

Samuel's Beacon.

VOL. XVII. LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1873. NO. 3

ST. MARY'S BEACON

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. KING & T. F. YATES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—\$2.00 per annum. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months and no paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publisher.

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Communications of a personal character will be charged at the same rates as advertisements; obituaries over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per square.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author or attention will be paid to them.

Hereafter the cash must accompany all announcements for public office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. PARRAN CRANE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Leonardtown, Md.
Jan 26, 1871—4f.

JAS. H. WILSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Leonardtown.
Feb 10, 1870—4f.

D. S. BRISCOE,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
41 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
Jan 16, 1873—4f.

B. HARRIS CAMALIE,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
Leonardtown, Md.
March 26, 1874—4f.

R. C. COMBS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Leonardtown.
Aug. 12, 1875—4f.

G. GEORGE BLAKISTONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Leonardtown.
June 6, 1878.

D. C. HENRY CAMALIE is located at Great Mills prepared to attend to all in the line of his profession.
Dec 21, 1876—4f.

Fire Insurance!

Persons desiring of having their property insured in the cheap and excellent home company known as the STATE OF MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, B. G. HARRIS, President, can be gratified by calling on or communicating with the undersigned, St. Inigo's Post Office, St. Mary's county, Md.
EDWARD S. ABELL,
Oct 1, 1874—4f. Local Agent.

F. D. ADAMS,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR

THE undersigned is prepared to contract for BUILDING and REPAIRING in St. Mary's and adjoining counties. All work entrusted to him will be done with despatch and in workmanlike manner. Address, F. D. ADAMS, Mechanicville, St. Mary's county, Md.
Aug 7, 1879—4f n

St. Mary's Female Seminary,
ST. MARY'S CO., MARYLAND.
WILL RE-OPEN OCTOBER 1st.

For circulars, address
Mrs. JAS. R. THOMAS,
St. Mary's city, Md.
Sept 5, 1878—4w.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Messrs. Editors.—Please announce Dr. L. J. SUTTON as the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county at the election in 1879 and say that he will receive the warm support of his party and friends in April 30, 1876. Chastice District

NOTICE.

TRANSPORTATION & ENTERTAINMENT at reasonable rates can be had by parties in transit to and from Baltimore at Forrest's wharf per Patuxent tugs by calling on
JOHN H. BUCKLER,
Nov. 9, 1876—4f Forrest's wharf, Md.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Messrs. Editors.—Please announce JEFF D. LOKER as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court at the election in '79 and say that he will receive the undivided support of the voters of the Factory District.
Feb 22, 1878. The People.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

Messrs. Editors.—Please announce JOHN B. ABELL, Esq., as a candidate for the position of Register of Wills for St. Mary's county at the election in 1879 and say that he will be warmly supported by the people of the county, generally.
Sept 21, 1876 The People.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors.—As a servant of the people, I ask a brief space in your paper, to give expression to a few sentiments which I think deeply concern them.

I was present at a meeting of the people held in your town on the 17th inst., the purpose of which, I presume, or rather I was told, was to express indignation at some of the acts of the School Board and Examiner; but whether the injury complained of—the product of those acts—was real or supposed, I will not attempt to say at present, but this much I will say, that I attended one of the examinations recently held by Mr. Thomas, the Examiner, and found it, in my humble estimation, to be a fair, practical and impartial one, with the exception that time enough was not allowed to write out the answers to some of the questions, which no doubt lessened the percentage of some of those applying for certificates to teach. Yet I can see no just cause why the Examiner should be censured for carrying out the imperative commands of his superiors and the school law (time allowed to answer questions accepted). It is futile to say that partiality was shown in the examination, as each applicant had the same questions, the same length of time to answer them in, and the same per centage was required of the one as of the other to obtain the required certificate to teach. Then how can an Examiner be justly censured when he does his duty fairly, justly, impartially and according to the law governing him?

