breathe a spirit of hopefulness, but the symptoms reported give really very feeble cause for confidence. He is still a desperately sick man. The wound does not heal as it should. The swelling of the parotid gland has decreased somewhat, as it continues to discharge at no less than five openings. He is greatly wasted. His pulse has been somewhat lower the most of the past week, his mind has been less clouded, and his stomach retains small quantities of liquid nourishment with less distress than formerly. Otherwise he is much the same as he has been for three weeks past. Preparations are making to remove him by rail to Long Branch as soon as possible. The Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and several other states appointed Tuesday, of this week, between 10 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. as a season of prayer for the President's recovery.

Since the above was written the President has completed his journey to Long Branch, not only without injury to his chances of recovery, but with some signs of improvement. Tuesday was observed very generally by Christians of all denominations as a day of prayer for the President's recovery.

Very naturally a good deal of lively feeling has been awakened in the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, adjoining Chicago on the south, by an allegation of solicitation of bribes, preferred by Mr. Willard Woodard, of the well known publishing house of George Sherwood & Co., against Mr. Fred. L. Kimmey, a member of the Board of Education of District No. 2, lying partly in each of the above named towns.

Mr. Woodard's version of this affair, as given to a Tribune reporter, is as follows:

He says two members of the Board of Education of District No. 2 of Hyde Park and Lake came into his store one day and asked about certain books. He got one of the books and prepared to show them their desirable features, but he noticed that they were not interested in what he was saying. One of them said, "I have not time to devote to this now; you call at my office Friday morning."

Mr. Woodard went at the appointed time, and found the same two members. After they had had some informal talk one of the gentlemen got up and said he would have to go.

After his departure Mr. Woodard said to the other gentleman, "If you can have these books introduced, I will do a good turn for you some time."

"How much of a good turn will you do?" says the member. Will you do $300 worth of a good turn? This is what it will cost to secure three members of the board, and I ought to have $300 myself. If you don't, other publishers stand ready to do this thing."

"Why," says Mr. Woodard, "don't you know this would lead us to Joliet?"

"No it won't; I have looked into this matter."

"Well," said Mr. Woodard, "this is an unexpected thing. I must have time to consider and consult with my partner."

A day was accordingly fixed for another meeting, but Mr. Woodard sent word when the time came around that he did not desire to enter into any such competition.

Another publisher's books were adopted at the next meeting of the board, and now Mr. Woodard proposes to see if the board has not violated a State law which says text-books shall not be changed oftener than once in four years. The reporter was shown letters from two other members of the Board of Education, written in reply to one sent to each of them by Mr. Woodard, in which they disclaim any knowledge of the transaction and are loth to believe that any of their members are so corrupt. They also demand the names of the members who are charged with making this corrupt demand.

Mr. Kimmey, of course, repels this imputation upon his virtue, and while not denying that there was a corrupt proposition leading to the use of the expression, "Don't you know this would lead us to Joliet?", he breathes surprise that Mr. Woodard could attempt to make such charges. Its authors that the naughty proposition came from Mr. Woodard, and that he played the Joseph in the affair, and is entitled to all the glory of the virtuous interrogration above quoted.
Unfortunately for Mr. Kinney, he did not protect his rights as an author by copyright. He did not even so much as resent the insult to his honor of the corrupt offer which elicited this mild rebuke. Nay, according to his own version of the affair, he was not even indignant. He did not grow red in the face, open the door, extend his dexter index finger, lift his boot and ejaculating “Get thee out of here, Satan,” emphasize the ‘out’ with the utmost utterance of his sole, but he rather regarded the proposition to barter his integrity for a mere pittance of $50, as an agreeable piece of humor. To quote the interview reported in the Tribune: “Mr. Kinney says, “He laughingly remarked: Why, that would lead to Joliet.” We submit that Mr. Kinney’s manner of treating a corrupt proposition is not what the virtuous portion of community would naturally expect of a man keenly alive to the sense of honor, as a school trustee certainly should be. Imagine a woman making a laughing reply to a would-be seducer. What kind of a woman was such a woman here?

There is to be a thorough investigation of this matter, and we have no disposition to prejudice the case farther than Mr. Kinney’s words and actions may have already injured him. We merely improve this occasion while the public is awake on this subject of bribery as an incentive to the choice of school books and stationery, to declare that there is too much reason to believe that there are several boards of education in this vicinity which are cursed with one or more members who prostitute their responsible positions to corrupt uses, whenever the question of any change of text books, or the furnishing of a school-house is up for determination, and it will be well if those who have to pay the bills would set a closer watch on those who make them. It matters not to such members what the masses of the people may think, or what the press may say; it goes in or it goes out, “down the ringing grooves of change,” whenever the grooves are silver-plated, and said members hold the determining votes.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

For The Educational Weekly.

Washington, Sept., 7.—It is gratifying to know that The Educational Weekly takes peculiar interest in the subject of industrial education. There is but one way to prepare the public mind of this country for intelligent action in this matter, and that is to spread the knowledge of what has been accomplished in this behalf in other countries.

Commissioner Eaton, of the National Bureau of Education, is deeply interested in this subject and is continually receiving information from the different technical schools of Europe, going to show the extent and result of industrial training there. If agreeable, I will send The Weekly now and then, a few facts calculated to show what France, Switzerland, Germany and other European countries are doing for the training of their young people for industrial pursuits.

The Central School of Arts and Manufactures, at Paris, was founded in 1829 by private efforts. The school has grown steadily from the outset, and the number of students has increased from one hundred and forty in the first year to five hundred and fifty at this time.

In 1857 the institution was handed over to the state and important improvements were introduced. Since its foundation the school has granted diplomas to four thousand and fifty-four engineers, of whom five hundred and fifty-two were foreigners, and the number of students admitted is seven thousand two hundred and sixty-six. Its pupils have had great influence in the railway constructions of France. In 1834 a special course of lectures on railway construction was instituted, the first of its kind in Europe.

The course of studies of the school lasts three years. At the end of the third year diplomas of engineers of arts and manufactures are granted to pupils who have completely and satisfactorily passed all the tests of competition.

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS AT BERLIN.

Prussia possesses three higher technical institutions, viz: the Royal Academy of Mines, destined to train engineers for the administration of the miners of the state; the Royal Academy of Architecture, the courses of which embrace all the branches necessary to civil engineers, architects and constructors of public and private buildings; the Royal Industrial Institute which contains sections for mechanical engineers, chemical and metallurgical engineers and naval engineers. This establishment has three divisions:

1st. Constructions and mechanical engineering.
2nd. Chemistry and metallurgy.
3rd. Naval constructions.

The courses of each division have six semesters. There is an additional course for those students who, after the completion of the regular course of three years, desire to prepare themselves for professorships in technical schools. The admission takes place on presentation of a certificate of graduation from a German secondary school. On enrolling the school the students select the courses they wish to follow. Their choice is entirely free. At the end of each school year the students are entitled to a certificate stating what courses they have followed and what progress they have made.

The teaching staff consists of sixteen ordinary professors, twelve extraordinary professors, and eleven assistants.

The library, with its one hundred thousand volumes, subscribes to all the existing scientific publications.

IRISH GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD, IN THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

In 1796, the year before his death, when the political prospect for the people of Ireland seemed desperate, and all political struggle on their part useless and impotent, Burke wrote to an Irishman as follows:—

“I should recommend to the middle ranks, in which I include not only all merchants, but all farmers and tradesmen, that they would change as much as possible those expensive modes of living and that disposition to opulence in general are so much addicted. It does not at all become men in a state of persecution. They ought to consider themselves the progeny of people whom Government is resolved not to consider as upon a par with their fellow-subjects. Favor will have none . They must aim at other resources, and to make themselves independent in fact before they aim at a nominal independence. Depend upon it, that with half the privileges of the others, joined to a different system of manners, they would grow to a degree of importance to which, without it, no privileges could raise them, much less any intrigues or factions in Europe. I know very well that such a discipline, among so numerous a people, is not easily introduced, but I am sure it is not impossible. If I had youth and strength, I would go myself over to Ireland, and work on that plan, and I am sure, if the well-being of all descriptions in the kingdom, as well as of themselves, depends upon a reformation amongst the Catholics. The work will be sure and slow in its operation, but it is certain in its effect. There is nothing which will not yield to perseverance and method.”

