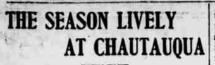
THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE --- SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1896.



La ye Numbers of Visitors Are Arriving at the Lake Daily.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RE. RESENTATIVES

Two Thousand Active Members of the C. L. S. C. Are Represented by More Than One Hundred Delegates--Interesting Exercises on Flag Day. Reception to Rev. Booker T. Washington.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Montfort Cottage, Chautauqua, Aug. 7.-Still the people come. Baggage is being handled at the pier at the rate of two hundred pieces per day. Cottages that a week ago had closed doors and windows are now open and have a cozy homelike appearance. Between meetings verandas everywhere are filled with happy joyous people.

Wednesday, July 30, two thousand active members of the "Great Cirole" of the C. L. S. C. were represented by more than one hundred delegates who were present to take part in the "Rallying Day" exercises. Quoting from the Assembly Herald: "Rallying day is a new departure in the history of the C. L. S. C., its purpose being to bring together in an informal way, representatives from circles in every state, and to hear reports concerning these circles in order that these members may feel a strengthening sense of unity in their work and social relations," Delegates were present from twenty-six states, one from Canada, and one from South Africa. Among the nineteen names registered from Pennsylvania were: Mrs. C. M. Griffin, of Scranton circle, Scranton, Pa.; and Miss R. May Tingley, of Vincent circle, New Milford. A brief meeting was held in the hall at 9.30 a. m., that all might receive their badges. At the public meeting held in the hall PROFESSOR WHITE'S LECTURES. in the grove at 11 o'clock, Chancellor John H. Vincent presided. After a few words of greeting he presented President Miller, who represents Ohio, which is now the banner state of the C. L. S. C. He was greeted with the Chauauqua salute which is never given unless the chancellor gives the signal. Greetings were received from Utah, New York, New Jersey, California, Canada, Connecticut, Alabama and South Africa. Addresses were given by Mr. M. A. Martin, general secretary of the C. L. S. C., and Miss Kate Kimball, the corresponding secretary. Miss Kimball was given an enthusiastic Chautauqua salute, Letters were read from Georgia, South Carolina, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois. Dr. T. S. Flood made the closing address. A PLEASANT RECEPTION.

