

FOG SPOILS YACHT RACE.

THE CONSTITUTION WITHDRAWS EARLY IN THE DAY.

THE COLUMBIA AND THE INDEPENDENCE SAIL BLINDLY ALONG, THE FOR-MER LEADING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., July 10.—The day's racing at Newport was a failure. The start was postponed by want of wind, and after the racers started a heavy fog came up and they became lost. The Constitution gave up the race at 9:30. The Columbia was the only boat that came to a finish within the six hours, though the Independence took a tow, when she was caught up by the Columbia, and was possibly only a mile and a half astern at that time. The Columbia was first to leave her mooring, at 9:30, when the Independence was setting her new jib yarder that has the cloths all running to the center. The Constitution had her headsails in strops on the stays, and dropped them down and spun away from Goat Island at 10:50. Commodore Ledyard's flag, the schooner Corona, heaved up her mudhook at the same time, bound for City Island. Then the Independence started under canvas in company with Mr. Weld's big white schooner Hildegarde, the schooner Romance, of Boston; the steam yacht Carrie, Miss Eloise L. Brezee's steam yacht Elsa, W. K. Vanderbilt's 70-footer Virginia and the large auxiliary schooner Cachalot. When the roll of the sea was reached outside there was a feet following the Constitution—the English steam yacht Lady Godiva, with her seahorse prancing at the main truck; the large steam yacht Alvina, John B. Herreshoff's steam yacht Eugenia, the steam yacht Polytonia and the new 81-foot torpedo boat yacht Tramp, just turned out at Bristol for W. O. Gay, the owner of the 70-footer Athene.

Out near the Brenton Reef lightship the race committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association had the colors of Newport City hoisted on the tug Storm King, but there was hardly wind enough to make the old stone tower stand out on the flag. On the ocean it would have been called a flat calm if the Constitution had not been able to sail about. She could sail rines around the lightship when nearly everything else was in the doldrums. W. Butler Duncan as she was with the Constitution as she heaved lightly over the long green rollers, and she must have been getting a drift from somewhere, though it did not seem to give the Independence much of a gait. The excursion steamer Nantucket, black with people, was rolling to her paddle boxes when the committee signalled a postponement. The delay lasted through the calm, till 12:20, when a breeze came in from the south, and the course was signalled.

The flag showed "D E B," which told that the course would be set due south and the mark tug Unique was then sent out fifteen miles to anchor the windward buoy. The preliminary signal was given at 12:45 and it was here seen that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had the 70-footer Virginia close near the leeward end of the line. There had been some talk in Newport that the Virginia could beat the Independence, and from the big clubtop sail set on this boat it looked as though her owner intended to set where he would come out, after taking a leeward start with the bigger yachts.

The three 90-footers then hauled out westward of the lightship and set jibtopsails in strops. At the 12:50 whistle the Independence came in stays beside the lightship and went away west, where the Constitution and Columbia were manoeuvring for windward berth. When Rhodes thought it was about time, he bore away and Barr gybed the Columbia and spun up to windward of the Constitution. The Independence then came along and stayed to weather of both of them. At 12:53 all broke out jibtopsails and came for the line, the Independence leading. She was too soon for the gun, however, and had to bear away down the line as the Constitution did at Monday's start. Rhodes then swung up to the windward of Hoff and Barr spun to windward of the Constitution, and in this order the boats crossed, the Independence furthest to leeward and slightly ahead, the Constitution in the middle, and the Columbia in the windward berth.

The Independence went at her former plan of sailing out to leeward to get clear of having her wind split by the other boats. For a while she was sailing southeast by east, a whole point off from the others, which were jammed on the wind, the Constitution moving a little faster through the water, but not pointing so high as the Columbia.

Then the Independence, having sailed fast out to leeward, began to get properly close to the wind, as indicated by the shake in her jibtopsail, and she headed up close to southeast, but not quite so high as the two white boats, which were going slower, and doing better work. The Virginia was here seen going fast a quarter of a mile to leeward of the Independence, but after the fog came along, a few minutes later, she became lost to sight for the rest of the day. The Constitution's crew was placed to windward in the sailing, while the Columbia's men were all down on the lee side. The Columbia went into the port tack at 1:07, the Constitution following two minutes later and the Independence at 1:10. A dense fog now came in from the sea, and the boats were seen with difficulty. With the fog came a better breeze, and the yachts were sailing smartly. Here the Constitution sailed out from her leeward position under the Columbia, and the Independence, before she became lost in the fog, was almost on even terms with the Columbia. But Barr crossed a little ahead of the Independence when he went to the starboard tack, at 1:30, and just before the three boats were obscured by the fog it was noticed that the Constitution crossed to windward of the Columbia.