Besides, his report either has to be approved or disapproved by the Board of School Commissioners, and if censured is at all necessary, it is the Board that should receive the condemnation of the people. For I contend that the Board of School Commissioners should (when an examination is necessary) canvass the questions proposed by the Examiner, and if deemed to be impractical or of too high a standard, to modify them to suit the requirements of the age.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I don't wish to be understood as becoming Mr. Thomas' advocate. He, like many of us, may have faults and not be able to see them, but I do think that we should be more reasonable and when we arraign a person, an officer, we should be able to produce specific charges, and upon the arraignment to give the party arraigned an opportunity of refutation. Was this done at the late indignation meeting? I emphatically answer no.

I have always held to the principle that justice should be given to him to whom justice belongs, hence the foregoing remarks. Had the late meeting taken up the *pro rata* order (passed by the Board of School Commissioners 5th instant) and made a specific charge of it against the Board, it would have been done with some justice, for in my humble opinion it should receive the condemnation of all fair minded and honest people. I will here give *verbatim* the order alluded to: "Ordered, that an average attendance of ten pupils for a given term shall entitle the teacher to full salary for the term, and that in all cases where the average attendance falls below ten, the teacher shall be paid *pro rata*." Is it not plain, Messrs. Editors, that this order will act detrimentally to the cause of popular education? Does it not bear upon its face injustice towards the teacher, patron and pupil? Why? Because the teacher, under the school law, must be in his school room six hours each school day for the purpose of giving primary instruction, morally as well as intellectually, to the little ones placed under his charge, and since it is in our primary schools that the child's character is formed and brought out for development, and as the responsibility of the teacher is scarcely if at all below him who sits in the ministerial chair for a like purpose, he should receive a fair remuneration for his services. Any common sense man can see that under the *pro rata* order it is possible the teacher may receive nothing, or at all events, not enough to pay his board bill, which nature herself must necessarily create. Under the school law, it is the duty of the Boards of School Commissioners to fix the salary of teachers of their respective counties, which law has, I believe, been strictly adhered to in our county till the last meeting, 5th instant, of School Commissioners, when the *pro rata* order indefinitely fixing the teacher's salary was passed. How gentlemen of such known capacity and experience as compose our present Board should fail to see the evil effect of such an order I am not able to fathom, although it is plain that some object was sought to be effected and the *Teacher*, the instrument through whom it was to be produced, yet for the life of me I fail to see it—the object. It cannot be that teachers need a stimulant to exert them to new exertion to obtain a greater average, for to my certain knowledge there are few teachers in the field that have not done and still continue to do their duty faithfully and according to law. Even admitting that there are some inefficient teachers, even then, has not the Board power to reject them by refusing to confirm their appointment, and not make the innocent suffer for the guilty. It is certainly not because the teacher does not command respect enough to cause the patrons to send their children to school, for if he did not command respect he would not be in the school. It is equally certain that it is not for want of ability to teach, because he holds the requisite certificate of qualification. It

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also is certain that the Board does not contemplate, indirectly, the closing of schools, that is, through the teacher (though the order has that effect) so as to throw the odium of closing upon the teacher, because under the school law the Board may close a school when it does not make an average of ten pupils for two consecutive terms. It is unfair, because the teacher is not lucky enough to get into a populous neighborhood, thereby not being able to make the required average, that his worth as a teacher is lessened, or that he should not receive as much for his services as one who is more lucky. I am yet to learn from one of my profession that he had rather teach a school of five than of twenty-five pupils, even should the salary be the same. It cannot be that our profession, at this late day, when we should be on the progressive march, is to be placed below that of serfdom, because that would be swiftly leading us to degradation, and men of such great intellect as compose our present School Board would not, intentionally, lead a helping hand to effect such an object. No, Messrs. Editors, no. 'Tis a mystery to us all. Yet I for one am quietly being drawn to the conclusion that the Board being overstocked, overcropped itself.

In conclusion, I will say that one of the commands of the school law is, that teachers must read and endeavor to understand and to make themselves conversant with the school laws. Well, I have the boldness to assert right here, that I have read the school law and am so opinionated as to believe that I can digest it, and that in said law I fail to find a single clause giving to the Board of School Commissioners power to fix an indefinite salary for the teacher, but to find a clause giving, by which it is plain that the law contemplates that the teacher should know what he is to receive for his services when he contracts to teach. Then, according to my idea, the *pro rata* order is contrary to the just and proper interpretation of the law, and I sincerely trust that by the time the School Board again meets that its better judgment may prevail and the unjust *pro rata* order be rescinded. Popular sentiment demands it, as it is productive of evil leading to corruption.

