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TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.

THE GREAT GERMAN DEMONSTRA

THE pageant yesterday infinitely surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of its extent and grandeur. By common consent business and work were suspended and the occasion converted into a holiday, an immense number of establishments being entirely closed, so that nearly the entire population of the city, as well as thousands of strangers participated in the celebration either by becoming part of the procession or as spectators. The streets along the whole line were thronged with compact crowds, and the procession itself was about nine miles in length, and consumed about five hours in passing a given point. In brilliancy, beauty, variety, and fertility of imagination it has never been surpassed in this city. The military display in itself was imposing and effective. The symbolical representations of various descriptions were ingenious, artistic, and, as a whole, very comprehensive and complete But the representations of the various trades and business establishments; after all, constituted one of the most important and pleasing features of the display. This is an old idea, very generally ignored in ordinary modern processions, but very properly and effectively introduced into vesterday's demonstration. It was at once illustrative of the varied iudustries to which the Germans, in common with our other citizens are, devoted, indicative of the longing for a profound and permanent peace which was the great incentive to the herculean exertions made by the Fatherland in her late war. It was a pleasing feature of the pageant that all unkind allusions to France or Frenchmen were carefully ignored. The watchword of the day was peace; the prevailing sentiment was not a mad intoxication with the glories of victorious war, but a profound thankfulness that henceforth huge standing armies might be safely disbanded, swords converted into ploughshares and spears into pruninghooks. Admirable order was maintained throughout; and such an unusually large portion of the procession was mounted or in carriages that the participants in the parade were subjected to much less than the ordinary amount of fatigue, so that comfort, as well as peace and order, was well cared for. Philadelphia has more reason than ever to be proud of her citizens of German birth and German origin, as well as of the fact that they are so thoroughly interwoven and interlocked with every ramification of our

THE PUBLICATION OF THE TREATY THE Senate is engaged in a somewhat unnecessary and ridiculous investigation of the circumstances connected with the publication of the new treaty. Great anxiety is manifested to know how the reporters obtained this precious document, so that grave Senatorial heads may be shaken at the naughty man who helped to place before the American people information in which they had a profound interest. The best answer to all these investigations is the simple fact that the treaty ought to have been published just when it was published. There was good reason for maintaining secreey while the negotiations were pending, but no reasons whatever for withholding the proposed new compact from forty millions of citizens after the labors of the High Commission had been brought to a final conclusion. Secret Senatorial deliberations on such documents belong to the past rather than to the present. Even in ancient Rome Julius Casar compelled a reluctant and reticent Senate to submit its proceedings to public criticism, and the British House of Commons was obliged, after a long struggle, to permit the free publication of its debates. It is well enough for Senators to wrangle in executive sessions over appointees, so that the delinquencies of office hunters may be freely criticized, and they may debate to their heart's content the provisions of new treaties, but the people should know the exact nature of important documents involving the national welfare, and it is vain for the Senate to attempt to hide such documents from the press and the people.

whole social system as to be bone of our

bone and flesh of our flesh. Tracing our

common ancestry back to the Anglo-Saxons,

as well as to the more modern infusion of

German blood derived directly from Ger-

many, we are nearly as German as Germany

herself, and yesterday gave an imposing new

illustration of the old proverb that blood is

thicker than water.

PARIS. SLOWLY but surely the reign of terror in Paris appears to be drawing to a close; the violence of the Communists is wearing itself out, and by the time Paris has succumbed to the second siege it has been called upon to endure within less than a year, its power and influence as the capital of France and the "eye of civilization" will to all present appearances be effectually broken. Paris has always been the knotty point in the French problem; for as Paris went, so went the nation. It was Paris that accomplished the revolution of 1848; it was, in point of fact, Paris that established the empire, for the subjection of Paris by the coup d'état made the empire possible; it was Paris that overthrew the empire; and now it is Paris that is fighting the nation because the nation will not submit to the rule of the crazy enthusiasts the necessity for whose subjection was the principal excuse the empire had for existence. It is scarcely possible that in other nation such a spectacle as that pre sented in France at the present moment would be possible. At a time when calm and enlightened patriotism was most needed madness has been permitted to rule, and with the victorious Germans still at the gates of the city, and possessing full power to enter them

