responding week of 1879. The total production from Jan. 1 to Sept. 25 was 16,134,269 tons, against 18,559,681 tons for the like period of last year, showing a decrease this year of 2,425,412 tons.

The first 100 miles extension of the Texas Pacific Railroad west of Fort Worth will be completed and in operation about the 10th of October, at which point it will reach the coal fields of Western Texas.

The imports for the week were: Dry goods, $1,505,132; and merchandise, $4,613,227—a total of $6,118,359.

From trustworthy sources it is learned that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company will be taken out of the hands of the receivers at an early date. The affairs of the company were in condition for such action last spring, but incidental circumstances caused delay. At present the receivers are engaged in making up their accounts for presentation to the court, and Judge Lathrop, receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which practically owns the coal company, is examining the affairs of the company with the view of terminating the receivership. It is probable that the receivership will terminate in the immediate future.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[Advertisement.]
WHEAT DEALERS MAKE MONEY WITH W. T. SOULE & CO., Brokers, Chicago. Write them.

### New York Markets.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—There was a good demand for shipping grades, and these were dearer, but local trade was slow and the market was otherwise unchanged. We quote: Flour—No. 2, $2.70@$3.50; superfine, $3.00@$4.; extra spring, $4.10@$4.30; Western spring, XX and XXX, $4.40@$5.; Western winter shipping extras $4.10@$4.40; do. XX and XXX, $4.75@$6.; patents, $6@$6.25; city shipping extras and fancies, $4.25@$5.75; Southern bakers' and family brands, $5.25@$6.25; Southern shipping extras, $4.00@$5.; Rye flour—Superfine, $4.00@$4.25. Corn meal—Western, &c., $2.90@$3; Brandywine, $3.25. Wheat meal, $1 bbl, coarse, $16.50@$17; fine, $19@$21. Buckwheat flour $100 lbs., $2.70@$2.75.

COTTON—Spots were dull; middling uplands, 11¼c.; good ordinary, 10¾c.; sales 414 bales. Futures declined 2@3 points, closing at 10.98c. for October, 11.56c. for November, 11.7c. for December, 10.8c. for January, 11c. for February, 11.17c. for March, 11.32c. for April and 11.47c. for May; sales 95,000 bales. Receipts at the ports to-day, 31,891 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and unchanged; sales on the spot 200 bbls mess, quoted $18; for future delivery 3,000 bbls, seller year, $18.50. Bacon quiet at 8.7c. for long clear. Cut meats steady; with sales of 1,200 packed hams, 12 and 14 lbs., 9¼@9¾c.; 7,000 lbs rib bellies, 9 lbs, 10¼c. Beef and beef hams quiet. Lard opened firm, but closed easy; sales on the spot 430 tcs., including prime city 8.30c.; do. Western, 8.37½c., closing 8.35c.; "F" grade, 8.15c.; prime Western to arrive, 8.2½@8.30c.; for future delivery sales 19,750 tcs., including October, 8.35@8.30c.; November, 8.30@8.27½c.; seller December, 8.42½c.; December, 8.27½@8.35c.; seller 6 months, 8.20c.; buyer year, 8.42½@8.45c.; January, 8.25@8.22½c.; refined to the Continent quoted 8.67½c. Dressed hogs, 6¼@7½c. Butter firm; fair business; sales at 40@42c. for mixed, and 40@44c. for white, including No. 2 graded at 41½@42c. for mixed, and 42@42½c. for white; also No. 2 for October at 39½@39¾c., and for November at 39¾@39½c., and for December at 39½c. Indian corn was active and higher; sales 248,000 bush. on the spot, including No. 2 mixed at 52½@52¾c.; ungraded, 52@53c.; and for future delivery 512,000 bush. No. 2 mixed at 52½@52¾c. for October, 53½@53¾c. for November, and 54½c. for December.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee was dull and nominal at 14½@14¾c. for fair cargoes; mild grades were dull and unchanged. Rice was in moderate demand and unchanged. Molasses was dull and nominally unchanged. Raw sugar was dull and unchanged at 7⅞@7⅞c. for fair cargoes; sales 500 hhds. and 1,000 bags, at 7⅛c. for Muscovado and 8⅛c. for centrifugal; refined quiet and unchanged; hards 9⅝@9¾c., and standard "A" 9⅛@9⅜c.