Whether a sumptuary reform in the habits of the middle classes in Ireland is a crying need in the present hour, I will not judge. But if we are not to remain an island, we must isolate from other needs, and pursue by itself alone and directly. It is a reform which must depend upon enlarging the minds and raising the aims of those classes; upon humanizing and civilizing them. Expense in living, dissipations in the first and nearest dangers, perhaps, to the Irish middle class, while its civilization is low, because they are its first and nearest pleasures. They can only cease to be its first and nearest pleasures by raising its standard of life, by extending and deepening its civilization. The improvement of Ireland, the self-government of Ireland, must come mainly through the middle class, and this class, defective in civilization as it is, is not ripe for the functions required of it; its members have indeed to learn, as Burke says, “to support themselves independent in fact before they aim at a nominal independence.” Not Ireland alone needs, alas, the lesson; we in England need it too. In England, too, power is passing away from the now governing class; the part to be taken in English life by the middle class, from the part which the middle class has had to take hitherto—different, more public, more
important. Other and greater functions devolve upon this class than of old; but its defective civilization makes it unfit to discharge them. It comes to the new time and to its new duties, it comes to them, as its flatteners will never tell it, but as it must nevertheless bear to be told and will do well to consider—it comes to them with a defective type of religion, a narrow range of intellectual and knowledge, a stuunted sense of beauty, a low standard of manners. The characters of defective civilization in the Irish middle class are not precisely the same as in the English. But for the faults of the middle class in Ireland, as in England, the same remedy presents itself to start with; not a panacea by any means, not all-sufficient, not capable of working miracles of change in a moment, but yet a remedy sure to do good; the first and simplest and most natural remedy to apply, although it is left singularly out of sight and thought and mention. Entirely Ireland and Ireland is the worst schooled middle class in Western Europe. Surely this may well have something to do with defects of civilization! Surely it must make a difference to the civilization of a middle class, whether it be brought up in ignorance schools where the instruction is nearly worthless, or in schools of high standing where the boy is taken through a well-chosen course of the best that has been known and said in the world. I, at any rate, have long been of opinion that the most important business as regards improvement is the delivering of his testimony against them. The Board arose, as is well known, out of the desire to do something for intermediate education in Ireland without encountering what is called the religious difficulty. The Liberal party has emphatically condemned religious endowment; the Protestants of Great Britain are emphatically hostile to the endowment of Catholicism in any shape or form. Schools were not to be founded or directly aided, because this might be an endowment of Catholicism; but a system of examinations and prizes for the schools in England and Ireland were to be made, in order that the schools may be indeed aided indirectly, but so indirectly, it seems, as to suffer the conscience of the Protestants of Great Britain to remain at peace. Only this system of examinations and prizes, while good for the conscience of the Protestants of Great Britain, is very bad in Professor Mahaffy's opinion, for the Irish schools. He insists on its evil effects in the very first page of his report, in speaking of the Royal School of Armagh, the chief of the Royal Schools, and the school with which he begins. He says:

"Under the rules of the Intermediate Commissioners it is found more advantageous to answer in a number of unimportant subjects of which a hastily learned smattering suffices, than to study with earnestness the great subjects of education—classics and mathematics. Hence, boys spend every leisure moment, and even part of their proper school time, in learning light text-books on natural science, music, and even Irish, to the detriment of their solid prejudices. Owing to the appointment of fixed texts in classics and the paucity of new passages in the examination, the boys are not, rarely examined without being taught real scholarship. When examining a senior division in classics, I observed that they all brought up annotated texts, and stated that every second clause was translated for them; and upon observing this to the master, he replied that he knew the evil, but that he could not get them through the intermediate course in any other way."

All through the report this is Professor Mahaffy's great and ever-recurring complaint: "The multiplication of subjects supported by the Intermediate Board, which suit inaccurately and ill-taught pupils far better than those who learn the great subjects thoroughly." Everywhere it struck him that "the boys, even when not overworked, were added by the multiplicity of their subjects, and instead of increasing their knowledge had utterly confused it. When I visit a school, I am sure to meet a brilliant boy they replied that the race had died out. It is not conceivable that this arises from any inherent failing of the stock, and no rather from some great blundering in the system of our education." The great majority of thoughtful educators with whom I conferred agreed that it was due to this constant addition of new subjects—to the cry after English grammar and English literature, and French and Latin, and science, and to the subdivision of the wretched boys' time into two hours in the week for this, two hours for that, alternately for this, for that, in fact, to an injurious system of teaching him everything that he can reason intelligently in subjects can cause. Strangely the melancholy impression formed upon me by the examination of many hundreds of boys in various schools through England and Ireland, I sought in vain for bright promise, for quick intelligence, for keen sympathy with their studies. It was not, I am
there are many earnest and able men engaged in teaching and in improving the condition of education, all these efforts are individual efforts or scattered efforts, and the results produced are vastly inferior to those which might be expected from the existing national endowments both of money and of talent. For the Irish nation, with all its patent faults, a non-vigilant state, Irish boys are above the average in smartness and versatility; if the system of education were at all perfect, great intellectual results might fairly be expected."

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

SUCCESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAWS.

DRAWN FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS.

We are in receipt of frequent inquiries as to the result of legislation to enforce school attendance, either in this country or in Europe. It is impossible to answer such inquiries, even with approximate accuracy, in any single article, of such length as befits our columns. The best we can do is to give from time to time such information bearing upon this subject as comes to us from both sides of the discussion, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

Much has been published in The Weekly during the past eight months, calculated to impress one with the belief that the laws rendering school attendance obligatory in France and England have resulted in largely increased school attendance. Undoubtedly there has been such increase. Still there are states in this country where the ratio of attendance of the school population is greater than in European states where compulsory laws have existed for years past and have been enforced with greater rigor than would be tolerated in the United States. Some of the American states, where the ratio of school attendance is largest have compulsory laws, others have not, but whether they have them or not, it is undeniable that they have not been appealed to, and appreciable extent, and it is merely begging the question for the advocates of obligatory education to claim that the existence of these dead letter laws upon the statute book, has had any considerable influence upon school attendance. That there are many children in this country who are deprived of school privileges which the property owners of the land have been taxed to provide for them, and which have been so provided close to their homes, is undeniable; that justice to these children, and to the community demands that they be sent to school is also undeniable; but that no legislation yet devised in the interest of such children has proved effective is to plainly true to admit of candid denial. Any future legislation in this behalf should be framed in the light of facts and we believe the following extracts from a paper read before the Indianapolis Literary Club last winter, by Prof. J. B. Roberts, are substantially the bare facts as to the operation, or rather the non-operation, of compulsory education laws in the states named. His statements touching the European compulsory laws will be found interesting but by no means conclusive. They merely serve to dispel the vain hope that such codes can be reared to materially diminish crime; and the erroneous impression in this country that the ratio of school attendance in those countries where compulsory laws have been in existence the longest is much greater than it is in some of our states where compulsion has not been enforced by law, whether there have been such laws on the statute book or not.

Massachusetts has had a compulsory law since 1832. The provisions for its execution are quite ample—i.e., apparently so. It is made the duty of the town or city treasurer to prosecute for violation of the law upon information furnished by school committees or truant officers, and a neglect to do so renders him liable to a fine of $50. The secretary of the State Board of Education issued instructions to the responsible officers in the following emphatic words: "It is not sufficient for committees and truant officers to wait for information to be given to them of neglect of duty by parents and guardians; but they should discover and inquire into all such cases and pursue the delinquents according to the requirements of law. In no other way," says he, "can we save portions of society from the barbarism which our ancestors would not suffer."