thinker

grounds

iam White gave the last of his series of

illustrated lectures on "Old Greek Life: Death and Burial." We were quickly

returned to the life of the gresent

American age by a number of recep-

tions which occupied the time until

N. Y., superintendent of public instruc

ranged cat-tail flag and ferns. Nature

here is so profuse in her gifts it is

scarcely necessary to patronize the flor-

ist, although there is a good one on the

The School of Physical Education ten-

dered their friends a reception at the Perhaps one of the most pleasant feagymnasium and all who attended were tures of Wednesday was the reception delighted with their entertainment. tendered the delegates at nine o'clock AMERICAN FLAG RAISING. in the evening at which Bishop Vincent. The great event of Saturday was the president, and Mrs. Lewis Miller, and raising of the American flag to float Miss Kate F. Kimball acted as hosts. over the collegiate department. Ac-As is usual on such occasions, the "Hall cording to the statutes of the state of in the Grove," lighted by the Athens New York every school, while in sesand watch-fires, was poetically beauti-ful. This beautiful place is familiar to sion, must display the national colors. The procession composed of the differyou all, even those who have not been ent departments, formed on Clark aveat Chautauqua in person, made so by nue and marched to the college. The procession was led by Captain P. W. "Pansy's" graphic pen. Tasteful deco rations of cut flowers and ferns with Bemis, of the Grand Army of the Rehere and there a potted plant, added public, and William Smith, of Louisto the natural beauty of the forest ville, Ky., a member of the Confederate green by which it is surrounded. Truly, Veteran association, bearing between if one gives his fancy play, strange them the Stars and Stripes. After the weird scenes would pass before his ceremonies connected with floating the mind's eye in this temple symbolic of flag from the top of its very high pole, the procession reformed and counterclassic lore. At the close of the reception, Bishop Vincent made a few remarched to the amphitheater. Rogers' marks in his own cordial happy manband furnishing most inspiring music. As Superintendent Skinner stepped ner, urging all to r 1900 a grand success. His plea was for upon the platform he was greeted with broad culture. the Chautauqua yell, given by the au-Thursday afternoon Mrs. Annie Jendience and the 500 members of the ness Miller made, as she always does, choir seated in the organ loft. Miss Eua graceful appearance upon the platgenia Lessler, of Buffalo, draped in the form, being herself a fair example of national colors, formed a beautiful picwhat she preaches-"Beauty and health ture as she sang the "Star Spangled Her large audience listened in dress," Banner." The audience and the choir with rapt attention while she gave her joined in the chorus. As the last stanza talk and answered many questions as was sung a very peautiful effect was to her own wearing apparel. She approduced by each ember of the choir peared in three different costumes by waving a small flag above his head, doway of illustration. The first, a handing it with a magical quickness, some white brocaded silk with very The flag day exercises were immedishort sleeves, rather low neck and train. ately followed by a lecture given by suitable, she said, only for such and Professor R. D. Salisbury, of the Unisimilar occasions as the one on which versity of Chicago. His subject was "A Trip to Greenland." It was an account she wore it. The second, also an evening dress but clearing the floor revealof the adventures of the rescue party ing her feet encased in pretty white sent after Peary, and was replete with slippers. The change from one dress information and humor. "The mosquito the other was made in less than toes in this land of glaciers were so nufour minutes, but Mrs. Miller was inmerous that a friend clapped his hand formed by a gentleman in the audience on his coat sleeve and when he re-"his wife could beat that." The moved it there were fifty-nine dead third dress was a traveling suit of mosquitoes. As the mosquitoes there are like rubber balls and hard to kill, a brown, not strikingly different from that worn by any other well dressed large number escaped. The people in woman unless the decorations were a southern Greenland have no communitrifle prettier and the waist a trifle cation with those of the north. There shorter. Mrs. Miller says she does not are ten villages in the south, none of own a petticoat and has not worn one which contain more than 400 inhabifor years. She claims to have attained tants and these all Danish or mixed her present symmetry of form by means breeds. In northern Greenland the people are Esquimos. They are ignor-ant and have no idea of cleanliness nor of physical culture. She believes in the bicycle for women but is sure a woman can appear more modest and ride have they any means of reckoning

to better advantage in the divided skirt than in either the long or the short skirt. Many were anxious to see her rainy-day dress but as she had but a few minutes after leaving the amphitheater before taking her departure from Chautauqua, the audience was obliged to be content.

GRAND CONCERT. Thursday evening one of the grand

Saturday afternoon Rev. Booker T. concerts of which we have at least two Washington, principal of the Normal a week under the direction of Dr. H. R. Palmer, was given. The music was and Tuskeegee Industrial school. Tus keegee, Ala., was received with the waving of the "white lilies of Chautaufurnished by the Chautauqua Chorus, qua" and much applause, which was Rogers' orchestra, Buffalo Quartette, continued throughout his lecture upon the "Black Belt of the South." His humor was so full of thought that Mandolin club, W. H. Sherwood, planist; Bernhardt Listeman, violinist, and I. V. Flagler, at the grand pipe organ. One of the most noticeable numbers was a descriptive fantasia, "A Rustic it pentrated only about half of the large audience at a time and seemingly re Wedding," by Grunewald. The interbounded and struck the other by the

pretation of this masterpiece by Rog-ers' orchestra was very vivid, even to time the first were through applaud ing, thus prolonging the applause. the barking of the dogs. As the birds Mr. Washington was born in a small sang, a bat winged its way over the one-room cabin on a slave plantation in the state of Virginia about the year platform, and a lady sitting near us wondered "if it made that noise?" Who 1857. After the slaves were freed he went to work in the coal mines in the deserves the compliment, the woman, the bat or the orchestra? The choir state of West Virginia. While there he now numbers more than 500 and some heard of the Hampton Institute, sucof the music they furnish us is quite ceeded in working his way there, where he was kindly received by General Armstrong. He left Hampton in 1881 marvelous. Thursday the C. L. S. C. class of 1900 held its first meeting and elected Dr. Nathaniel L Rubinkam, of and founded the school in Tuskeegee. Chicago, president, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus drew crowded He is a man who would command re spect anywhere, and is doing a noble