SUNDRIES—Naval stores steady at $1.50@$1.57½ for strained to good strained rosins, and $3@$3.25 for spirits turpentine. Petroleum quiet but firm at 11¾c. for refined, in bbls.; crude certificates closed irregular at 98½c. bid. Tallow steady at 6⅛@6⅛c. for prime. Whiskey, $1.15, and alcohol 93c. Linseed oil firm at 57½@60c., latter for Calcutta. Ocean freights were almost steady and quiet; grain to London by steam, 7¼@8d.; provisions to Liverpool by steam, 30@40s.; grain to Hull, 7½d.; do. to Glasgow by steam, 6½c. do. to Cork for orders, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; do. to direct United Kingdom, 4s. 9d.; do. by steamer to do., 6s.; crude petroleum to Hlaye, 4s.; refined do. to Bremen, 3s. 9d.

## Excursions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
TRAINS LEAVE VIA
NEW YORK, WOODHAVEN, and ROCKAWAY R. R.

| Stations. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pier 17, E. R. Pine st. | .... | 8.50 | 10.30 | .... | .... | 4.10 | 5.10 |
| James slip, N. Y. | .... | 8.30 | 10.30 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| East 7th st., N. Y. | 5.40 | 9.00 | 10.40 | 1.20 | 2.20 | 4.20 | 5.20 |
| East 34th st., N. Y. | 6.00 | 9.20 | 10.50 | 1.30 | 2.30 | 4.30 | 5.30 |
| Hunter's Point. | 6.10 | 9.15 | 11.05 | 1.35 | 2.36 | 4.40 | 5.40 |
| Bushwick av. | 6.05 | 9.20 | 11.00 | 1.40 | 2.40 | 4.40 | 5.40 |
| Flatbush av., Brooklyn. | .... | 9.10 | 11.00 | 1.20 | 2.20 | 4.20 | 5.20 |

Sunday trains discontinued.
Leave ROCKAWAY, 7.40, 10.10 A. M.; 1.10, 3.30, 4.30, 6.10, 7.10 P. M.
Excellent fishing can now be found at Rockaway Beach, both in the ocean outside and in Jamaica Bay Fishing stands and boats near the railroad stations.

FORT LEE PARK, SUNDAY, OCT. 3.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
The west bank of the Hudson and the Palisades now present a panorama of unwonted grandeur, being clothed in all the glory of a luxuriant autumnal foliage.

| LEAVE CANAL ST., landing at 24th and 25th sts. 10 and 15 minutes later. | LEAVE FORT LEE. 8.00 A. M. 11.00 A. M. 6.00 P. M. |
|---|---|
| 10.00 A. M. | 3.00 P. M. |
| 11.00 A. M. | 4.00 P. M. |
| 12.00 M. | 5.00 P. M. |
| 1.00 P. M. | 7.00 P. M. |
| 2.00 P. M. | 8, 11, 5, and 6 down boats |
| 10, 2, 4, and 7 up boats make all landings. | make all landings. |

GRAND EXCURSION
STEAMER SYLVAN GLEN UP THE HUDSON,
SUNDAY, OCT. 3, RAIN OR SHINE.
Landing at Yonkers, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, and Newburgh.
Time and Place of Leaving—Harlem, 8.20 A. M.; 129th st., E. R., 8.35; 9th st., E. R., 9.00; Grand st., E. R., 9.10; Peck slip, E. R., 9.15; Fulton Ferry (Jewell's wharf), Brooklyn, 9.25; West 59th st., N. R., 9.45; West 24th st., N. R., Hoboken; Manhattanville, 10.30.
Returning will reach New York 7 o'clock.
FARE, ENTIRE EXCURSION, 50 CENTS.

LONG BRANCH, SEABRIGHT, HIGHLANDS, SANDY HOOK, &c.
Steamer JESSE HOYT will leave PIER 14, N. R., foot of Liberty st., on SUNDAY, Oct. 3, 1880, at 9.30 A. M., for above stations, via Sandy Hook and New Jersey Southern Railway.
THE LAST SUNDAY TRIP DURING 1880.
Returning leave East Long Branch at 5 P. M.
JOSEPH S. HARRIS, Gen'l Manager. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ASTORIA AND HARLEM EVERY SUNDAY.
SYLVAN GLEN AND SYLVAN STREAM
from Peck slip, Hamilton Grand st., East River, 23d st., Astoria, and 129th st., each way, connecting with boats for High Bridge. Leave Peck slip 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.15, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 6.30, and 7 P. M.; leave Harlem 9, 10, 11.30 A. M., 12 45, 2.15, 3.40, 5.15, 6 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.
WM. WITHERWAX, Superintendent.