Nine years after the passage of this law, and after these instructions were issued, Superintendent Philbrick of the Boston schools, says in his annual report: "It appears that no complaints have been made by the school committees or truant officers for violations of this statute." He urges the mildness and justice of the law, and says that it seems highly desirable that some attempt should be made to put it in force. Four years later, or thirteen years after the law had been placed on the statute book, he says again: "No prosecutions under these provisions have as yet been made in this city, i.e., Boston. It is expected, however," says he, "that the truant officers will in future endeavor to ascertain whether these provisions of law are violated, and to take the proper steps to secure the prosecution of all persons liable to penalty in consequence of such violations."

The expectation of Superintendent Philbrick that the law in future would be enforced, so far as I am able to learn, still remains a hope deferred. There is a truant law in force in Massachusetts, and in some other states which...
Under the New York law, as far as I can learn, no effort for its enforcement has been made outside of the City of New York. After the law had been in operation one year, Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman of the Educational Committee of New York Council of Political Reform, gives to the public a summary of results. He estimates that in one year, by the operation of the law, nearly 8,000 children were induced to abandon a course of idleness and vagrancy. But a careful analysis of facts brings to light the fact that it is not to the compulsory clause to which credit is to be given. It is rather to the truant agents. It is stated that "the happy surprise of the truant agents, they soon found that parents, instead of opposing their efforts, were ready to aid them in every way in their power; and in many instances the parents themselves would send to the truant officer to come and help them put their children back in school." The report goes on to say, "however poor, is desirous to have his children get on better in the world than he has himself."

A year later a statement covering the years 1876 and 1877 contains the following paragraph:

"Inquiries made of the city superintendents as to the carrying out of the provisions of the acts to secure to the children the benefits of an elementary education, show that no effective steps have been taken to enforce them except in the City of New York. A superintendent of truancy and twelve agents were employed to enforce the law, and 12,599 cases were investigated. In nearly half of these cases the children were found to have been kept at home by parents of reason of poverty, sickness, or physical disqualification, while in 1,155 cases the homes of absent children could not be found. Nearly one-third were placed in school, and seventy-nine were committed to institutions where they would be duly cared for."

It does not appear, however, that this result is due to the law itself. Nearly one-third of truant children were brought into school. It may be that some other cause was at work, or that the law was not enforced. But the truant agents were ready to aid them in every way in their power. The report mentions that in 1876, Miss northernly added that these and twelve agents were employed to enforce the law, and 12,599 cases were investigated. In nearly half of these cases the children were found to have been kept at home by parents of reason of poverty, sickness, or physical disqualification, while in 1,155 cases the homes of absent children could not be found. Nearly one-third were placed in school, and seventy-nine were committed to institutions where they would be duly cared for."

But Massachusetts is not the only state which has been very serviceable in securing the compulsory attendance of pupils enrolled in the schools. It is a help to both parents and teachers, and is a terror to vagrant and lawless children who, without it, would be unrestrained and free from all control by parental or other authority. Such a law is needed in every city, if not in the country, and it is the only approach to compulsory education which has been successful in this country.

But Massachusetts is not the only state in which these experiments have been tried. Vermont passed a compulsory law somewhere about 1870. Michigan followed in 1873, and New York in 1874. Connecticut also has a compulsory law, but I have not been able to learn when it was passed, though it is certainly eight or ten years since. Now, it is true that only in Connecticut and New York City is it claimed, or even given a chance, to show that the operation of the law has been such as to have any appreciable effect upon school attendance. Connecticut is a small state and it has a very active secretarial board, which is an enthusiastic advocate of compulsory measures. Up to the last four years, examinations had been made under the law, three of parents and one of a manufacturer for illegal employment of children of school age. Secretary Northrop frankly says: "Instead of brandishing the penalties of the law, we have kept them in the back-ground and tried to make the benefits of an elementary education." He naively adds that these persuasions are, however, often enforced by the delicate hint that "we desire to avoid the painful duty," etc., etc., which delicate hint he thinks sometimes works very potently. With this law, and all other means which have been employed in Connecticut since the passage of the law, comparing the statistics of 1874 with those of 1876, we find that there is an increase of 4,875 in the number of school age in the state (4-16), there has been an increase of 530 in the number roll. Total in- result, which is certain. In 1874, Connecticut had enrolled in her public schools 377 per cent. of the children of school age. During the same period Indiana enrolled 73 per cent. But the apparent superiority of Connecticut is probably only apparent for the reason that the school age in Vermont is from five to twenty, while in Indiana it is from six to twenty-one. Every one conversant with school matters knows that where attendance is permitted in the age of five and six, there will be a very much larger attendance at this age than between the ages of twenty and twenty-one. I think the figures indicate quite as high a percentage in this state as in Vermont. * * *

The conditions in Michigan afford a better analogy for instruction than any in the Eastern States. The compulsory law there has been on the statute books now seven years. During that time no prosecutions have been made, and, as I am informed by persons who are in circumstances to form correct judgment, there has been no appreciable effect upon the school attendance resulting from the law. There certainly has been no improvement that can be traced to this cause. On the contrary, comparing the statistics of 1878 and 1879, we find that with an increase of 10,187 in the school population reported at the latter date, there was an absolute decrease of 7,464 in the school enrollment. At its best, Michigan never quite reached Indiana's figure, and now it is five or six per cent. below; it being impossible to make an exact comparison on account of the difference in the school age in the two states.

I have now given you the argument a priori in this case, and also, in part, the argument from facts and experiments. It seems to me that there is enough in these to excite at least a reasonable doubt as to the probability of effecting a total suppression of illiteracy by compulsory legislation.

But let us indulge the supposition that all the difficulties of execution are surmounted, and that we have an educational executive man or board, as the case may be, without fear or favor, with a pru­dence as Argus with eyes as Briareus—in other words, that we have an administration as perfect as that of Prus­ sia.

Should we, then, have reason to expect an ideal state of society? In 1845, twenty-six years after the present system of public education went into effect in Prussia, two per cent. of the young men between the ages of twenty and twenty-two were destined for an elementary education. In 1845, the average number attending the elementary schools of Prussia was 66,976, or a little less than one per cent. of the whole number of children in the Empire between the ages of seven and fourteen, which is the age during which compulsory attendance is supposed to be enforced. In 1851, the whole enrollment of the primary schools was 184,779 less than the number between seven and fourteen. This is about seven per cent. of the entire number. In 1875, only about eleven per cent. of the children of Indiana between six and fifteen were not enrolled in the public schools. If we could get the exact number between seven and fourteen for the purpose of an accurate comparison with Germany, it is not probable that we should find ourselves much behind. There is, however, another possible basis for comparison. In Prussia, in all classes of schools, from elementary to universities included, the number attending during the years between seven and fourteen was 325,822, or 11.32 per cent. of the whole population. In Indiana, the number enrolled in the common schools 503,829 pupils, which, calling our population 2,900,000, is a little more than one for every four.

That our condition is not more potently. With this law, and all other means which have been employed in Connecticut since the passage of the law, comparing the statistics of 1874 with those of 1878, we find that there is an increase of 4,875 in the number of school age in the state (4-16), there has been an increase of 530 in the number roll. Total in- result, which is certain. In 1874, Connecticut had enrolled in her public schools 377 per cent. of the children of school age. During the same period Indiana enrolled 73 per cent. But the apparent superiority of Connecticut is probably only apparent for the reason that the school age in Vermont is from five to twenty, while in Indiana it is from six to twenty-one. Every one conversant with school matters knows that where attendance is permitted in the age of five and six, there will be a very much larger attendance at this age than between the ages of twenty and twenty-one. I think the figures indicate quite as high a percentage in this state as in Vermont. * * *

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That our condition is not
appears, too, from the fact that the school census of 1870 reports only 1,781 persons between the age of ten and twenty-one who cannot read or write. Are we not getting on rather rapidly under the compulsory laws, considering that we are not yet removed a generation from the days of pioneering?