Evening Telegraph at any moment, the Parisians, who failed to protect their city from capture, endure the presence of the best control of the presence of the eomplecency and turn their arms against their own countrymen, instead of endeavoring to aid them to retrieve the terrible misfortunes that have befallen France, and to put the nation upon its feet again. The French sympathizers in this country and in England affected a holy horror at the prospect of a bombardment of Paris by the Germans, and made eloquent appeals in behalf of the magnificent works of art with which the city is filled. What have these people to say now of the proceedings of Frenchmen themselves, who have within a few weeks inflicted more damage upon Paris than the Germans did during the whole progress of their siege. The Arc de Triomphe is, according to reliable reports, in ruins; the column of the Place Vendome is very probably by this time destroyed; churches and public buildings have been rifled of their treasures and defaced, and outrages of every description have been committed by the men whose affections were apparently fixed upon Paris as the most beautiful city in existence, and. the "joy of the whole earth." It cannot be said that Paris has not deserved its fate, however, for it has been for years the hot-bed of corruption that has infected society in both hemispheres, and if its beauty is to be defaced it is better that Frenchmen themselves should do the deed. There can scarcely be a doubt but that the Communist revolt must ere long come to an end; and disgraceful and melancholy as the whole proceeding has been, it will not be without its good effect if it releases the provinces from the rule of Paris and encourages them to take a lively interest in the government of the country. Indeed, the best hope for the future of France is in the total breaking up of the system of centralization which has endured since the days of Richelieu, and which has been the secret of most of the misfortunes as well as of the fortunes of the nation.

> Some of the papers engaged in championing the Washington Square ring have asserted that Mr. H. W. Gray, in arguing for the defeat of the bill to abolish the Building Commission, acknowledged his willingness to accept the Connell bill. Mr. Gray emphatically denies this, and states that he refused to accept anything but a compliance on the part of the Legislature with the expressed wishes of the people of Philadelphia. This is a fair sample of the misrepresentations made at every point of the controversy by the anti-Penn Squareites, who have hesitated at nothing to accomplish their ends. We hope sincerely that the whole matter will be finally and definitely settled to-day by the House of Representatives refusing emphatically to interfere any further. The question of a site has been decided in such a way as to leave no doubt about the wishes of a very large majority, and the proceedings of the commissioners have been entirely satisfactory to all but a small faction, who do not wish the public buildings put up at all unless upon Washington or Independence Square, and the best thing the Legislature can do now is to do nothing.

> > THE FINE ARTS.

An Art School for Philadelphia.

Twenty-five years ago the solid, practical men of England, who had no nonsense about them, and who looked at matters from a purely utilitarian point of view, pooh-poohed art as something that was all very well for people who had nothing to do with their money, that was a good amusement for lazy Italians and lightheaded Frenchmen, but that was beneath the notice of solid English manufacturers and agriculturists. There was no money in art, and so England

was better off without art culture than with it, and as fine feathers do not make fine birds, so solid and substantial workmanship could not be improved by fanciful ornamentation. These ideas were ingrained in the British mind, and the lack of refined taste in the mass of the people rendered it impossible to change them by anything short of a complete and emphatic demonstration that art did pay, and that not only was there money in it, but that the neglect of art was costing England millions rounds sterling every year. The great exhibition of 1851 brought the industrial products of every nation together, and displayed them side by side in such a manner that comparison could not be avoided. The result was that the manufactures of Great Britain were totally eclipsed, the French, especially, carrying off the palm for the beauty no less than the iutrinsic excellence of their contributions. The artistic poverty of the articles turned out from English looms and workshops was apparent to the most uneducated eye; and while men of culture felt ashamed, the solid, practical men began to open their eyes, and to inquire whether their profit in the future would not greatly depend upon their entering upon artistic rivalry with the "blarsted French, you know." The result of the exhibition was that industrial art schools were established in many of the principal cities, but after some years it was found that they did not produce all the results desired. Clear-headed, practical men determined to go to the of the difficulty, and to aim root at giving the entire people more or less art education and training. With this object in view, drawing was ordered to be taught in all the public schools of the kingdom, and the effect of this was, that when the pupils entered the regular art schools they had sufficient preparatory training to enable them to make satisfactory progress. Now the English schools of design are said to be the best in the world, and the great institution at South Kensington is absolutely without a rival, while the good results of this system of art education have been plainly visible in all branches of British manufacture.