There

done for the natives.

houses three days in succession to hear work. A severe thunder shower rendered it his course of lectures on "Savonarola." difficult for those seated in the outer "Oliver Cromwell" and "Browning." Many pronounced him the most brillirows to hear Professor Clark Saturday evening. At 9 o'clock Saturday evenant speaker of the season, while others -well, they knew he talked longer each | ing the ladies of the Domestic Economy conference received the "Press Club" day than the time allotted. His last lecture was given Thursday afternoon. in the parlors of the Presbyterian house. Professor Shaler Matthews, of the University of Chicago, completed his Each lady of the "conference" wore her introduction card tied with a white ribcourse of five lectures on the "French bon on her shoulder Revolution" Friday. The lectures were "France at the Outbreak of the Revo-SABBATH WITHOUT RAIN.

is no trace of religion among

them,' but this is open to question.' Professor Salisbury spoke in the high

est terms of Mr. Peary and what he has

REV. BOOKER WASHINGTON.

lution," "Attempts at Constitutional Reform," "The Constitutional August 2 was a Sabbath without rain. Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of Boston, gave an able sermon in the morning to archy." "The Reign of Terror" and "The a full house. In the evening the anni-Military Monarchy." Professor Matversary Chautauqua Missionary Instithews is a diligent student, pleasant tute was in charge. A particularly fine speaker and a logical, clear and concise address was given by Rev. George W. Knox. The Missionary institute held its first sesion Saturday. A reception for missionaries was given in the Pres-Priday evening Professor John Willbyterian house Monday evening,

try.

Rs."

Monday morning Miss Jessie Ackernan entertained a large audience with her interesting lecture "Eight Hundred Miles over Iceland on Horseback." Dr. Buckley lectured both Monday and Tuesday Tuesday was the gala day, "Old First

after "Chimes." A reception in honor of Hon. Charles R. Skinner, of Albany, Night." Twenty-two years ago Aug. 4, the Chautauqua Assembly was opened tion, was held in the "Hall in the in the "Old Auditorium" down near the Grove." Again was the hall a place of lake beauty. Conspicuous among the dec-orations was a mass of tastefully ar-

I would that I had space left to de scribe the glories of "Old First Night." Thousands of Japanese lanterns ornamented the grounds. The amphitheater was illuminated by hundreds of incandescent lights; in front were red, white and blue. The platform rail was magnificently draped with large United States flags, light blue bunting and flowers assisting in the decorations. After the old vesper service, Bishop Vin-

cent read words of greeting from President Miller, who was obliged to be absent. He then with a few well chosen words introduced in turn Vice President Millier, who is a son of President Miller, Dr Hurlburt, Editor Flood, Dr. Russell, Miss Slack, the world's secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Dr. Palmer and Dr. Bukeley, Each gentleman vied with the others in wit, wisdom and reminiscence. This is Miss Slack's first visit to America. She was greeted with an enthusiastic Chautauqua salute.

When people from the different states were asked to stand, Pennsylvania responded with an immense crowd. Pennsylvania has the largest representation of any state in the choir. A grand pyrotechnic display closed the evening. The lecture on Armenia giv-

time. But they are not, as has been stated, cruel. Mr. Lee, who has made an extensive study of the people, says: THE HERO OF OUR **COMMON SCHOOLS**

An Eloquent Estimate of the Public Services of Horace Mann.