Let us look at Holland for a moment. Why this little kingdom, scarcely redeemed from the sea, with its precious historic memories; with its over-crowded population of 235 inhabitants to the square mile—in spite of a perpetual struggle for existence against the most treacherous of elements; in spite of its insignificance compared with the great powers which lie around it—has one of the most perfect systems of state education to be found in all Europe. "In Haarlem, with a population of 21,000, in 1848 there could not be found a child of ten years of age and of sound intellect who could not both read and write. He is said to have existed throughout the kingdom. The only compulsion employed there is the with-holding "out-door relief from any family whose children are allowed to run wild in the streets or to grow up as vagrants, or are employed in any factories, without previous elementary training." It must be confessed, too, I think, that Holland has filled a more illustrious page in the history of civilization than Prussia, especially when we consider the nature and extent of her territory, and that her victories have been those of peace rather than of war.

Prussia has always been a favorite theme for those who were endeavoring to support the affirmative of this proposition. Exclaimed an enthusiastic orator once: "Be hold the wonderful fruit of Prussia's educational system! Were not 20,000 Prussia's more than a match for 40,000 Austrians?" It was true that Prussia was far in advance of Austria in education, but it was not for the lack of laws that Austria fell behind in the race. Austria had laws that were virtually compulsory; for, long previous to 1855, when a mandatory degree was promulgated, a certificate of school attendance and educational proficiency was requisite "to be employed as a workman, to secure a trade, to engage in the service of the state in any capacity, or to get married."

There have been visionaries wild enough to claim the universal intelligence and virtue that would necessarily follow compulsory school attendance would render superficial jails, penitentiaries and courts of justice. Would that this were so. The legislature would do well in that case, to fill the statute books with compulsory laws and then adjourn sine die. But, alas! we have not learned that education is incompatible with vice. In 1858 Prussia spent twelve times as much in prisons alone as she did on her elementary schools. The administration of justice for that year costs $10,400,000, and on education and religion there was expended less than $4,600,000. Of 1,625 convicts in the Illi- nois State Prison in the year 1868, 864 could both read and write. Many had a good education.

I think there can be no doubt that general intelligence decreases crime and promotes morality; but this is a proposition that is by no means so fully proven as to meet no question. Herbert Spencer, in "Social Statics," startling us with the assertion that so far from proving that morality is increased by education, the facts prove, if anything, the reverse." Now, a dogmatic assertion from any one, even a Herbert Spencer, need not have very much weight, but the worst of it is, he seems to prove it, at least of some districts of England.

It would hardly seem necessary, however, in the light of his statements, to proceed at once to the dismemberment of our educational system because facts can be brought forward on the other side. But it must be admitted that the exact ratio between morality and intelligence has not yet been determined. All talk about closing our courts and penal institutions by compulsory education is the shallowest kind of clap-trap. Whatever may be the elevating and refining influence of education, to do its perfect work, it must be largely spontaneous. The attempt to force incorrigible truants and vagrants into our public schools is a measure of doubtful utility. It is not likely to enrich them, and may make the schools poor indeed, by the introduction of evil communications, which corrupt good manners. For such, there should be an inseititution provided which is both penal and reformatory.

The Atlantic and Northwest railroad has determined to construct a bridge over the St. Lawrence near Montreal and build roads thence westward to connect with the Canada Pacific and eastward to join the present system of the Dominion.

The directors of the Canada Pacific railway have executed a contract for the sale of $200,000,000 of its 5 per cent landgrant gold bonds.

The drouth has been the severest in the central and Southern Indians, that White River is almost dry. It is reported that a surveying party has found a deposit of coal near Dubuque, which corrupt good man (body) to treat with the conquerors for an armistice.

Dr. Rafael Nunez has been elected President of the United States of Columbia.

The National Board of Health reports two hundred and twenty-five cases of yellow fever in Havana. Twenty-six cases proved fatal last week.

The Peruvians who did not run away from Lima, when it fell into the hands of the Chilians, have petitioned the Peruvian Congress (now an itinerant body) to treat with the conquerors for an armistice, with a view to the withdrawal of the Chilian army of occupation, which is an expensive and oppressive body, living off the unfortunate citizens. Bolivia has refused the terms of peace offered it. In both countries the patriots have fled to the fastnesses of the interior, and are waging a guerrilla warfare with the invaders.

The New York Times reports two hundred and seventy-two cases of yellow fever in Havana. Twenty-six cases proved fatal last week.

It is reported that a surveying party has found a practicable route for a direct railroad from Yankton to Ogden. This looks as if the Union Pacific intends to tap the territory of the Northern Pacific. The people of Dakota will welcome a competition to the latter road.

It is quite evident that France will have to subdue Tunis step by step, as she did Algeria, at a cost of millions on millions of dollars and repeated wars, extending through a long series of years. The Beys seems to have lost all control over his patriotic subjects and co-religionists, who oppose the invaders at every point. They have forced the French commander to retreat. The French have already fifty-nine battalions of 500 men each in the country, and some 4,000 men are about to sail for Africa. Under the present serious aspect of affairs there seems to be no further disposition to force an invasion of Tripoli.

A strong movement is in foot in Germany and other parts of Europe to encourage emigration of the Jews into Syria. The Sultan has been applied to for a land grant in that country for a Jewish
colony, and it said he is inclined to give it. Christendom should blush to appeal to the con- temptuous and "fanatical" mood for refuge for the Jews from persecution by Christians.

"Graveyard insurance" is the term invented to designate insurance policies placed upon indi
dividuals, infants, or delicate health, for speculative purposes by confederates who pay sub-
jects to become such risks for them to speculate
upon. That the speculators sometimes grow im-
patient when such subjects linger along from year
to year, and are tempted to facilitate their dying
by criminal means is what might naturally be ex-
pected. It is said that Lemiell Griffiths, an in-
temperate old man of Mount Carmel, Pa., who died under suspicious circumstances, had grave-
yard insurance placed upon him to the amount of
$100,000, of which he was paid 1 per cent. by
speculators. Pennsylvania is the State which gives
most latitude for this kind of insurance; The Gov-
ernor deprecates it, but says that until addi-
tional legislation can be had all that can be done
to check the rapid increase of this sort of insurance
is for the authorities to be on the alert to expose
every case of fraud and foul play.

Republicanism in France grows stronger every
year. The results of the recent elections show
large Republican gains: The new chamber, with-
out counting the colonial deputies, will comprise
459 republicans, 47 Bonapartists, and 41 monarch-
ists. The republicans comprise 39 left centre, 168
left, 206 republican union, and 46 extreme left.
Among the notable features in the second ballots
are Revillon, Intransigent polling 5,507 votes in
the Belleville, against 5,509 for Sickes, Gambetta's
candidate.

The recent elections in England show decided
progress of the movement in favor of "fair-trade"
customs laws, as a substitute for the free-trade
policy, which has so long prevailed in Great
Britain. The proposition is to restrict free-trade
to such nations as levy only "reasonable duties" on
British manufactures, and lay a tariff on the pro-
ducts of other nations. The government party is
surprised, to find that the opposition, by adopting
this principle, which have hitherto been the strongest liberal constitutions.

Intelligence from Algeria shows that the in-
surrection is spreading with great rapidity. Arnis
are destroying crops to the very walls of Ham-
nemat, and compel the French to remain within the
town.

The country was startled last Sunday morn-
ing by the announcement that the gallant General
Eugene A. Carr, and his command of one
hundred men, had been suddenly set upon by the
White Mountain Apaches in retaliation for the
arrest of a medicine man," who has been endeavoring
to foment war, and that the entire force had been
massacred. It turns out that the General succeeded
in fighting his way back to Fort Apache, with the
loss of but one commissioned officer and ten en-
listed men. He is now closely beleaguered by a
large force of hostiles, and troops are hurrying to
his rescue from the Pacific coast and Santa Fe.

The census of India has been completed, and
figures of 25,500,000.

The Methodist Ecumenical Conference, com-
piled of representatives from all parts of the world,
opened in London on the 6th instant. There are
about 400 delegates present, of whom about one
half are from the United States.

STATE NEWS.

ILLINOIS.

The total number of candidates for the State cer-
ificate, in the recent examinations, was fifty-three
at the beginning and fifty-two at the close. Of
this number nine, or more than a sixth of the
whole went from Professor E. S. Wells' School
of Individual Instruction, Oregon, III.