Are the practical men of the United States in general, and of Philadelphia in particular, able to appreciate the obvious moral of this narrative, or will they wait to have it forced upon them in such a manner that they will be forced, in self-defense, to act in the same manner that the English did? In 1876 there will be a great exhibition of the art and industry of all nations held in this city, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. On this occasion Philadelphia, the greatest manufacturing city of the Union, certainly

ought to put her best foot forward. But what will our manufacturers have to show in the way of industrial art, except feeble imitations by untrained, underpaid pattern-makers of the designs of Frenchmen and Englishmen? All imitations are inferior, and the designs upon American goods will have no artistic value whatever unless we have well-trained designers of our own, who will be able to turn out good original work. Now, it will scarcely possible to start an art school between new and the opening of the exhibition that will accomplish a great deal for the exhibition itself; but it will certainly be something in our faver if we show our visitors a well-organized school in progress, from which good results may be expected in the

If the affairs of the Academy of Fine Arts

great effort would be made to reorganize that institution upon such a basis as we have indieated; and this could be readily done without interfering in any way with its "nigh art" aims, but these, on the contrary, would be promoted. The elements of all the arts of deeated; and this could be readily done promoted. The elements of all the arts of design are the same, and the young man who wishes to devote himself to making patterns for wall paper must, if he wishes to obtain a reasonable success, begin in exactly the same manner as he who expects to paint pictures or chisel statues; and that good art work of all kinds depends upon scientific training even more than it does upon native genius will be apparent to any who will undertake to make even a superficial examination of the subject. The School of Design for Women in this city proves how much can be done by scientific training, even under the most discouraging circum tances and in the face of disheartening obstacles. The system of Professor Braidwood, which is substantially that of the English schools of industrial art, is capable of being carried very much further than it is in the School of Design, which lacks the means to accomplish all its conductors desire; and if nothing else can be done, it would be worth while to make an effort to enlarge the operations of this institution, and with it as a basis to endeavor to build up such a great art academy as Philadelphia needs. In the meantime the Academy of Fine Arts is preserving a shadowy sort of existence, and its directors are bewailing their inability to raise money to tut up a new building and make a fresh start, but they offer no inducements for the public to contribute, for the reason that they give no assurance that the do-nothing policy will be done away with, or that any effort will be made to convert the Academy into a genuine public institution. We appeal to these gentlemen earnestly to consider whether it would not be better for the Academy, better for the city of Philadelphia, and more creditable for themselves, if they were to attempt some such scheme as we have suggested, and vigorously exert themselves to carry it out by securing the sympathy and support of the public at large. People outside of a small circle will not take an interest in the Academy of Fine Arts so long as it is carried on as a close corporation: but if it is made an auxiliary to our free school system, there would be but little difficulty in exciting some enthusiasm with regard to it. Let a systematic course of art education be arranged to be carried on under the direction of the best professors that can be obtained, and let its advanced classes include everything-industrial designing of every description, painting, sculpture, and all that can be embraced under the head of art education; let there be lectures on color, composition, anatomy, the philosophy of art, etc.; let there be provision made for well-arranged galleries of paintings and statuary for the benefit of the public as well as the students, and, in fine, let the plan embrace everything that a great public art school should embrace, and then let the management of the institution be entrusted to the city or State under suitable guarantees that the valuable property which the directors of the Academy now do not know what to do with will be cared for as it should

for which it is intended. Such a transformation as this of the Academy would embalm the memory of the gentlewho effected it forever in hearts of our grateful citizens. The Perpsylvania Academy of Fine Arts would be a monument to them that would last for ages, and enriched as the already large collection would undoubtedly be by valuable contributions which would flow to it as the rivers flow to the sea, the institution would increase in interest and importance from year to year, and posterity would drop a grateful tear as it perused the nomes of the worthy directors of the year of grace 1871, who cheerfully sacrificed the pleasure of equabbling with the artists of Philade phia about which pictures should be hung upon the eve-line, for the sake of giving the city an art academy of which she might be proud.

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