The press yacht Wanda then followed the Columbia, which at 1:51 went to the port tack and lost sight of the other two. According to the Wanda's compass the Columbia was then heading southwest, and the wind had fallen light. For an hour and a quarter there was nothing to note. The Columbia sometimes was lost by the Wanda and after a time found again in the fog. The wind drew around southeasterly, and the Columbia set a larger jibtopsail at 3:06. By the Wanda's compass, which was admittedly unreliable, the Columbia was heading south by west, and still on the port tack, close hauled.

At 3:30 o'clock the fog began to lift, and the Columbia's tender, the Park City, was descried, and soon afterward the mark was seen in the distance. The Wanda then steamed ahead, and found that the Columbia was the first boat to find the buoy. She had to make a short hitch to turn, and gybed at 3:59:30, according to the time on the mark tug. She then set a balloon jib, and as she went back under a light southeasterly the Independence was sighted to windward coming out of the fog. The Boston boat came down with started sheets to the mark, having evidently gone a long way to windward of her course. From the time the yacht parted company Barr was on the port tack and it is supposed that the Independence, through taking some starboard tacking, got the southeasterly wind first, which let her up about her course. Thus, if she had hit off the buoy as well as Barr did, she would have been a considerable distance ahead in making the turn. Mr. Gay's fast steamer Tramp knew where the mark was, and after the boat steamed off into the fog the Independence as-

peared, as if told where to come. She may have also been directed by the steam whistling from the Columbia rounded.

Her time at the outer mark, as taken on the mark tug, was 4:32:30. She then set spinnaker to starboard and headed north for the Brenton Reef Lightship. She was beaten by the Columbia at the outer mark by forty-three minutes. In order to make a short hitch of about a boat's length to windward, the Columbia took nine minutes to turn this mark against the wind. It is reported that she rounded it her lead on the Independence would have been considerably greater.

At 3:25 the Wanda caught up with the Columbia, which was just receiving a small shift in the following wind, when Barr gybed the mainboom to starboard and set the spinnaker to port. There was hardly a breath at this time. It was learned at Newport that the Constitution left the race about 2:48, and it is generally thought that Mr. Duncan did the right thing in withdrawing so valuable a boat from the risks of racing in so heavy a fog. At the time she gave up it is reported that she was an eighth of a mile ahead.

There was much delay in getting the Wanda to Newport, as the compasses were all wrong, and as night fell the captain found himself heading into the Kettle Bottom, where the sea could be seen through the fog mounting the steep cliffs and ripping spectrally along the steep rocks in the huge snakes.

The time of the race was as follows: The Constitution, 12:55:03; the Columbia, 12:55:45; the Independence, 12:55:07. The article in the Wanda, which was not sailing in this order: the Independence, the Constitution, the Columbia, and there seems to be a disagreement between the official timing and general observation. The elapsed time of the Wanda, which was not sailing in this order, was 3 hours, 4 minutes and 25 seconds, and that of the Independence was 3 hours, 37 minutes and 23 seconds. The race will be run to-morrow.

When the Independence was being towed in from beyond the Brenton lightship the tow rope broke and the recollie portion knocked Harry Johnson, one of the crew off the bowsprit. He caught the bobstay and was hauled on board out of the water. Mate Clayton Hoff was painting the Wanda's rig by the time the tow rope broke. Dr. Bryant, one of the guests on the Independence, examined Johnson a second time after the yacht reached anchorage, and decided to send him to the hospital, where he now is.

SHAMROCK II WINS AGAIN.

BEATS THE FORMER CHALLENGER EASILY BOTH ON AND BEFORE THE WIND.

Rothsay, July 10.—Another open water trial of the Shamrocks was started about 11 o'clock this morning off Bogony Point, island of Oute. The challenger allowed the older boat to get well away to leeward and several lengths ahead, thus permitting her to get the first of the fresher off shore wind. Shamrock I maintained all her advantage to Kitchant Bay, but the challenger then picked up rapidly and passed Shamrock I clear to leeward after a clever bit of sailing.

In Kitchant Bay the two Shamrocks had a couple of windward trials, of eight and seven miles respectively. The challenger finished the first race half a mile in the lead. In the second race she started to leeward, but worked out to windward and won by a minute.