The new college building of the Chicago Homeo-
pathic College, at the corner of Wood and York
streets, Chicago, will be ready for occupancy in
October, when the new college year opens. It is
perhaps the largest building controlled by this
school of medicine in the United States. It is very
conveniently near the Cook County Hospital, one
of the largest and most perfect institutions of its
class in the entire country. It is 72 feet front, by
78 feet deep, four stories high, besides the base-
ment. The structure is of brick, with stone trim-
ing,—the architecture being tasteful and impos-
ing. The internal plan and arrangements gen-
erally exhibit careful study of the wants of such
an institution, and will compare, to the advantage
of Chicago Homoeopathic College, with any other
Homoeopathic College in America. The perman-
ent term of the College will open in the new
building Sept 23, and the regular college classes
will commence Oct 3.

Miss M. E. Nash, formerly of Wheaton College,
has accepted the position of lady-principal of the
Chicago Female College, at Morgan Park, of which
Rev. Dr. Thayer is President.

The Peru schools opened this week. The new
school-house is not yet finished. It will be a great
addition to the accommodations of Superintendent
Carter's branch of the city service.

The County Commissioners of Cook County have
just elected Justice John Summerfield and F. M.
Webster, to fill two vacancies in the county court
of education. Professor J. F. Eberhart, chairman
of the board, retires with honor, after many years of
faithful service rendered to this institution.

Superintendent Lewis, of Hyde Park, reports
about the usual attendance at the High School; 263
at the Fifty-fourth Street school, or about 43 scholars
to each teacher; at the South Park school, 48 pupils
for one teacher; at Madison Avenue school 33 for
one teacher; at Grand Crossing school 184 for
four teachers. Miss Helen Danforth, a graduate of
the High School, was elected as a teacher at the
Madison Avenue School. The question of a change
of the text-book on geography is under considera-
tion, and has been laid over to the next meeting.

The Sycamore public school opened on Monday.
These are among the most excellent schools of
Illinois. They are conducted by teachers of ex-
pertise, who think before they teach, and teach pupils to think.

MICHIGAN.

State teachers institute will be held during the
month of September as follows: Ontonagon county
at Ontonagon, Sept. 5-9, J. S. Monroe, local com-
mittee, Prof. I. M. Wellington, conductor; Benzie
county at Frankfort, Sept. 12-16, J. W. Harden,
local committee, Prof. Z. Trueke, conductor; Emmet
county at Petoskey, Sept. 12-16, T. H. Clayton,
local committee, Prof. W. H. Payne, conductor;
Tuscola county at Caro, Sept. 26-30, A. C.
Bower, local committee, conductor not yet ap-
pointed.

The vacancy in the State Normal School, at
Ypsilanti, created by the resignation of Miss
Hoppin has been filled by the appointment of Miss
J. A. King, for four years past the efficient and
popular superintendent of the Charlotte (Mich.)
schools.

Another successful teacher has left this profession
for another. Mr. J. C. Barton, formerly principal
of the Branson schools, is now pastor of the Bran-
sion Congregational church.

Professor Webb, author of the "word method,"
whose home is at St. Joseph, Mich., is as ardent as
ever in his devotion to educational work. He has
a scheme for advancing spelling reform, which
appeared recently in the "Inter-Ocean," and has been
noticed in many of the Western and Eastern ex-
changes, and usually with much favor. It aims at
avoiding the use of new type—proposing to use only
three or four slightly altered forms of our present
alphabet in addition to the letters now in use.

Mr. James Heitinger, formerly of Fayette, O.,
goes into the Evan schools this year.

WISCONSIN.

Superintendent C. E. Buell, of Dane County,
(First District) reminds school directors that any
school district which has never received a Webster's
Unabridged Dictionary from the State, is entitled to
have one by applying to the State Superintendent;
and if it has been supplied and the book has
become worn and useless, the district is entitled to
a new one, on sending $7 to the State Super-
intendent.

The Racine city schools have opened. So has
Racine College. So has ex-State Superintendent
McMinn's Academy. The Girls Home school has
followed suit. Racine is rich in educational
privileges; particularly now that there is another
new ward school house, to replace the shabby affair
which preceded it.

So far as we can learn all the graded schools of
Wisconsin, but fourteen will be in operation before
the middle of September. Most of the ten month
schools commenced last week, or on Monday of
this week.

State Superintendent Whitford has been using
his best endeavors to have the hygienic condition
of the school houses looked after more closely than
this cruelest of the Pastors. The Countess, as a
rule, are responding to his exhortations in this
 behalf. This is a good time to look to these
matters. Let the ventilating and heating apparatus
be looked after. See that Eolus cannot turn the
winds loose under the floor. If the school well has
been standing unused all summer let it be pumped
dry and thorougly cleaned.

Milwaukee News—Prof. Wm. E. Anderson, of
Milwaukee, and Prof. E. R. Smith, of Burlington,
conducted a very successful institute at Wauwatosa.
The institute closed Sept. 1.

There were formerly two Superintendent districts
in Milwaukee county. The Board of Supervisors
have consolidated both districts and at the fall
election but one Superintendent for the county
will be elected.

Principal E. R. Smith, of Burlington, the new
Secretary of the State Teachers' Association, will
make an effort to secure a large attendance at the
winter meeting. Principal Smith will try to
interest the rank and file of teachers, and with no
doubt his energetic methods will meet with success.
Miss Mary A. Flanders, one of Milwaukee's best
teachers, has accepted a position in the Platteville
Normal School.

The evening schools will reopen about the first of
November.
Principal D. C. Luening, of the Second District, has invented a new numeral frame which is very highly spoken of.

Much speculation, as to who will be our next State Superintendent, is indulged in by the aristocracy of professional men. Last spring the study of American classics, consisting of choice selections from the best American authors, both in prose and verse, was introduced as a half-time study into the high school of Milwaukee, with great success.

**MINNESOTA.**

The Kandyohi County teachers' institute will open Sept 12, at Willmar, for two weeks' session. The Watonwan County institute begins the same day, at Madelia. It will continue two weeks. The County Superintendent will be ably assisted, and if the signs of the times are to be believed there will be at least one hundred members present.

Prof. B. M. Reynolds, Superintendent of the Fairbault public schools, is one of the Minnesota wideawakes. He has been stirring around with promises to be one of unusual interest. It is evident that the results of the new system of conducting institutions this Fall will be represented as means of preparation for teaching this Fall or next Spring. Professor Scott, the new Superintendent of the Lincoln schools, Miss Morgan, of the State Normal, Ex State Superintendent Thompson, and Miss Bell, the elocutionist, are assisting as instructors. State Superintendent Jonas, and Chancellor Fairfield, of the State University, are the expected visitors.

The State Superintendent being asked at the outlook in public school matters in Nebraska, says, that there are a good many new school houses going up in all sections of the State; that teacher's salaries have been advanced in many places. The public sentiment being stronger than ever in favor of retaining experienced instructors, who have proved successful, rather than experimenting with new ones on lower salaries.

The State University will undoubtedly show large accessions to its freshman and sophomore classes this fall, unless all the present indications fail.

Omaha seems to be a hard city for any Superintendent or high school principal to please. The trouble is mainly in the people, who permit school matters to be mixed up with politics. Sectarianism, Union Pacificism, and anti-Union Pacism. As if these were not enough to kill the independence and ambition of Superintendent and teachers, personal likes and dislikes and clique influence are continually stirred into the brew of the public school caldron. If last year's school experience is acknowledged to have been tolerably satisfactory to a majority of this strange community, the Superintendent and teachers are deserving of hearty congratulations.

There are some counties where the droughts have been severest, in which the tax-haters are looking around to reduce public expenses. Of course the first means thought of is the possibility of cutting the teacher's salaries, as if because the crops for exportation will be somewhat less, the children must necessarily be put on short mental rations, or the teacher's loaf be lightened to atone for the grain shortage. It is observable that neither the officers who levy the taxes, nor those who collect them, nor for that matter, anybody else in the public service offers to take anything less for his services this year than he did last. Wouldn't it be well for school directors to speak to them on this subject?