FISHING BANKS.—Eighty miles' sail and 5 hours' fishing on the Atlantic Ocean. The new fast sea steamer G. R. KELSEY, with palace saloons. Every day, except Fridays and Saturdays, leaving Harrison st., N. R., 7.10; 8th st., E. R., 7.45; Pier 27, E. R., 8.00; Pier 1, N. R., 8.20 A. M. Gents' tickets, 75c.; Ladies', 50c. Bait, tackle, and refreshments on board. Excellent fishing every day.
AL. FOSTER, Manager.

AUTUMNAL SCENERY OF THE HUDSON.—Excursion to West Point, allowing three hours for sight seeing; Newburgh (3½ hours), by steamers ALBANY and C. VIBBARD. See ALBANY DAY LINE advertisement.

## Lectures.

INGERSOLL REFUTED BY GEOLOGY.—Lecture by ALEXANDER WORKMAN, Esq., Scotch geologist, at Herrmann's, 304 Bleecker st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; Schuberth's, 23 Union square.

## The Cuff.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—Fall Meeting, JEROME PARK.
OCT. 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, and
Extra Day TUESDAY (Election Day), Nov. 2.
Races commence in October each day promptly at 1:30.
J. H. COSTER, Sec. A. BELMONT, Pres't.

## Situations Wanted.

A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in ladies' and gents' fine washing; 50c. per dozen; polishing and fluting done in laundry style; best references; will call for first days of the week. 182 East Broadway, basement.

A YOUNG LADY desires a situation as cashier or some position of trust, or as house keeper to a bachelor or wid. wer; good reference; none but strictly honorable men need answer. R. M., box 170, Sun office.

A WIDOW of highest respectability, but in reduced circumstances, having furniture, desires position as housekeeper; references required. Address W., care of A. J. Bleecker & Son, 75 Nassau st.

A WIDOW would like a child to mind; would have a good home. Address MOTHER, 308 West 23d st., advertising office.

BAKER—Second hand on bread or cakes. 334 West 37th st.

MERCHANTS, hotels, restaurants, grocery stores, contractors, families, &c., supplied free with male help. CENTRAL AGENCY, 15 Centre st.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as driver or for doctor or delivery wagon or store; fully understands the care of horses; board with employer. Address A. D., box 103 Sun office.

WANTED—By a respectable woman, a baby or grown child to take care of; best care given. Call or address 341 East 27th st., room 2 or 5.

WANTED—By a respectable woman washing at her home. 31 103 East 8th st., room 6.

YOUNG LADY, conversant in both English and French seeks employment with mliliner or otherwise where small remuneration may be received for willing services. Address ATTENTIVE, Sun up-town office, 1,238 Broadway.

YOUNG LAWYER (3 years), office experience, desires a situation in a good law office; best of references. Address TRO, box 165, Sun office.

15 CTS. AV.—Instruction on piano, $2 per month; practice allowed advanced or beginners. Call or address.

## Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN at 5 per cent on New York and Brooklyn property. STAKE, 150 Broadway.

## Instruction.

### THE STORY OF A LIVE SCHOOL.

The following extracts are taken from the advance sheets of an illustrated book from the pen of Mr. S. S. Packard of Packard's Business College. The "story," which is full of points, and very readable, describes with accuracy and sufficient detail the processes of the school from the beginning to the end of the student's course, and the illustrations, which are excellent, add greatly to the charm of the recital. The book—containing 80 pages—can be had by addressing S. S. Packard, 805 Broadway:

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CLASS INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Packard—It is a curious fact—and one for which I will not undertake to account—that there is no one subject in which the great majority of young men who come to us are so deficient as practical arithmetic; and this is the case with many who have had unusual advantages in the way of schooling. We have plenty of text-book mathematicians who have "gone through the book" ever so many times, and are familiar with rules, but comparatively few who know how to apply what they have learned, and fewer yet who combine accuracy with rapidity.