HE WAS OUR GREATEST EDUCATOR

Such Is the Opinion of Colonel Francis W. Parker, Who Considers That Mann Ranks Next to Washington and Lincoln Among the Benefactors of America.

state of education in Massachusetts be-Although the centennial of the birth fore the state legislature. He was the of Horace Mann has passed, there is no leading spirit in getting a bill through need to limit the consideration of his the general court for the formation of a board of education. This board had adinstructive career to that special day. visory power only; it could not put in Hence we offer no apology for the presor take out a teacher, or make a course of study. Its duties were to collect staent reproduction of the eloquent estimate of Mann's public services which Colonel Francis W. Parker, Chicago's tistics, look into the state and condition noted educator, recently contributed to of schools and influence the people in the Times-Herald. Colonel Parker the direction of better education. Horace Mann was made a member of this sald:

It would be difficult to find a child 10 board. Then it seemed of the first imyears of age in our 65,000,000 who does not know of Abraham Lincoln or George secretary, one who could give his whole time to the matter of education. This Washington; but the third, at least, on the list of the builders of the American republic is not known to millions of was the turning point in his life. He

intelligent people. Washington and kas 41 years of age, and fast becoming Lincoln represent the highest types of prominent in his profession of law. He was the contemporary and equal of heroism, patriotism and wisdom in crises of republic building; Horace Charles Sumner, In fact, there with the exception Mann, the quiet inner building, the soul was no man, development of the nation. of Daniel Webster, in Massachu-

This hero of the common schools was setts, who, in prospects, stood born May 4, 1796, in the little town of ahead of Horace Mann. Every-Franklin, Mass. His early life is of the thing in the way of fame and fortune type of the life of thousands of boys in | was easily within his grasp. The ques-New England, who, by their honesty of tion with him was, should he give purpose, enterprise and unflagging en- all these brilliant prospects and take up a cause that seemed lost and almost ergy, have done so much for this coun-Born an a poor farm, where hard hopeless-that of common schools? He work was the prime necessity of living, accepted the position at \$1,000 a year he knew what the struggle for existence and threw himself into his work with with the barren soil is, from the time he all his might and main. The story of could handle a hoe or ride a horse to his early struggles in this direction has plow. Hard work was his schoolmasnot yet been written. when it is it will ter; there was very little pleasure upon reveal a profound depth of heroism rarely equaled in the history of the those bleak farms.

Born thirteen years after the close of world. Horace Mann had for his supthe revolution, he heard during the long port a few of the strong, intelligent men winter evenings the old soldiers around of New England, but the people were the fireside telling of Lexington, Bunker against the great man; they were sul-Hill, Bennington and Yorktown. Palenly indifferent. triotism in those days was an intensity Horace Mann undertook a task with-

of feeling, great pride in what the "emout precedent-to educate all the chilbattled farmers" had done, great zeal to dren of the commonwealth in common perpetuate their sacred work. schools. There existed no general

There was one solemn, earnest thought guide for him; there were very few written in the hearts of boys those books mon education-indeed, none days; it was their inheritance; "get worth mentioning. The problem was The knowledge; knowledge is power." entirely new, and traditional education means of knowledge were exceedingly stood firmly in his pathway. It was meager. Horace Mann lived in the his task to work out with an Indomitpoorest district in a very poor town. able spirit and a noble purpose the where he had but eight or ten weeks' erude beginnings of all that educators schooling in the winter under teachers have valued since his day. He believed who had not even mastered the "three with all his heart in the great destiny But the inspiration was there, of the republic; he loved children; he burning in his soul, and around the old was controlled with the idea that by fireplace, by the light of the flaming pine means of the common school the reknots, he studied his first arithmetic, public could be perpetuated. his first lessons in grammar. There Horace Mann was a great orator-

came into the town an eccentric teacher logical, eloquent, impressive. He saw named Barrett, who taught him Latin that he must arouse the people; that and Greek, and in six months he fitted the common school was born of the himself for Brown university, which people and by the people he must reach he entered in 1816. His father died when Horace Mann was 13 years of age. over the state and lecture in hundreds and the entire weight of the family of school houses. His diary reveals the support fell upon him. He did all the terrible struggles he had in doing this work that farm boys do; he braided work. His masterly eloquence was met hats during the long winter evenings with sullen indifference. Offtimes he when he was not poring over his scanty stock of books. But the thirst for spoke to but a dozen people, in a miserable school house lighted by three o knowledge was there, and a deep abidfour candles. Had he talked on poliing patriotism that came like a great tics he could have aroused the greatest wave into his soul from the revolution. enthusiasm, but his eloquence was spent on a subject about which the

from the German and French, pub-

New Hampshire; but there

without this grand combination.

people knew little or cared little. HIS FAMOUS REPORTS

worse than barns.

and



lay, that which he found seems very little; to the teachers of those days they were radical innovations, fundanental changes in teaching.