**IOWA.**

Oskaloosa College is resolved not to be absorbed in the new Christian institution at Des Moines. Drake University, to which President Carpenter and the most of the Oskaloosa College faculty have withdrawn, has opened school in the Oskaloosa College buildings.

Drake University starts with a law department, and a medical department, in addition to regular academic and college classes.

Iowa College will have a larger attendance this fall than it had a year ago.

Cornell College is in a state of indecision and is adding to its permanent endowments. President King enjoyed his trip to California exceedingly well. He is in better health and spirits now than for years past. Students are pouring in from all parts of the State. Illinois, Nebraska, and Minnesota also, and Colorado will be represented in this year's attendance.

The State Superintendent is very busy, gathering together the same matter for his next biennial report, which promises to be one of unusual interest.

The graded schools will all be open before the close of this month, most of them hold for forty weeks.

All but some ten or twelve of the County Normals of Iowa are now open. Five county normals had not been appointed, at our latest information. They are intensively warm weather has affected institute attendance in many places. It is believed the results of the system of conducting institutes inaugurate this year will appear in better rural and village primary schools during the new school year.

**KANSAS.**

Kansas State Agricultural College has just entered upon the new academic year, with a most encouraging outlook. Within the past seven years its buildings have grown from one to five well-constructed stone edifices, conveniently arranged and well furnished. The number of students has been more than doubled. The endowment fund amounts already to $245,861.29, while it still has $20,155.55 remaining. The property on the college campus is inventoried at $99,525. The income fund, June 30th, amounted to cash on hand $13,104.04, and the interest fund, due to $2,057.73. Add interest due on contracts for lands sold $1,068.55; and the total income in sight June 30th was $16,230.22. Appropriations to the college, in the hands of the State Treasurer, were, at the date above mentioned, $50,000, and for library $2,000; one-half available this year, and one-half payable next year. Besides the above there was in the college treasury of unfunded balances, for repairs and furniture, $419.88; for farm stock, fences, and experiments, $91.48; for horticultural cabinets, $250; for chemical laboratory, $106.57. So that it will be seen that there is every reason for the institution to succeed better than ever before.

Professor J. H. Long, a graduate of the State University of Kansas, after three years spent at German Universities, and after serving for some time as assistant in the chemical laboratory of Western University, Middletown, Conn., has taken the place of Professor Carhart of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., during the latter's leave of absence in Europe.

Albert Todd, an alumnus of the Kansas State Agricultural College, now Lieutenant of the First Artillery, U. S. A., has been detailed to service as instructor in military service in the State Agricultural College.

The Leavenworth public schools were recently referred to in a discussion in a Kansas State parlor-car, as an illustration of Western schools, which the speaker insisted were as good as any Eastern public schools. If what he said of the Leavenworth schools was all true, and he seemed to be a man of great intelligence and veracity,—the people of Leavenworth have just reason to be gratified with their privileges in this particular. It would be interesting to outsiders to know what they pay for such schools.

**NEBRASKA.**

Superintendent Bowers is holding a two-weeks institute at Lincoln, Nebr. Our correspondent says that the attendance is large, and composed almost without exception of highly intelligent and scientific teachers, and a good class of high school and college trained young men and women, who are using the institute as means of preparation for teaching this Fall or next Spring. Professor Scott, the new Superintendent of the Lincoln schools, Miss Morgan, of the State Normal, Ex State Superintendent Thompson, and Miss Bell, the elocutionist, are assisting as instructors. State Superintendent Jonas, and Chancellor Fairfield, of the State University, are the expected visitors.

The State Superintendent being asked at the outlook in public school matters in Nebraska, says, that there are a good many new school houses going up in all sections of the State; that teacher's salaries have been advanced in many places. The public sentiment being stronger than ever in favor of retaining experienced instructors, who have proved successful, rather than experimenting with new ones on lower salaries.

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There are some counties where the droughts have been severest, in which the tax-haters are looking around to reduce public expenses. Of course the first means thought of is the possibility of cutting the teacher's salaries, as if because the crops for exportation will be somewhat less, the children must necessarily be put on short mental rations, or the teacher's loaf be lightened to atone for the grain shortage. It is observable that neither the officers who levy the taxes, nor those who collect them, nor for that matter, anybody else in the public service offers to take anything less for his services this year than he did last. Wouldn't it be well for school directors to speak to them on this subject?

**INDIANA.**

Indianapolis has successfully introduced the kindergarten system of teaching in her primary schools. Regular curriculums are also adopted for the children under the seventh grades to study more than one hour a day at home.
President E. E. White, of Purdue University, has been kept busy ever since his return from his vacation tour, with the applications for admission to the University. This is particularly the farmer's, horticulturist's and mechanic's college of Indiana, and the sons and daughters of these classes manifest an ardent desire to enjoy its privileges. Unfortunately, even land-grant colleges have to charge something as incidentals, if not for tuition; and many a pupil is discouraged to find that he cannot go to Lafayette, although he yearns to do so. Let all such take courage from the fact that there are students there who manage to meet a large part of their current expenses by manual labor on the college premises.

One of the veteran educators of Illinois and Michigan, who is also thoroughly acquainted with the leading public school work of Indiana, was asked last week to designate one of the most successful and thoroughly scholarly county or city superintendents of Indiana, one worthy to be selected as a training director of Western educational leaders. The unhesitating reply was: Superintendent Merrill, of the Lafayette public schools.

If that worthy teacher and superintendent ever thinks that he is not appreciated let this weekly assure him that he labors under a delusion.

It is also suggested that of no use to reply to these teachers if all of the newly chosen county superintendents are as competent men as their immediate predecessors. We dare say some of them are not—yet all of them are entitled to a fair trial before judgment is pronounced.

EASTERN.

Dr. Porter of New York, has given Yale College $100,000; Judge L. S. Porter, $40,000, and it is estimated that the Smith estate will yield $60,000 to the medical school.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, encouraged by a gift of $50,000 from an anonymous merchant of New York, and by other aid from the same gentleman, has opened schools of technical art in Union Square, in that city, which have been attended by 443 students in the five classes of drawing and design, modelling and carving, carving, drafting, decoration in distemper, and plumbing. It has received the gift of a collection of original drawings by old masters, from Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of casts of ancient and modern works of art from Mr. Richard M. Hunt, and single pictures of value from different persons.

Boston University has just added a gift of $10,000 to her scholarship fund.

In the primary schools of Lancaster, Penn., writing has been introduced in the first and second divisions, geography is used as a reading-book, and oral instruction is given.

SOUTHERN.

Knoxville, Tenn., has had a normal institute this summer which has been so useful and successful that the State Board of Education has arranged that it shall hereafter hold a session every year.

West Virginia institutes have been very successful during the past summer. There is no doubt that the interest in education is largely increasing in the State, and that new life is being infused into the schools.

The New Orleans Piquaye urges a new departure in the education of the young men of the South. Southern parents, it declares, are teaching their sons to be masters of almost everything except mechanics. Young men in the South earn scanty livelihood in overcrowded professions, while Northerners and Europeans step in to conduct with great profit to themselves the mills, foundries, and manufactories of the South. The Piquaye appeals to Southern men to send their sons to schools which furnish industrial instruction.

There are in the State of Maryland 141,587 illiterate persons. Of this number 90,172 are white teachers and 39,415 colored. The State has 2,692 elementary schools, and 390 schools for colored children; these schools are conducted by 2,692 white teachers and 390 colored ones. The average salary paid is $111.89, and the average number of months during which the teachers are employed is 8.12. In the past year, 22,002 white pupils and 26,533 colored ones were in attendance. The total receipts from all sources were $1,379,590.74, and the expenditures were $1,284,416.99.

SCHOOL LAW.

IN MICHIGAN.

Writing for the Lansing Republican, Deputy State Superintendent Smith construes the 40th section of the revised school laws, as providing for contracts for teachers salaries, as follows: "A contract with a teacher must be authorized at a meeting of the district, he must be in writing, signed by a majority of the board on behalf of the district; it must specify the wages agreed upon, and should require the teacher to keep a correct list of the pupils, their ages, and the number of days each one is in attendance, and to furnish the superintendent with a correct copy of the same at the close of the school year. Contracts must be in duplicate, one of which shall be filed with the director and the other furnished the teacher—§ 10.