The wind later freshened to ten knots, and the water was white capped. The challenger, however, continued to sail in good form. She easily outfooted Shamrock I in beating to windward, and was also faster in going free, but on that point of sailing the difference was less perceptible.

The concluding feature of to-day's trials was a reach home in a breeze which submerged the yachts in the water. The challenger seemed to improve with the freshening wind. She did seven and a half miles in thirty-four minutes. It was calculated that on a thirty mile course the challenger would have beaten the older boat by about five minutes.

CUBAN TEACHERS COMING.

FIFTY OR A HUNDRED TO STUDY IN A NEW-YORK NORMAL SCHOOL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Paltz, N. Y., July 10.—The return to the United States of Cuban teachers to study at the State Normal School at New-Paltz, is confirmed. The Cuban Government has already issued a question blank to be filled by candidates for entrance, and has sent to them a circular of instructions, both in Spanish. Myron T. Scudder, the principal, is working energetically to secure accommodations for room and board, adjusting courses of study and arranging for the best instruction that can be had.

The Acting Commissioner of Public Schools of Cuba wrote to a leading public school official of New-York State, under date of June 22, as follows: "It is a great pleasure to me to hear you speak with such warmth of the State Normal School at New-Paltz, N. Y., for while I had heard it highly spoken of by a great many, and know more or less of the school, your recommendation has done more to make me feel that we are making no mistake in sending the Cuban teachers there than any other that I have so far seen."

It is a great honor to Mr. Scudder and the New-Paltz Normal School that out of all the normal schools in the United States this school should have been selected as the one fitted to give these teachers the best training. Some of the Cuban teachers who were at the Harvard University summer school last year and some who are there now will be among the number to come to New-Paltz. All teachers sent to the United States by the government of Cuba next school year will be at the New-Paltz Normal School.

Women only will be sent, and they will be accompanied by chaperons. The entire party is expected to leave for New-York in the afternoon, and they have already arrived in this country, and will spend the summer in study at Harvard University School, where Miss Smith has become a member of the faculty of the school.

INSTRUCTION AT HARVARD BEGINS.

Cambridge, Mass., July 10 (Special).—Work of instruction was the order of the day for teachers at the Harvard summer school will begin to-morrow, the number attending the session being reduced to seventy-eight through illness or failure to catch their boats. The teachers had an English test today, under the direction of J. D. Pringle, the head instructor, for the purpose of ascertaining in which of the three grades each teacher should be placed. Some of them have already received considerable English training, and have been assigned to more advanced classes. The visitors will come this year in closer contact with the members of the summer school, and will be able to do to a considerable extent the American and Cuban women will meet in the parlors of Brooks House, where they will aid the latter in their acquisition of English.

HELPERS SMITE THE WORKERS.

THREE MEN ARMED WITH CHAIRS BRISK UP A LABOR MEETING.

A meeting of the Mosaic Workers' Union was held last night at Central Labor Hall, No. 147 West Thirty-second-st. Jacques Travell, of No. 323 East Twenty-seventh-st., occupied the president's chair. The regular sergeant-at-arms was not present and a substitute was appointed in his place.

While the meeting was going on Vincent Brascini, Eugene Monteron and George Susst, members of the Mosaic Workers' Union, which is at odds with the workers' organization, forced an entrance, it is charged, and made a beeline for the president, sweeping aside the man at the door. Some opposition was offered to the invaders, so they picked up their chairs and proceeded to clear the way to the rostrum.

A general commotion followed and many rushed from the hall, but Peter Bellefonte, of No. 355 East Nineteenth-st., and Pietro Cristofoli, of No. 229 Boulevard, of No. 100 West Twenty-third-st., engaged the former officer. In the fight that followed the superior and the latter a lacerated scalp wound after doing this damage and bludgeoning a few eyes, the three assailants departed. The police are after them.

ARRESTED MAN NOT BLONDIN.

Middletown, N. Y., July 10.—Fred Hemlock, who has been held at Grahamville, Sullivan County, since Monday, when a wife murderer, has been discharged from custody on the statement of Dr. Charles Dunham, who decided that he was not the man. Hemlock will remain in Grahamville, where friends are planning to see him.

ENDEAVOR CONVENTION ENDS.

LITTLE GIVEN FOR MISSIONS COMPARED WITH AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DRINK, TOBACCO, CANDY AND CHWING GUM.