TEACHER.

[COMMUNICATED.]
EWING'S, Sept. 25, 1873.

Messrs. Editors.—Having been to a certain extent a participator in both of the late school meetings, and after listening carefully at the last meeting to the elaborate eulogiums of Messrs. Dent and Thomas on the Board and Examiner I asked of Col. Dent the same question that I had asked at the previous meeting. I have yet received no definite answer and therefore propose, with your permission, to propound the same inquiry through your columns. Some of the teachers charge these gentlemen with partiality and favoritism—with asking questions both useless and impracticable. We, the public, know they are utterly regardless of the wishes of the trustees and patrons of the different schools. We also know that, not satisfied with grading the certificates of teachers, they have gone further and endorsed them as only for colored schools and others for particular colored schools. Now, we all know, under the school law, the character of the certificate regulates the salary, and that they have the power to fix the grade of the certificate no one denies. But there ends their power. It is then optional with the trustees, by and with the consent of the holder or not. The question we ask, by what authority do they, after grading a teacher, then say, he shall teach only colored schools, and as in Mr. Duke's case only one particular colored school? Why have they not a right to teach any school, white or black in the county under that certificate, particularly any school that requires that grade of teacher? We contend that anything beyond the grading of the certificate, any additional expression, is an arbitrary usurpation of power by them, and that after giving a gentleman or lady a certificate of high or low grade, then to proceed to designate the particular class or race of pupils that he or she shall teach and the particular school house in which he shall teach them, is a piece of presumption of which only our present School Board would be guilty and is a direct insult (and they are capable of such things) both to teacher and people at large, one that in my humble judgment the people would do well to call them to account for. Now, no one will deny the right of the people to call for an explanation of their course, and although these gentlemen have heretofore refused to take notice of any of the many charges brought against them through your paper and may do so in this case, yet they will remember, it is the people who are interested and aroused now, and although they may ignore public opinion for awhile, yet they will be forced to answer definitely at the bar of public opinion. There are several other questions, equally as important, but as heretofore they have ignored all censure, they may still refuse to answer and therefore I shall wait to see what developments will be made.

Respectfully,
L. J. SUTTON.

(For the Beacon.)

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The Oiled Feather.

"Come, bring the oil-flask, that's a pet," said Samuel Parson to his wife, as he finished screwing a new lock to his front door. Sam, of course, needed a lock; but I dare say it helped her through the day too! I wouldn't cling to any one living," continued "Polished Sam," "not to the Queen herself, but, to grace is one thing; to be civil, respectful and loving, according as the case requires, is another; I never knew ill to come of it, and I've often known good. Yes, neighbor, I've known the good of it in my own house, and over and over again. There's my Jenny. You don't know the word there's in that little creature's blessing, but I'll tell you myself. The sugar-bone, if you give her a kind word, I have known her to sit up seven nights with me, without taking off a stitch of her clothes, that time I broke my leg; and when I said to her, one morning, as the day was breaking, and I looked at her red eyelids, Jenny, my darling, I can never pay you for all this," she laughed and said, "why Sam, how can you tell such a story? you've paid me now."

"Paid you, my wife! why, what do you mean?"

"Didn't you say, my darling?"

"To be sure I did, said I."

"Well, wasn't that payment to a woman's heart?"

"And she looked so earnest-like at me that I felt the tears in eyes. Oh, neighbor, I couldn't say it as she said it; for these women have a way of speaking that there's a kind of a pipe that makes music in their throats; but ever since that day, I have been ten times as loving as I was before; and I try to say a kind word, not only to Jenny, but to every one I meet. I believe, neighbor, continued Sam, "that women are of that nature, that they'll do anything for love; no use our driving them, or scolding or ordering, and banging about; that only makes slaves of them; but give them a little love, and they will do wonders."

As Sam Parsons found that his neighbor was listening, he was encouraged to go on, even though he received no answer. "And I do the same," said Sam, "by every girl that comes to service to me. Servants are made of the same stuff as their mistresses; they all have hearts, and the same kind of oil will reach them all."