IN WISCONSIN.

Rulings of State Superintendent C. W. Whitford:

Q. Who should settle with the treasurer and audit his accounts, the board or the district?
A. The statute provides specially that the board shall do it at the close of its term of office.

Q. What is the remedy when the treasurer refuses to pay orders drawn on him by the clerk and countersigned by the director, for brooms, crayons, etc.?
A. In the first place the clerk cannot lawfully draw an order on the treasurer for unauthorized expenses. If the district provides a fund under section 340 R. S., paragraph 5, for the purchase of such "appendages," the treasurer should decline to pay for such purposes.

Under section 435 R. S., "the Board," is required to provide all necessary appendages during the time a school shall be taught, in the house in which they are required to "keep in good condition and repair." "Appendages" are usually understood to be furniture, stove, bells, blackboards, etc., and while crayons may be distinctly held to belong to the "apparatus," provided for under section 430 R. S., paragraph 8, also under section 435 R. S., defining the duties of the board, it seems clear that "boards," must belong to the "apparatus," and when the board is required to keep the house "in good condition," the authority to procure the necessary means to accomplish that end is implied, and when no fund has been provided for the purpose the board is clearly authorized to obtain the articles and submit the bills for allowance at an annual meeting, or a special one, the call for which mentions that as one of the objects of the said meeting.

If a treasurer refuse to pay orders lawfully drawn against an appropriated fund in his hands he is guilty of embezzlement (see sections 4418-4421 Bl. S.), and is subject to prosecution for imprisonment or fine.

Q. Can a district lawfully vote a tax to raise money to compensate the treasurer and director for their services?
A. There is no provision in the statute for any such action, and since the provision made for the compensation of the clerk is so carefully and particularly specified and limited, it is clear that the omission in the case of the other officers was intentional.

A. This is another of the old, old cases of public duty versus private interest. Of course two members of the board proceeding legally may do anything the board is empowered to do, and there is nothing in the statute against the action contemplated in the question. It is wrong in policy.

THE SCHOOL ROOM.

THE WHY OF THINGS.

Children, says some one, are walking interrogative marks. Who ever saw a bright boy or girl that was not eager to know the why of things—the meaning of everything strange, the causes of unfamiliar facts? Too often parents and teachers turn aside this questioning, through ignorance it may be, or indifference, either with no answer at all, or an answer so insufficient that it does not help the child a particle in his search for knowledge. It is the business of every child to learn, but not the business of the child to learn what he wants to learn. He must be taught what he is to learn, and he must have a right to demand what he wants to learn, and he must have a right to demand what he wants to learn, and he must have a right to demand that he shall learn it when he wants to.

Ought a member of the board who is also an insurance agent to place the risk on the school house with one of his own companies, provided one of the other members of the board objects to it? A. This is another of the old, old cases of public duty versus private interest. Of course two members of the board proceeding legally may do anything the board is empowered to do, and there is nothing in the statute against the action contemplated in the question. It is wrong in policy.

STUDY CHARACTER.

As a rule, few teachers give any careful thought to the peculiarities of their pupils' characters; but have one unvarying measure for all. This is a great mistake. The correct perception of character is most essential to the judicious management of children. We may say that the chief reason why our children are so unsymmetrically managed, both in school and at home, is found in this fact, that their different traits of character are so ignored. The cheerful child, the melancholy child, the discontented child, the hopeful child, the child of keen intelligencell, of narrow interest, and of sagacity wits, are all subjected to the same course of mental and moral training. Is it any wonder that this training has such poor results in many an industrial case? Is it not rather a marvel that the cases of absolute injury to mind and morals are as few as they really are?

Although the duty of making an intelligent study of character is so generally neglected by teachers, its importance has long been acknowledged by intelligent educators. As the old writer Quintilian well expresses it, "Let him that is skilled in teaching [why did he not say would be skilled?] ascertain first of all when a boy is entranced to his, his ability and disposition." It is by no means an easy task to do this, especially under the severe
In England much higher salaries are paid to teachers now than they were a few years ago. From the late educational report we learn that out of 12,981 certificated teachers, only 132 are receiving less than $50 a year. Two hundred and thirty two teachers get $123 to $1,000, and 137 are in receipt of $1,500 and more. Those in receipt of $250 to $750 are an average now ten. 72 per cent. of the whole; in 1874 they were 15.13 per cent.

Henry Villard, of Northern Pacific Railroad fame, has given the Oregon State University $10,000 to relieve its indebtedness.

The University of Vermont has had its profession endowed with the comfortable sum of $20,000, bequeathed it by the late John Norton Pomeroys, Burlington, Vt.

West Virginia, which in 1865 had only 1,865 school districts, 133 school houses, 387 teachers, and an attendance of 15,075 pupils, has now 3,577 school districts, 4,224 teachers, and an attendance of 124,350 pupils. In 1865 only twenty counties of the State had any free schools.

The Wesleyan Female College, of Macon, Ga., has received $40,000 from Mr. George J. Senev. The same liberal gentleman has also given an equal amount to Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
WEALTH AND INDEBTEDNESS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—The following table shows the total bonded, floating and gross debt, the sinking funds, and the net debt of every city of the 311 cities in the United States having a population of 7,000 and upward, summarized by the five geographical sections of the country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>BONDED</th>
<th>FLOATING</th>
<th>CROSS DIST.</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England States</td>
<td>$1,231,512</td>
<td>$4,026,014</td>
<td>$16,313,477</td>
<td>$6,231,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle States</td>
<td>$1,191,235</td>
<td>$1,161,161</td>
<td>$900,137,336</td>
<td>$1,764,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern States</td>
<td>$1,102,345</td>
<td>$1,050,000</td>
<td>$256,723,000</td>
<td>$1,364,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western States</td>
<td>$1,067,321</td>
<td>$1,030,721</td>
<td>$113,000,000</td>
<td>$2,210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific States and Territories</td>
<td>$1,020,000</td>
<td>$1,020,000</td>
<td>$1,020,000</td>
<td>$3,060,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $6,506,000, $6,406,000, $7,535,015, $20,486,015

The statistics of this class of indebtedness were so imperfect for 1870 that it would be useless to make any comparison. I have, however, been able to obtain a summary of the State debts of the various States in the Union by geographical sections for five periods, beginning with 1842, here shown in thousands of dollars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>1842</th>
<th>1852</th>
<th>1862</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>$7,425</td>
<td>$5,184</td>
<td>$7,740</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>$7,345</td>
<td>$7,100</td>
<td>$8,454</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>$7,265</td>
<td>$7,510</td>
<td>$8,700</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>$5,921</td>
<td>$4,990</td>
<td>$9,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific States and Territories</td>
<td>$4,559</td>
<td>$4,709</td>
<td>$4,559</td>
<td>$4,709</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $39,377, $33,149, $49,400, $60,572

While local indebtedness has grown during the last fifteen years at a very rapid rate, State indebtedness does not show such large increase. The aggregate of the State debts to-day only exceeds by about $37,000,000 the aggregate of the same class of indebtedness forty years ago, yet the assessed value of property since then has increased over $13,000,000,000. The aggregate State indebtedness is fully $100,000,000 less than it was in 1870, but this is largely owing to the amount repudiated and declared invalid by the Southern States.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

The following interesting table shows the increase in the assessed values of the real and personal property in the same sections of the country (tables for 1842 is imperfect):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>1842</th>
<th>1852</th>
<th>1862</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England States</td>
<td>$1,066,000</td>
<td>$1,275,000</td>
<td>$1,375,000</td>
<td>$1,475,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle States</td>
<td>$1,275,000</td>
<td>$1,475,000</td>
<td>$1,675,000</td>
<td>$1,875,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern States</td>
<td>$1,375,000</td>
<td>$1,675,000</td>
<td>$1,975,000</td>
<td>$2,275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western States</td>
<td>$1,475,000</td>
<td>$1,875,000</td>
<td>$2,275,000</td>
<td>$2,675,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific States and Territories</td>
<td>$2,675,000</td>
<td>$3,075,000</td>
<td>$3,475,000</td>
<td>$3,875,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $5,375,000, $6,375,000, $7,375,000, $8,375,000

In 1882 the Western States were in debt $590,811,661, the Southern States $723,494,007, and the Middle States $724,872,072. In 1882, the first reliable report of the valuation of property, the Southern States exceeded in wealth the Middle States by $860,169,306, and the Western States by $1,507,759,693. Today the debts of the two latter exceeded in wealth $45,672,575 and $45,672,575, respectively; while the South before repudiation, owed $273,205,185, and to-day recognizes $113,967,243 debt. The valuation of property in the Middle States has increased since 1832 to $1,593,256,034 to $5,316,699,187; of the Western States from $397,660,017 to $5,532,159,609; while the Southern States, parted to the removal of slaves from the personal property column of the Auditor's books, which has in nowise impoverished the States,—and partly due to a general undervaluation of property, has decreased from $4,851,670,575 in 1880 to $2,285,144,581, in 1880.