Cincinnati, July 10.—The twelfth international convention of the United States Christian Endeavor was brought to a close here to-night. The convention from beginning to end was a brilliant success, and while many of the visitors were disappointed by the enforced absence of the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, of New-York, who is seriously ill at his country home, at Winona Lake, Ind., his place on the programmes was amply filled by others. Both President Clark and Secretary Williston expressed themselves as being gratified with the convention.

The quiet hour meetings by the Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Cornelius Woolfink, of Brooklyn, again ushered in the day's work. Auditoriums Endeavor and Williston were then used for two big rallies in the morning. When the meeting was over, the Rev. Secretary John Willis Baer, of Boston, presided in Auditorium Endeavor. George W. Coleman, of Boston, described the Christian Endeavor work among the soldiers and sailors. The Rev. George Moore, of Nashville, told of the work among the Afro-Aricans, and Frederick A. Wallace, of Lexington, Ky., and the Rev. J. F. Cowan, of Boston, dwelt on the work among the foreigners in this country, while the Rev. A. B. Curry, of Birmingham, Ala., and the Rev. Tracy McGregor, of Detroit, talked on "The Element of the Obligation" and "The Joy of Service." The minutes of the twenty years of Christian Endeavor work were read by the Rev. G. H. Kelly, of Nashville; the Rev. James L. Hill, of Salem, Mass., and the Rev. George McManlman, of Steubenville, Ohio. Treasurer Shaw spoke of "The World's Christian Endeavor Union," in which he emphasized the need for a field secretary. The minutes addressed on twenty years of Christian Endeavor work were read by the Rev. G. H. Kelly, of Nashville; the Rev. James L. Hill, of Salem, Mass., and the Rev. George McManlman, of Steubenville, Ohio. Treasurer Shaw spoke of "The World's Christian Endeavor Union," in which he emphasized the need for a field secretary. The minutes addressed on twenty years of Christian Endeavor work were read by the Rev. G. H. Kelly, of Nashville; the Rev. James L. Hill, of Salem, Mass., and the Rev. George McManlman, of Steubenville, Ohio. Treasurer Shaw spoke of "The World's Christian Endeavor Union," in which he emphasized the need for a field secretary.

INTENTIONS OF MR. ROGERS.

A CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM TELLS WHAT HE THINKS THE WILL MEANS.

George H. Story, curator of paintings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at his home, No. 230 Central Park South, told a Tribune reporter last evening that no anxiety was felt by the trustees regarding the sixteenth clause in the Rogers will. A sentence in that clause is as follows: "The income only to be used for the purchase of rare and desirable art objects and in the purchase of books for the library of said museum, and for such purposes exclusively." General di Cosmo, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, said recently that among the needed improvements of the museum were an increase in the number of extra lectures and an increase in the number of lectures. It was inferred from some quarters yesterday that under the clause mentioned all the income from the Rogers bequest must be spent in purchasing objects of art and books for the library. Mr. Story, however, took a different view. He thought Mr. Rogers, when he made his splendid bequest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, intended that all the art objects purchased should be properly placed before the public. The employment of the income for such purposes would be therefore necessary.

Mr. Story said he would construe the clause mentioned in the Rogers will as meaning that the care of art objects for the museum. The bequest was naturally intended to cover all expenses attending the operation of the museum, and the placing of them properly before the public. It was an open and free gift, and there was no string attached to it. The income from the Rogers bequest was not to be used for the purchase of rare and desirable art objects and in the purchase of books for the library of said museum, and for such purposes exclusively. General di Cosmo, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, said recently that among the needed improvements of the museum were an increase in the number of extra lectures and an increase in the number of lectures. It was inferred from some quarters yesterday that under the clause mentioned all the income from the Rogers bequest must be spent in purchasing objects of art and books for the library. Mr. Story, however, took a different view. He thought Mr. Rogers, when he made his splendid bequest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, intended that all the art objects purchased should be properly placed before the public. The employment of the income for such purposes would be therefore necessary.

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OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

PARTY OF CONGRESSMEN WILL INSPECT CONDITIONS THERE FOR THEMSELVES.

With a party of Congressmen who go to inspect the conditions in the Philippines, the transport ship "Albatross" left Pier 22, Brooklyn, for Manila yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was a large crowd to see the ship off. Every flag was set and the band of the 26th Infantry was playing patriotic airs. The members of Congress aboard are Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia; Representatives D. A. De Armond, of Missouri; Edgar Weeks, of Michigan; J. W. Doolittle, of Missouri; David H. Merzer, of Nebraska; M. E. Driscoll, of New-York; J. W. Gaines, of Tennessee; H. D. Green, of Pennsylvania, and S. M. Jack, of Pennsylvania.