Thus discoursing Sam Parsons arrived at his own farm-yard, and there was Jenny One or two of the wheels of the wagon had taken a trifle creaky, and so he took the grease pot, and gave them a touch of its contents. You could have rolled all he put on them into the size of a couple of marbles, but it was quite enough; the wheels gave over their creaking. If the old proverb be true, "Silence gives consent," no doubt they approved of what Sam had done.

"Now then, I'm off to market," said Sam. "Good-bye, Jenny, my pet." On that little word "pet," didn't the cunning one or two of his wife's temper and even almost her very joints, for her day's work, when he called her that little name? "Good-bye, Tommy, my darling." Oh, you cunning man, there you are with your oiled feather again; for when Tommy was naughty, and his mother reminded him that she must tell his father when he came home, and "father would be sore grieved if his darling was naughty," wasn't Tommy good? for, child though he was, he was able to reason thus in his mind: "Tommy is father's darling, and he won't vex him; darlings ought not to vex those who love them. Never mind, good reader, if there's a flaw in the logic, nursery logic is some times very funny reasoning, but it answered the purpose; naughty Tommy became good, and click-clicked about the house as merry as a cricket, instead of sprawling and bawling on the ground; and all because his father happened to call him "darling" before he went out.

"I say, Polly," said Sam Parsons to his own servant-maid, as he left the house, "don't forget to clean up those irons, if you can manage it, there's a good lass; you'll find the oil-flask hanging behind the kitchen door." And so, with a cheerful smile on his countenance, Sam Parsons took his departure for market. Ah! cunning Sam; before he went he oiled his wife and child, and now he oiled his servant-maid; and when he turned his back upon his own door, he felt smiling faces and glad hearts behind him, and I warrant, he found them all smiling to receive him when he came home.

"I have great faith in oil," said Sam Parsons; "I oil almost everything; this very morning I oiled the lock of my street-door, and my penknife, and greased my wagon wheels; and I oiled my wife and child; and I gave the servant-maid a touch too; and I tell you what it is, neighbor Joe, I slip along famously, where I find many another sticks fast."

"Rusty Joe's" torn nail seemed to give him a fresh twinge when the penknife was spoken about, and so as to the wife, his conscience reminded him how bearishly he behaved to her at breakfast.

"What do you mean by oiling your wife, man?" said "Rusty Joe," rather tartly; "you haven't been sneaking, have you, and knocking under to a woman?" and "Rusty Joe" edged away from Polished Sam's, as though he were near some sly serpent.

"No, indeed," answered Sam, "I've not been knocking any way, neither over nor under; but I just gave her the bawling a loving word before I started from home; and I said a kind

A Mortgage.

A Mortgage.—In the whole range of sacred and profane literature, perhaps there is nothing recorded which has such staying qualities as a good healthy mortgage. A mortgage can be depended upon to stick closer than a brother. It has a mission to perform which never lets up. Day after day it is right there, nor does the slightest tendency to slumber impair its vigor in the night. Night and day, on the Sabbath, and at holiday times, without a moment's time for reception, the biting offspring of its existence, interest, goes on. The season may change, days run into weeks, weeks into months, and months be swallowed up into the gray mansions of advancing years, but that mortgage stands by its steps, its vigilance; with the interest, a perennial stream ceaselessly running on. Like a huge nightmare eating out the sleep of some restless slumberer, unpaid mortgage rears up its gaunt front in perpetual torment to the miserably wight who is held within its pitiless clutch. It holds the poor victims with the relentless grasp of a giant; not one hour of recreation, not a moment's evasion of its hideous presence. A genial savage of modifying aspect while the interest is paid; a very devil of hopeless destruction when the payments fail.

Gladstone's Warning.—England, which has grown so great, may easily become little—through the effeminate selfishness of luxurious living; through neglecting realities at home to amuse herself everywhere else in stalking phantoms; through putting again on her resources a strain like that of the great French war, which brought her people to misery and her throne to peril; through that denial of equal rights to others, which taught us so severe a lesson at the epoch of the Armed Neutrality.—But she will never lose by the modesty in thought and language, which most of all becoms the greatest of mankind; never by forwardness to allow and to assert the equal rights of all States and Nations; never by refusing to be made the tool of foreign cunning for ends alien to her principles and feelings; never by keeping her engagements in due relation to her means; or by husbanding those means for the day of need and for the noble duty of defending, on occasion offers, the cause of public right and of rational freedom over the broad expanse of Christendom.—Nineteenth Century.