AGGREGATE LOCAL INDEBTEDNESS.

We regret to say that the tabulation of the county debts is not yet sufficiently advanced to be given with any degree of certainty. It is possible that this class of indebtedness may reach as high as $150,000,000, and the debts of the numerous small cities, villages, townships, and school-districts will not probably make a total of $275,000,000. Our local debt would then be as follows:

Net debt of large cities | $313,344,148
Net debt of medium cities | $250,370,068
Net debt of townships, villages, townships, and school-districts (estimated) | $75,000,000

Total | $638,714,216

This would give us a total local indebtedness of $1,569,079,499, or about 66 per cent of the National debt of the United States.

I am inclined to think that within the last five years the reform in our municipalities has been far more earnest and far more effective than that for which some writers give us credit. In England the most recent statistics I have at hand, which I borrow from the annual report of the Public Works Loan Board of 1880, and from the report of the Local Government Board for 1879, bring out the fact that during the last ten or fifteen years enormous sums have been raised under the operation of public and local acts of Parliament passed within that period, at a rate which is becoming alarming. I have, however, consulted the local authorities, the Government for certain other purposes acts as the lender through the medium of the Public Works Loan Board, created for that purpose. The local indebtedness for the year 1872-73 amounted to $4,000,000,000; at the end of 1872-74 it stood at
THE EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY.

$427,500,000; in 1874-5 it was $646,100,000; in 1875-76, $458,271,000; in 1876-77, $531,519,015; and in 1877-78, $573,415,010.

A HOPEFUL FORECAST.

Great as the abuse of municipal indebtedness is, I think we can afford to take a more cheerful view of it than any other since the close of the War. The population of the country, and especially of the cities, has almost resumed its wonted decennial increase. Our financial condition was never sounder, and the development of our vast resources, the increase of our industries, are the wonder of the world. With these bright prospects it means a great deal to be able honestly to say that the affairs of our cities are being conducted more strictly on true business principles than ever before in our history. It may be truthfully urged, as Emerson would put it, that our States have been passing through a period in their financial history as necessary as lactation, dentition, and puberty to the human individual. The population tables recently issued by the Bureau of the Census show this to be the case; the cities are being conducted more strictly than ever before in our history, and the municipalities are paying their taxes and promptly destroying; the business transactions; let our great municipal office become the 'sinking fund, be abolished; ' let the man individual. The population tables recently issued by the Bureau of the Census show this to be the case; the cities are being conducted more strictly than ever before in our history, and the municipalities are paying their taxes and promptly destroying; the business transactions; let our great municipal office become the 'sinking fund, be abolished; ' let the man individual.

A REVISED VERSION.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star," the nursery rhyme so familiar to everybody, was revised by a committee of eminent scholars, with the following results:

Shine with irregular, intermitté light, spark at intervals, diminutive, luminous, heavenly body. ¶

How I conjecture, with surprise, not unmixed with uncertainty, what you are, locked up, obscure, a slight distance from and at a height so vastly superior to this earth, the planet we inhabit.

Similar in general appearance and refractory powers to the precious primitive octahedron crystal of pure carbon, set in the aërial region surrounding the earth.

Or, Swad out with the antigo gladians. ¶


XIV. Also Hey Diddil Diddil Theant Hidul, ¶

FX. Pp. 672. 1b.

(Not found in the MSS. of the 18th century.)

Hane Dunc. V. Hugo Dusenbury; Sine venire, Pab. Vol. XV, pp. 93–87; objected to by the English committee.

This also may be rendered "a long ways." ¶

The first Arabic "like a diamond."

When Jackson was President, Jimmy O'Neil, the Irish door-keeper of the White House, was a marked character. He had his foibles, which often offended the fastidiousness of the President's nephew and secretary, Major Donelson, who caused his dismissal on an average about one week. But, on an appeal, it was before the higher court, and the verdict was always reversed by the good nature of the General. Once, however, Jimmy was guilty of some flagrant offense, and being summoned before the President himself, was thus addressed: "Jimmy, I have borne with you for years in spite of all complaints, but this goes beyond my powers of endurance." ¶

"And do you believe the story?" asked Jimmy, "Certainly," answered the General; "I have just heard it from two Senators." ¶

"Faith," retorted Jimmy, "if I believed all the twenty Senators say about it, I'd think you were seven feet tall." ¶

"I have read it in the newspapers," said the President. ¶

"Pshaw, Jimmy," concluded the General, "clear out, and go back to your duty, but be more careful hereafter." ¶

Jimmy not only retained his place in the close of Jackson's presidenial term, but accompanied him back to the Hermitage, and was with him to the day of his death.

Dr. E. A. Freeman, the noted English historian, has been secured as non-resident professor of Cornell University. This fact calls forth the remark of the Springfield Republican, that "a non-resident professor is a man who takes up more room in the catalogue than he does in the college."

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

Le Tintamarre has a story of a quiz going to a restaurant for his dinner, and, after a look over the card, ordering "des fientes d'orthophonie." (day for the door to graph—some faults of orthography.) The waiter, an illiterate, said they had none. Why then do you put them on your card asked the "customer."

FROM THE HUB.—There are perhaps no tonics offered to the people that possess as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in—Boston Globe.

Eight years ago, it is said, the endowment funds of Harvard College earned eight and one-fourth per cent; now they earn only five and one-fourth per cent. This results in a loss of $120,000 a year. Other institutions have suffered in the same way, but probably no other one has a fund of four millions, and, therefore, none other loses so much.

WOMAN'S WISDOM.—She insists that it is of more importance that her family shall be kept in good health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way.—New Haven Palladium.

Mr. Thonocq, a Paris lithographer, has successfully substituted zinc for lithographic stones. By using 5,000 zinc matrices, worth 38,500 francs ($7,700), he has avoided an expenditure of 350,000 francs ($50,000), for stones; besides considerable saving in the cost of handling and manipulating. Each plate is good for 40,000 impressions.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN DEPRESSION FROM OVERWORK.—I find Horsford's Acid Phosphate beneficial in nervous depression and anxiety resulting from overwork.

W. E. FAY, M. D., Sandusky, O.

The foolish habit of wetting a lead pencil with the tongue before using it, is made the subject of a ridiculous article in an exchange. Forty-nine of the fifty persons who use a lead pencil, put it in their mouths. A journalist who kept a pencil to hand, had considerable amusement in watching its transformation from mouth to mouth, and from that of a shrewd, with odors of tobacco, onions and whiskey, to that of a sweet blushing young lady dressed in the height of fashion. All used the pencil, but none of them without sucking its sweets, natural and acquired. Indeed the kind of pencil known as "copying" is said to be deadly poison, and should not be allowed to come in contact with the mouth or with candles, etc., in the pocket.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE FOR DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, ETC.—Pamphlet free. Rutherford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Vanirias has been in a state or euphoria since Saturday, sending streams of lava down the northern slopes.

H. B. BRYANT'S Chicago Business College is always well patronized, and always has a large corps of competent instructors. It is in improvements, and never stands still.