Mr. Wilson—Well, it is hardly to be expected that a schoolboy will be able to get results accurely and quickly as one who has had years of practice.

BUSINESS DRILL.

Mr. Packard—That is true. We do not expect that; but every boy who has "gone through" an arithmetic should have had some business drill. It is the lack of this drill of which I complain. In most schools where arithmetic is one of the studies, and where it fills a prescribed place in the curriculum, and proficiency in it is daily checked off in percentages, little or no attention is given to the student's method of work, nor does the teacher know whether he comes at his results by the shortest or the longest road, or by the easiest or most painful of processes. A lesson is a lesson; and if the answers to the written problems agree with the teacher's "key," the scholar gets his "mark," and that is all he cares for.

Mr. Wilson—But you certainly use text books, and prescribe lessons, and expect students to get them. How can you secure what other schools fail in?

ARITHMETIC AND "CULTURE."

Mr. Packard—When I speak of the methods of other schools, I mean to be understood as judging of them from the students who come to us, and I can understand why it is that a school which claims to cover the whole circle of "culture," and in which arithmetic is but one of twenty distinct studies, and an unimportant one at that, should not find it convenient, even if possible, to subject its students to effective drill. The fault is not that teachers are careless or ignorant, but that they are human, and cannot do impossible things. Why, I was the other day shown the regular diploma of a well-known and well-patronized Young Ladies' Seminary, located not a hundred miles from New York, and these are the studies which its graduates were declared to be proficient in: "Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Physiology, Geology, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Algebra, Geometry, Rhetoric, Literature, Criticism, Philology, Geography, Mythology, French, German, and Italian." Here are twenty-three distinct studies, any one of which might reasonably exact a year's time from an industrious and thoughtful man, and most of which are wholly beyond the comprehension of a girl of 19—the average age of graduates. And these young ladies are declared to have passed a "satisfactory examination" in them all! It is sometimes claimed that business colleges deceive the public in promising what they cannot perform; what should be said of an institution, with a charter and rich endowments, that unblushingly—nay, with pomp and circumstance, and without a protest from respectable patrons who cannot be ignorant of the sham—puts before the community such a preposterous document?

DIPLOMAS.

Mr. Wilson—We all know what diplomas are. They are usually very pretty, and look well hung up in frames, but nobody takes the trouble to read what is printed on them. They are generally in Latin or some other dead language, which is a significant hint that nobody is expected to read them.

Mr. Packard—But what about the education which they are intended to typify, and for which money and time are spent?

GIRL GRADUATES.

Mr. Wilson—Well, we don't expect girls to be very proficient in anything, and a few 'ologies more or less in their diplomas don't hurt any one, and, besides, are a great comfort to their friends, especially to the homespun father and mother who have been working and saving in order to give the "gal" a good "education," so she can get a rich husband, and won't have to "slave as we do."

Mr. Packard—Well, I only wished to explain the difference between having branches of study written down in the schedule, and drilled into the student. What is true in the claims of this young ladies' seminary is scarcely less so in many of the so-called classical schools, where boys "are fitted for college or business." The range of studies is so great, and the time which can be given to each so insignificant, that it is impossible that proficiency should be attained in all; and our observation is, that the studies most apt to be neglected are the common ones, which are most useful but least sonorous. Thus it is that we find the pupils from some of our most reputable schools very deficient in practical arithmetic, and almost wholly ignorant of bookkeeping. Besides, the kind of arithmetical processes usually taught in the schools are not the kind usually practised in business.

SCHOOL AND BUSINESS.

Mr. Wilson—Why should there be one kind of arithmetic for school and another for business?

Mr. Packard—Why, indeed? But there is, as all observing business men know. The reason may be that the majority of arithmetic teachers have little or no knowledge of business, and arithmetic makers are even worse. The amount of misinformation contained in the ordinary school arithmetics would be amusing were it not exasperating.

Mr. Wilson—So you don't use the school arithmetics?

Mr. Packard—Yes, we use them, as we use other text books, for the good there is in them. There is no school book that has not some good points, and very few authors who have not some excellent ideas of their own, all of which any sensible teacher will appropriate for the benefit of his pupils; but text books, except as furnishing the raw material for practice and test work, do not enter largely into our scheme.