Among the army men and their relatives in the party are Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, of the inspector-general's department; Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Craigie, 6th Infantry; Major C. M. Gandy, of the medical department; Lieutenant Place, 6th Cavalry; Captain M. L. Grew, 11th Infantry; C. A. Woodruff, A. P. Newton, T. E. Duff, Willard Church, Mrs. F. A. Grant, Mrs. C. M. Kennedy, Mrs. G. M. Cralle, Mrs. F. S. West, Mrs. J. P. Tracy, Mrs. J. Newton, Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Mrs. A. Pond and Mrs. F. M. Hutton. About sixty other persons, including a large number of officers in the Philippines, and as large a quantity of army supplies as could be stowed away in the hold.

"I should like the public to understand that this is no Republican junketing party," said Mr. Weeks, of Michigan. "It is composed of one Senator, a Republican, and four Democrats. It was formed in response to the express desire of the Philippine people, and it is the only party of Congressmen who can do so, shall visit our new possessions acquired under the treaty with Spain and make personal observations of the conditions of the people there. In order to facilitate their efforts in that respect transportation is furnished to the party at the expense of the government, and the government is at no extra expense whatever."

TROUBLE FEARED FROM STRIKERS.

THREATS TO BURN DOWN MILLS AT TUPPER LAKE.

Utica, N. Y., July 10.—A dispatch from Malone says the mill operatives at Tupper Lake, six hundred in number, are on strike for shorter hours, and all the mills in the place are closed. Trouble is feared. Some of the strikers, it is said, threatened to burn the mills if their demands were not granted, and it is intimated that it might be necessary to call out the 27th Separate of Malone, to preserve order. The complaint of the strikers in the morning they are compelled to work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening.

LUMBERMEN LYNCH CHINESE COOK.

Bakersfield, Cal., July 10.—Tung Fook, a Chinese cook, employed at a boarding house at Mount Breckenridge Lumber Mill, thirty-five miles east of here, in the mountains, was lynched by lumbermen. The Chinaman attacked Mrs. Kenney, wife of the foreman of the mill, with a butcher knife, inflicting a serious wound on her face. He struck Mrs. Kenney's little daughter, but the injury is slight. The screams of the woman brought the lumbermen to the scene. Mr. Kenney was the first to reach the house. He was attacked by the Chinaman and the lumbermen, and the latter placed a rope around his neck and hanged him to a tree. It is believed that the Chinaman was insane.

BOSTON CHINAMAN TO BE TRIED HERE.

Dong Sue, a Chinese laundryman, thirty-five years old, was brought to this city last night from Boston by Detective-Sergeant Wakefield, charged with complicity in the murder of Ah Fee, a Newark Chinaman, who was murdered in Chinatown on September 21, 1900.

Sue Sing, one of the men implicated in the killing of Fee, has been sent to Sing Sing by Justice Furman. He is in the Tom, awaiting trial on the same charge. Sue Sing was arrested in Boston several months ago, but he escaped to New-York, where he was engaged by Harvey J. Pratt, a Boston criminal lawyer, to fight the extradition proceedings.

PASSENGERS HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Gladstone passengers' express from Hoboken on the Delaware and Lackawanna, which was narrowly escaped a serious accident about 6:30 o'clock last night near the Harrison end of the Passaic River bridge. Owing to a mistake in the setting of a switch the engine, tender and baggage car left the track. No one was hurt and no lives were lost. The passengers were comparatively small. Had the cars jumped in the opposite direction nothing, it seems, could have prevented their rolling down a high embankment.

NO CAVEAT TO ROGERS WILL.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL GRIGGS UPON THE ODD MISTAKE IN IT.

Faterson, N. J., July 10 (Special).—No caveat has been filed with the Surrogate of this county yet against the will of Theodore B. Rogers, late of New-York. At Mr. Pennington's office to-day it was said that the will would be offered for probate at the Prerogative Court in Trenton probably next Tuesday, and the relatives have until that time to file caveats. It is understood that Theodore B. Rogers, the nephew, who is the chief beneficiary of the relative under the will, and one of the executors, has not yet made any positive statement as to the course he will take. The last time he spoke of the matter he said he was undecided whether to fight the will or not. If he qualifies as an executor, he will have to try to establish the will.