FAST TIME.—There were five of them and they had assembled in a seegar store near the Capital Hotel. The subject was in regard to horse-racing. Said a hack driver who was present, "Talk about your fast time? Why, I've seen a horse trot a mile in 1.90."

"Impossible!" said the seegar store proprietor. "It can't be done. The best time I ever heard of was 2.14."

Said the hackman, "I'll bet you five dollars I can prove what I say."

Taken by the seegar man, come put up and a referee chosen. In a drawing vice the hackman explained to the man of segars.

"Don't you know, you idiot, that 1.90 is two minutes and thirty seconds?"

Turning to the stakeholder the tobacconist then said:

"Give him the money; it's worth five dollars to know what a fool I am."

PUBLICANS AND SINNERS.—I was told the other day by a distinguished clergyman that he had had a discussion with one of his old colored friends, and had asked him among other things, why he was not a Democrat. The old man said that he had been taught that it was contrary to the teaching of the Bible.—The clergymen wonderingly asked where that doctrine could be found, and the old man replied that as the Good Book only spoke of two political parties—the "publicans and the sinners"—he thought he must choose between them, and be either a publican or a sinner, which was but the Bible name for a Democrat. The old man had evidently never observed how many of his party were both "publicans and sinners."—From Wade Hampton's Last Speech.

HE WANTED TO BE THERE.—The Transcript has heard of a case where a young man applied to his employer for a short leave of absence. The employer, having his own views of his business, suggested, for a reason, that the young man delay his vacation a few days. "I would," replied the young man, "but the fact is, I am going away to get married, the day is appointed, and I want to be there when it comes off." He was there on time.

Jay is a shy bird, but when a man comes unexpectedly upon a \$2 bill in the pocket of an old vest laid aside last winter it flaps its wings and crows as loud as anybody's chicken.

Before a man deliberately makes up mind to be a rascal he should examine himself closely to ascertain if he ain't better constituted for a phool.

Speaking of the dead languages, Professor, inquired the new student "who killed them?"

Wisdom comes in job lots, but is never auctioned off below cost.

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I have always held to the principle that justice should be given to him to whom justice belongs, hence the foregoing remarks. Had the late meeting taken up the *pro rata* order (passed by the Board of School Commissioners 5th instant) and made a specific charge of it against the Board, it would have been done with some justice, for in my humble opinion it should receive the condemnation of all fair minded and honest people. I will here give *verbatim* the order alluded to: "Ordered, that an average attendance of ten pupils for a given term shall entitle the teacher to full salary for the term, and that in all cases where the average attendance falls below ten, the teacher shall be paid *pro rata*." Is it not plain, Messrs. Editors, that this order will act detrimentally to the cause of popular education? Does it not bear upon its face injustice towards the teacher, patron and pupil? Why? Because the teacher, under the school law, must be in his school room six hours each school day for the purpose of giving primary instruction, morally as well as intellectually, to the little ones placed under his charge, and since it is in our primary schools that the child's character is formed and brought out for development, and as the responsibility of the teacher is scarcely if at all below him who sits in the ministerial chair for a like purpose, he should receive a fair remuneration for his services. Any common sense man can see that under the *pro rata* order it is possible the teacher may receive nothing, or at all events, not enough to pay his board bill, which nature herself must necessarily create. Under the school law, it is the duty of the Boards of School Commissioners to fix the salary of teachers of their respective counties, which law has, I believe, been strictly adhered to in our county till the last meeting, 5th instant, of School Commissioners, when the *pro rata* order indefinitely fixing the teacher's salary was passed. How gentlemen of such known capacity and experience as compose our present Board should fail to see the evil effect of such an order I am not able to fathom, although it is plain that some object was sought to be effected and the *Teacher*, the instrument through whom it was to be produced, yet for the life of me I fail to see it—the object. It cannot be that teachers need a stimulant to exert them to new exertion to obtain a greater average, for to my certain knowledge there are few teachers in the field that have not done and still continue to do their duty faithfully and according to law. Even admitting that there are some inefficient teachers, even then, has not the Board power to reject them by refusing to confirm their appointment, and not make the innocent suffer for the guilty. It is certainly not because the teacher does not command respect enough to cause the patrons to send their children to school, for if he did not command respect he would not be in the school. It is equally certain that it is not for want of ability to teach, because he holds the requisite certificate of qualification. It