The propositions he made, in his seventh annual report, to the people of Massachusetts, can be put in a few

words First-The humane treatment of children; the partial abolition of corporal punishment. It is very difficult for us, at the present time, to understand what this meant. The strap and ferrule were used as continual means of enticing enterprise and study on the part of pupils.

He called the attention of the teacher of his state, very earnestly, to some recognition of childhood and its needs. He showed clearly that the child must be treated as a human being. up

Second-The prominent matter was the teaching of spelling in the schools He would not abolish the spelling book but he would change the method of teaching this subject. His lecture on spelling is one of the strongest pedagogfcal documents in existence.

Third-He attacked in a very logical and convincing manner the teaching of reading by the A. B. C method. He showed that twenty years before the time of writing his report the A, B, C method, had been abolished in Ger-

many. He urged the use of the word method. Fourth---He made a strong plea for better teaching in every direction, with full exercise of the powers of the body, mind and soul of the children.

Fifth-He described the teaching of the deaf in Germany, and the use of the oral method.

Fifty-three years have elapsed since his epoch-making report was written, and we have seen the universal ac-ceptance, by educators, of all these propositions of Horace Mann, with the exception of the last. Roston had the reputation of having the best schools in the United States. The principals of these schools have been and are called masters. It would seem that on gen eral principles these masters would have accepted all his propositions and heard the gospel of better education gladly, but the opposite is the truth, These masters were well educated men,

in general polished gentlemen, leaders them. His first work was to travel all both in society and education; but they met every proposition of Horace Mann's with scorn and contempt. They declared that Horace Mann would overturn the grandest system in the world that had existed in Massachusetts for two centuries. They said-although he had given all his time and energies for several years to the subject of education-that h had no knowledge of edu cation, whatever, no practical knowledge of the schools.

FIGHT WITH THE MASTERS. The thirty-one masters formed an or The thirty-one masters formed an or-ganization to oppose Horace Mann. They divided up the work among their strongest writers and thinkers, who wrote long articles in reply to Horace Mann's seventh annual report, in which they are directed it is natural that some ef-He wrote for the people twelve annual reports, which are classics in education, masterpieces of eloquence, enthusiasm, zeal and wisdom. In these reports he covered the whole ground of education. Indeed, there is very little they attempt to show logically that that we have today that cannot be Horace Man was entirely wrong in found in his prophetic writings. First, every particular; that severe flogging he argued at great length the immense was the only means by which the childwas the only means by which the child-ren could be governed; that the old fashioned spelling was right and should be continued; that the only method by necessity for the education of all the people at public expense. He showed clearly that the life of the republic, its be continued; that the only method by growth and development depended funwhich children could be taught to read dementally upon the common school, was the old fashioned A, B, C method. In one report he presents the necessity school houses, good heating They maintained that the schools were

of children and rational education. The sweet, strong, patriotic spirit of Horace Mann was embittered by this maliciou opposition, by the contempt and scorn that was poured out upon his attempts to help the children.

AS A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. In February, 1848, John Quincy Adams

fell dead at his desk, in congress. Horace Mann was elected to take his place; was re-elected by the people; but under the strong opposition of Daniel Webster, whom he had to face upon the slavery question, he was not renominated for a third term.

In 1852 he accepted the position of president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and the remainder of his life was spent in the training of young men and women. There are many of his pupils still living who tell the story of Horace Mann's great enthusiasm, great earnestness and devotion to the sacred cause to which he had given his life. His indomitable, earnest, self-sacrificing spirit shows itself in one glorious line, the closing sentence of his address to his last graduating class at Antioch College: "Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity."

One hundred years have elapsed since his birth; fifty-nine years since he took the office of secretary of the board of education of Massachusetts. The little nation of a few millions has grown to a great stature, but the living spirit of common education has slowly but surely permated the whole nation.

KILLS BACILLI LIFE.