As to the repetition of the word "thousand" in the legacy of seventy-five thousand dollars to Theodore B. Rogers, former Attorney-General John W. Griggs, counsel for the executors, says: "The use of the word thousand a second time is so clearly a clerical error that it seems useless to discuss the question, which, of course, will be corrected by the testator, which, beyond question, was that Theodore B. Rogers should have only \$75,000 in the will, and not one of the executors has not yet made any positive statement as to the course he will take. The last time he spoke of the matter he said he was undecided whether to fight the will or not. If he qualifies as an executor, he will have to try to establish the will."

Trenton, July 10 (Special).—According to the opinion of Attorney-General Grey, which is backed by decisions in this and other States, the New-Jersey Inheritance Tax law can be enforced in the case of the bequest made by Mr. Rogers to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The point is that the Metropolitan Museum will be exempt because of its character as a charitable or educational institution, and is not sustained by the construction placed upon the act by the New-Jersey courts, which hold that the exemption is operative only in the case of institutions situated within the State. Should it be decided that Mr. Rogers was a citizen of New-York, a new complication will be added, but even then New-Jersey will pay claim to the inheritance tax, which would mean \$5,000 for every million left to the museum.

EDUCATIONAL THEMES.

DISCUSSED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Detroit, July 10.—Two general meetings of the National Educational Association, one session of the Indian Educational Department and ten separate department meetings have kept the delegates to the fortieth convention busy to-day. The nominating committee this afternoon selected the following officers, who will be voted on later by the convention:

For president, W. M. Bradstreet, president of Iowa College; for treasurer, Charles H. Keyes, of Hartford, Conn. Eleven vice-presidents were also placed in nomination. It is considered probable that the convention will ratify these nominations.

At the general session of the association to-night papers were read by Frederick M. Crunden, of St. Louis, and Principal George M. Grant of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Mr. Crunden urged greater co-operation between teachers and libraries. He warned the teachers, however, to avoid placing in the hands of their children books that taught lessons only. He said in this connection: "The library should be dissociated from text books and lesson sets. Let the children read in all the books given them, but avoid the appearance of teaching them in the books they read for pleasure."

Principal Grant's paper was entitled "Some of Our Mistakes." He said in part: "We have undervalued the teaching profession. All history is not the same. The best teachers have determined every permanent advance of the thought and life of humanity. We have undervalued the teaching profession, and so we have encouraged intellectual levity and trifling in our children. There is no such road. If we know any subject more worth learning than strong drink has slain its thousands, let us teach it. Interest by inspiring, not by amusing them. We have fancied that there is a royal road to the study of physiology is good for graduate students, but useless for ordinary teachers. It deals with abstract theories, which are of little concrete being. These mistakes are rooted in low ideals of life. How shall we correct them? Give such instruction to the teachers as will give them the profession as they give in England. Honor teachers by a right attitude to them in the home, as in Scotland."

"Elementary education" was the subject discussed this morning. F. Louis Soldan, superintendent of city schools, St. Louis, was the first speaker. His paper was on "What is a fact?" He said in part: "Any study, or any alleged schoolroom practice will become a fad when exaggerated and carried beyond its proper limits. The child is to be educated for the sake of the adult, into which he is to grow. The child should not be a mere vessel of manhood but fashioned from the material and under the conditions which child life presents. To make education a mere preparation for the life of work, to require the educator to stoop down to the child, instead of standing erect and patiently teaching the child, is a mistake. The old plan of all work and no play was bad enough, but the plan of all play and no work is a mistake. Another series of educational mistakes has grown out of the exaggeration of otherwise valid practices. It is that of the over-education of the children's creation. Not a few originate in the erroneous demands of the community. The idea that education is a mere preparation for the life of work, to require the educator to stoop down to the child, instead of standing erect and patiently teaching the child, is a mistake. The old plan of all work and no play was bad enough, but the plan of all play and no work is a mistake. Another series of educational mistakes has grown out of the exaggeration of otherwise valid practices. It is that of the over-education of the children's creation. Not a few originate in the erroneous demands of the community. The idea that education is a mere preparation for the life of work, to require the educator to stoop down to the child, instead of standing erect and patiently teaching the child, is a mistake. The old plan of all work and no play was bad enough, but the plan of all play and no work is a mistake. Another series of educational mistakes has grown out of the exaggeration of otherwise valid practices. 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