AUTHORS AND TEACHERS.

Mr. Wilson—Are you not an author, and do not your own text books cover your requirements?

Mr. Packard—No author can do the teacher's work. A live text book in the hands of a live teacher makes a proper combination; and if to these are joined a live pupil, there is lively work altogether. But much more depends upon the teacher and pupil than upon the text book; and if the pupil is dull, the more need of individual quickening processes. A thorough-going teacher with a poor text book, or even none at all, is greatly preferable to a dummy with the best. There is no lack of text books, either as to number or variety; and if, in the midst of such abundance, any teacher feels that the cravings of his soul are not met, hosts of printers and bookbinders stand ready to do his bidding. There is no law against respectable book making, and no society for the prevention of ruin to book makers; so when any of us get to know more in a minute than any existing author does in a lifetime, we have our remedy. Of course we have text books—a number of them—that have been prepared especially for our own use, and we are not likely to make the mistake of underrating them; but we are quite willing that teachers should put their own estimate upon them, and even supersede them by better thoughts and appliances from whatever source.

Mr. Wilson—That sounds very liberal in an author; but isn't it a little too liberal? If your years of experience as author and teacher have given you a knowledge of the best things to teach and the best way of teaching, why should your pupils not have the benefit of it?

Mr. Packard—What I am after is results; and I have very decided opinions as to what these results should be. How they are to be achieved is a matter of much less consequence, except that they should be achieved in some direct and positive way. This can be done only by intelligent and competent teachers. And when such teachers are found they are apt to have their tools with them.

Mr. Wilson—And you would have them use their own tools rather than yours?

SAUL AND DAVID.

Mr. Packard—Yes; ever since David killed Goliath with a smooth stone from a shepherd's sling, refusing to be encumbered by Saul's armor, the world has had a living example of the force and significance of individuality. If Saul had thought more of the display of his accoutrements than of the death of his enemy, or had been like some of our self-sufficient book makers, who imagine that the wisdom of the world is bounded by the covers of their books, there would have been a different issue in the Philistine business; but desiring mainly the pleasure of appointing Goliath's funeral, he told David to do as he pleased, only be sure to have the corpse ready. The corpse was "on time," and the Jewish maidens did well to chant the praises of David even at the expense of Saul.

Mr. Wilson—But, after all, Saul's armor was not to be despised, and the chant of the Jewish maidens contained a just tribute to Saul, who had "slain his thousands," as well as to David, who had "killed Goliath."

Mr. Packard—Yes; that is true. Saul's armor was the thing for Saul, and David's sling the thing for David; and inasmuch as the job of killing the giant was let to the stripling, he had a right to choose his weapon. The best thing recorded of the king was his acquiescence in this demand.

Mr. Wilson—But, after all, there must be a schedule of study and lessons, and means of marking progress, and, as you have already foreshadowed in your budgets, some uniform method of getting at the body of learning which warrants a student's promotion. This cannot be regulated from the inner consciousness of the teacher, but must be stated somewhere in exact terms.

Mr. Packard—That is true. No teacher is permitted to be in doubt as to what attainments are required in order to advance a student. This is his Goliath.

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BUSINESS.

Mr. Wilson—Here is something altogether new to my experience. What are these young men engaged in?

Mr. Packard—This is our business world, and forms an interesting contrast to the still life which you so admired on the other side of the glass partition. The activity in this room may strike you by comparison as disorder, but you will not be troubled to find a meaning in it all. Here theory ends, and practice begins. The work required in this finishing department is as exacting and as real as the work in our best business houses and banks. In fact, these are business houses and banks, in a sense that few can appreciate who do not take the trouble to examine the work carefully and critically. At the extreme end of the room is a bank in complete operation, and which is as perfect in its functions as any bank in this city or elsewhere. The records which are made in its books come from the real transactions of its dealers, who are engaged in different lines of business at their desks and in these offices. The small office adjoining the bank on our right is a Post Office—the only one in the country, perhaps, where true civil service rules are strictly observed. In connection with it is a transportation office. Through these two agencies an amount of business transpires that would astonish a country boy. From fifty to a hundred letters daily are received and delivered by the Post Office, and are written by or to the students of this department.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

The correspondence thus indicated occurs not only between our own students, but between members of this and other similar institutions in different parts of the country. A perfected system of intercommunication has for years been in practice between coordinate schools in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, and other cities, by which an elaborate scheme of interchangeable business is carried on, which is little less real in its operations and results than the more tangible and obtrusive activity which the world recognizes as business.