Value of the Roentgen Ray--Nikola Tesla Believes That the New Agent May Be Used to Project Chemicals Into Any Portion of the Body.

New York, July 31.—That Roentgen rays moving material particles, having an appreciable effect on human tissues and organs, and that they may likely be used as a means to destroy discase bacilli, is a conclusion that Nikola Tesla has arrived at as the result of his ex-periments. But he awaits crucial tests before positively announcing his con-clusion as a scientific fact. Mr. Tesla, was found in his laboratory. He was very busy, but he found time to answer the several questions put to him as to

very busy, but he found time to answer the several questions put to him as to the effect of X rays on physical health and bacilli life. He said: "In my attempts to contribute my humble share to further knowledge of the properties of the Roentgen rays I am finding more and more evidence in support of the theory of moving mate-rial particles. It is not my intention, however, to advance just now any view as to the bearing of such a fact upon the present theory of light, but I merely seek to establish the fact of the exist-ence of such material streams, in so far as the isolated effects are concerned. I as the isolated effects are concerned. I have already a great many indications of a movement occurring outside of the

are directed, it is natural that some ef-fect should follow the contact. It is not unreasonable to say that organs and tissues may be affected. We often read

my experiments. "I have also noticed that when work-ing with highly strained bulbs I fre-

quently experience a sudden, and some-

rant his conclusion. Yet we must wait

patiently to hear from those who are investigating in this direction before formulating scientific conclusions.

EVA M. HETSEL'S

material

ould from which the rays emanate, a

JUDGE EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER. -From the Chicago Times-Herald. By the Courtesy of H.H. Kohlsaat.

en Monday evening by Rev. Frederick Davis Green should have received mention. At the close of the lecture a resolution to be sent to the president of the United States was unanimously adopted.

PERSONAL NOTES.

General John M. Schofield who was born nearly sixty-five years ago in Chautauqua county, a few miles from the eastern shore of the lake, almost directly opposite the pler, visited Chau-

Mrs. C. M. Giffin, of Scranton, of the C. L. S. C., class of '91, is at the Carey 1836 he was elected president of the state

cottage, Bowman avenue, Miss Bissel, of Buffalo, daughter of ex-Postmaster General Bissel, is at the Belvidere cottage. Miss Gertrude E. Ressequie, daughter of C. W. Resseguie, of the Susque-

hanna Transcript, and Miss R. May Tingley, formerly of New Milford, are at 745 Palestine avenue. Wednesday is W. C. T. U. day. After the close of the Old First Night

visit the Chautauqua Assemblies at Lancaster, Pa., and Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, Miss Emma Jack, of Hazleton, Pa., is at the Jewett Home, Pratt avenue. Mr. C. B. Ellis, local treasurer for

the National Armenian Relief Committee reported that \$265.65 was received during Tuesday from Chautauquans. Miss Ida Benfey has delighted large audiences at different times during the

week with her delightful reading. Mrs. R. E. Peary gave her interesting lecture "A Woman's Life in Greenland' Thursday, August 6.

Lucy M. Morge.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The use of time is fate,-Chapman. Suspicion shall be all stuck full of yes.-Shakespeare. Death and life are in the power of the -Ribb A thought often makes us hotter than

fire.-Longfellow. Fellowship in treason is a bad ground of confidence.—Burke. Man is the weeping animal born to

govern all the rest.—Pliny. The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn.—Emerson. Men more easily renounce their inter-

ests than their tastes.—Rochefoucauld. Here is a day now before me; a day is a fortune, and an estate.—Emerson. Nothing precludes sympathy so much as a perfect indifference to it.—Hazlitt. Truth is the root, but human sym-pathy is the flower of practical life.— Chapin.