also is certain that the Board does not contemplate, indirectly, the closing of schools, that is, through the teacher (though the order has that effect) so as to throw the odium of closing upon the teacher, because under the school law the Board may close a school when it does not make an average of ten pupils for two consecutive terms. It is unfair, because the teacher is not lucky enough to get into a populous neighborhood, thereby not being able to make the required average, that his worth as a teacher is lessened, or that he should not receive as much for his services as one who is more lucky. I am yet to learn from one of my profession that he had rather teach a school of five than of twenty-five pupils, even should the salary be the same. It cannot be that our profession, at this late day, when we should be on the progressive march, is to be placed below that of serfdom, because that would be swiftly leading us to degradation, and men of such great intellect as compose our present School Board would not, intentionally, lead a helping hand to effect such an object. No, Messrs. Editors, no. 'Tis a mystery to us all. Yet I for one am quietly being drawn to the conclusion that the Board being overstocked, overcropped itself.

In conclusion, I will say that one of the commands of the school law is, that teachers must read and endeavor to understand and to make themselves conversant with the school laws. Well, I have the boldness to assert right here, that I have read the school law and am so opinionated as to believe that I can digest it, and that in said law I fail to find a single clause giving to the Board of School Commissioners power to fix an indefinite salary for the teacher, but to find a clause giving, by which it is plain that the law contemplates that the teacher should know what he is to receive for his services when he contracts to teach. Then, according to my idea, the *pro rata* order is contrary to the just and proper interpretation of the law, and I sincerely trust that by the time the School Board again meets that its better judgment may prevail and the unjust *pro rata* order be rescinded. Popular sentiment demands it, as it is productive of evil leading to corruption.

TEACHER.

[COMMUNICATED.]
EWING'S, Sept. 25, 1873.

Messrs. Editors.—Having been to a certain extent a participator in both of the late school meetings, and after listening carefully at the last meeting to the elaborate eulogiums of Messrs. Dent and Thomas on the Board and Examiner I asked of Col. Dent the same question that I had asked at the previous meeting. I have yet received no definite answer and therefore propose, with your permission, to propound the same inquiry through your columns. Some of the teachers charge these gentlemen with partiality and favoritism—with asking questions both useless and impracticable. We, the public, know they are utterly regardless of the wishes of the trustees and patrons of the different schools. We also know that, not satisfied with grading the certificates of teachers, they have gone further and endorsed them as only for colored schools and others for particular colored schools. Now, we all know, under the school law, the character of the certificate regulates the salary, and that they have the power to fix the grade of the certificate no one denies. But there ends their power. It is then optional with the trustees, by and with the consent of the holder or not. The question we ask, by what authority do they, after grading a teacher, then say, he shall teach only colored schools, and as in Mr. Duke's case only one particular colored school? Why have they not a right to teach any school, white or black in the county under that certificate, particularly any school that requires that grade of teacher? We contend that anything beyond the grading of the certificate, any additional expression, is an arbitrary usurpation of power by them, and that after giving a gentleman or lady a certificate of high or low grade, then to proceed to designate the particular class or race of pupils that he or she shall teach and the particular school house in which he shall teach them, is a piece of presumption of which only our present School Board would be guilty and is a direct insult (and they are capable of such things) both to teacher and people at large, one that in my humble judgment the people would do well to call them to account for. Now, no one will deny the right of the people to call for an explanation of their course, and although these gentlemen have heretofore refused to take notice of any of the many charges brought against them through your paper and may do so in this case, yet they will remember, it is the people who are interested and aroused now, and although they may ignore public opinion for awhile, yet they will be forced to answer definitely at the bar of public opinion. There are several other questions, equally as important, but as heretofore they have ignored all censure, they may still refuse to answer and therefore I shall wait to see what developments will be made.

Respectfully,
L. J. SUTTON.

(For the Beacon.)

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