The sword is but a hideous flash in the darkness; right is an eternal ray.-Hugo. lugo. What succeeds we keep, and it be-omes the habit of mankind.—Theodore

The soul and spirit that animates and keeps up society is mutual trust.-

Nature hath appointed the twilight as a bridge to pass us out of night into day.-Fuller day.—Fuller. Treason is like diamonds; there is nothing to be made by the small trader. -Douglas Jerrold. A pilgrimage is an admirable remedy or overfastidiousness and sickly re-

As it addeth deformity to an ape to be so like a man, so the similitude of su-perstition to religion makes it the more deformed.—Bacon. Power exercised with violence has selcation.

en of long duration, but temper and moderation generally produce per-manence in all things.-Seneca.

studying hard, he m college, graduating in 1819. Then came the choice of a profession. The great profession in those days was that of the law. He was called to his university to become a tutor, studying law diligently in the meantime. Ten years after his graduation he married Miss Messer, the daughter of the president of the university. He put his stern, severe puritanical principles into his work of law,

HIS COLLEGE LIFE.

ing country schools in the winter and

Living by the greatest thrift, teach-

never taking a case unless he was sure his client was right, and it is said of tauqua in company with his wife Fri- him that he won most of his cases. He entered politics and was a member of the general court in Massachusetts. In

> senate. These were formative days, the days of beginnings. The direction of Horace Mann's work was always intensely humane. He helped to found the first asylum for the insane in Massachusetts. He was among the first to oppose slavery and to found schools for defectives. We make a mistake if we think there

of universal education at the public exexercises the Bishop left Chautauqua to pense. Although Massachusetts had had schools for nearly two centuries, the free school had been, to a great de- way to accomplish this end. He apgree, a charity school the century over. The country free school was simply an economic means of educating the boys

and girls in the same school in the retary of the hoard of education as he cheapest possible way. wished, providing the state would du-plicate this sum. Horace Mann pro-The cities, like Boston, had taken pattern from the schools of Eton, Harrow and Rugby, in England. There posed to establish normal schools with the money. By great exertion he got was not the least suspicion of a science the \$10,000 from the state and founded of education, or an art of teaching, and the first normal school of America, near there were no general propositions to

HIS CAREER DECIDED.

the old battleground of Lexington. He improve the free schools. They were, called to the head of this school Cyrus indeed, looked upon as charity schools, Pierce, whose spirit was like unto Horas one-sixth of all the children of Masace Mann's. sachusetts in 1837 were in académies. Josiah Quincy, who was mayor of Bos-

Each and every religious sect had its ton at the time Horace Mann was in academies scattered over the hills of office, told me this story: "Horace Mann New England, and they were the most entered my office, one day, apparently prominent educational institutions. Inmuch excited. He said, 'Mr. Quincy, do terest in public education was either you know of a man who wants the dead or dving. The teachers were highest seat in the kingdom of heaven?' young women, pupils of country Mr. Quincy suggested that he would like schools, with an exceedingly scanty some kind of a seat there. 'Well, you stock of knowledge and no skill whatcan have it for \$1,500! There is an old ever. The men who taught were the building in Newton that can be bought spiritual descendents of the old hedgefor that sum, and we can put our normal row teachers of Ireland and England school into a house of our own.' Mr. Quincy gave him the desired check; he men who engaged in teaching a part of the building in Newton and the year as an incident in their lives, bought and worked on farms and in shops the moved the school from Lexington." Other normal schools were founded, rest of the year. In the cities the little notably one at Bridgewater, and after a children were taught in the so-called dame schools, where aged spinsters long, severe struggle and under great opposition the state built the first norcollected a few little ones around them al school building there. Horace and, at a small tuition, pointed out la-Mann's oration at the dedication of this boriously the letters and taught their school is a masterplece in language and names. The idea of an infant school a classic in education. was then in its crude beginning.

HIS VISIT TO EUROPE.

'The soul of Horace Mann cried out Endowed with the purest spirit, high for means, for knowledge, in order to ideals of education, perfect abnegation, put the best into this great movem Horace Mann had to bear a tremento guide the crude beginnings of this dous load of opprobrium. He was charggreat institution, the common school. ed with trying to destroy the common As I have already said, he found very school system. He replied by trying to tittle He had written siz annual reports, but questions were coming to point out the tremendous necessity for him, one after another, that he could better teaching, These practical schoolmasters stood shoulder to shoulder n not solve himself. His salary was but senting itself to intelligent educated \$1,000 a year, and he had not the means solid opposition to the slightest inovamen rested upon the idea of public edu-

law library, and at his own expense, Horace Mann, indeed, was not the went to Europe to study education there. He spent nearly a year in the only one who gave himself to this great question. There were other heroes of study of the schools of England, Scoteducation, of whom one, Henry Barnland, Ireland and Germany. What he found he put into the famous seventh ard, of Connecticut, is still living. Mr. Barnard was the first United States commissioner of education, and has annual report. To the teachers of to- school anything like humane treatment

times even painful, shock in the eye, Such shocks may occur so often that right. They poured out the vials of those days were llitle better than sheds their wrath against the method of teaching the deaf orally. Horace Mann realied with grate and one cannot One of his early reports he devotes alreplied with great energy and profound most entirely to the subject of better schoolhouses. The misera-ble teaching showed him that ground from under the masters in his there could be no progressive movement clear. Strong, logical way, but his to most entirely to the subject of clear, strong, logical way, but his infirm belief that bacilli can be destroyed by the rays, and his experiments warthey showed clearly the greatest con-They declared over and over again there was little or no need for the "The theory of material particles and the theory that the rays affect the hu-man system are borne out by my own training of teachers. Their great cry was that "experience teaches," that the only way to learn to teach was to teach, without any preparation in a pedagogical line. It will readily be seen that these masters were the con-noted. For instance, I find that there is tendency to sleep, and the time seems to pass away quickly. There is a gen-eral soothing effect, and I have felt a trollers and leaders of education in the United States. When they turned all their batteries against the great reformer the people followed. The Massachusetts State Teachers' association was organized to oppose Horace Mann By a rule of this association, Horace

sensation of warmth in the upper part of my head. An assistant experienced identically the same sensations as my-self. Should these remarkable effects be verified by men with keener sense of observation, I shall still more firmly be-Mann was excluded from its memberlieve in the existence lieve in the existence of material streams penetrating the skull. Thus it may be possible by these strange appli-ances to project a suitable chemical into any part of the body." ship. Most of the teachers' meeting consisted of virtuperations against him. However, he had on his side strong men, Samuel G. Howe, the Greek patriot and founder of a school for the blind in South Boston, stood by his side. Charles Summer was his friend Superior Face Bleach There was an attempt made to elect Charles Sumner a member of the school board, in East Boston, but the Positively Removes All Facial Blemisher

opponents of progress elected another man, and would have nothing to de with the great statesman. The balance of power was with the masters. Most of the teachers were untrained, and followed gladly in the way of the conservatives. The result was that the great reforms which Horace Mann urged were kept out of the Massachusetts schools, and, to a great extent, our of the schools of the whole country for over fifty years, by the influence and writings and speeches of these thirtyone musters,

ver Spots. Pimpion Indies will use m orations, and one of the greatest purify agents for the complexion in existence, perfectly clear and spotless complexion be obtained in every instance by its use, P. SI per bottle. For sale at E. M. Heisel's H Dressing and Manfeure Parlors, 330 Lac wanna ave. Mail orders filled promptly.

o even purchase books, but he sold his

tion in teaching. It mattered not how much Horace Mann brought to the little children, how awful the necessity was for the upbuilding of the republic, these teachers, belleving that they were right, prevented, by their opposition, the coming into the common

Horace Mann, like Thomas Jefferson. saw clearly that there could be no evolution of a free people without intelligence and morality, and looked upon the common school as the fundamental means of development of a race of men and women who could govern themselves. He saw clearly that the whole problem of the republic which was pre-

there could be no progressive movement there could be no progressive movement without better teachers, and he gave himself up for a time to the question of how to improve the teaching force. He pamphlet followed another, in which gen himself has announced it as his was, in the early days, a general idea himself up for a time to the question of came back with a rejoinder, and one made up his mind that the establishment of normal schools was the only tempt for Horace Mann and his work. pealed to the public and to the general that the schools were good enough; that court. In 1838 Edwin Dwight, a distinguished citizen, of Massachusetts, offered \$10,000 to be used by the sec-

and ventilation. The school houses of good and the teaching proper and