Mr. Wilson—I don't quite understand you. Do you mean to say that the letters which are now being delivered to these young men are from other young men in similar schools in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and the other cities you have mentioned?

Mr. Packard—We will waylay the carrier and see for ourselves. This is the morning delivery, and these letters are all from other cities. We have here twenty with the Boston postmark, ten from Brooklyn, three from Chicago, one from Milwaukee, five from Philadelphia, two from Trenton, and five from Baltimore. These letters are addressed to our general offices, and to the individual dealers which make up our community, and contain, as you see, invoices of goods, both on account of the purchaser and of the shipper; accounts-sales from commission houses, drafts and checks for collection and in payment of accounts, bills of lading of goods to be delivered, &c. If you will look through the correspondence, you will see all the forms and requirements of business observed very carefully, each letter and document bearing the signature of the local teacher—thus showing personal supervision—and withal a fair semblance of the air and flavor of business. Of course, there is a more or less school-boy appearance in some of the documents, but the outlook is in the right direction, and whatever is faulty can be easily remedied by practice.

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SOME ERRONEOUS NOTIONS CORRECTED.

Mr. Wilson—I will confess to you that I have hitherto had a rather poor impression of business colleges; why, I know not, except that it has always seemed to me that what they profess to do could be done only in connection with business itself. As I now view it, however, I am sure that no business house could do the effectual work of training that you do here.

Mr. Packard—There is probably no greater fallacy than the too frequent one that a business house is the place in which to learn to write and figure and keep books, and do other clerical duties; and the strangest thing about it is that to some extent business men themselves harbor and propagate this idea. It can only exist from some unfortunate experience with poor schools, or from utter lack of knowledge as to what can be done by intelligent and faithful teachers, or from mere prejudice. There is no question but a business house is the place, and the only place in which to learn business—to get a knowledge of men and their motives, and to acquire practical experience. No respectable or responsible school pretends to supply these requisites; but when an otherwise intelligent man undertakes to say that because he was cheated out of a proper school education, and has learned "all he knows" in business, therefore every other boy ought to be cheated in the same way, he covers altogether too much ground, and does not exercise the shrewdness of judgment and speech that characterizes his dealings. I do not, by any means, think it impossible to learn bookkeeping in an office, neither do I think it a poor place to learn if the conditions are favorable—that is, if there is some one who has the time, the disposition, and the ability to teach. These conditions are rare—in fact, are unknown in most offices. To be sure, a smart boy may "pick up" some knowledge if he will keep his eyes and ears open; but the quality of his acquisition depends wholly upon his good luck and his native sense.

Mr. Wilson—My observation and experience teach me that the chances for "picking up" a commercial education in an office are very slim; and the fact that some men have obtained "all they know" in this way proves nothing. The prejudice against school acquirements is the silliest of all prejudices, and is usually manifested by those who are without such acquirements. It is as much as to say that the less a boy knows the more valuable are his services.

Mr. Packard—That is the point, exactly. The attitude assumed by some business men is that knowledge is a drawback, unless acquired by the hardest way, or in their way. All that we claim for our drilled students is that they are better and not worse for their drilling. We are egotistical enough to believe that what a young man learns from us does him no harm, and that he ought to be a more valuable assistant with the education we give him than without it. Business men who want "bright boys" to grow up with their business should be very grateful to a school that relieves them of the drudgery of such teaching as can be done better out of their offices than in it; and I am sure sensible business men are.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY COLLEGE.

Mr. Wilson—How is it with the City College? I learn that its commercial department is intended to supersede the necessity of special schools for business training.

Mr. Packard—No "commercial department" is likely to do this, and certainly none conducted on the plan pursued by the College of the City of New York.

Mr. Wilson—I should suppose that with the rich endowment of this college, and the pressing need of a practical education which those who are attracted to it must feel, there would be no lack of efficiency in the commercial course, whatever the other departments may lack.

Mr. Packard—The "commercial course" of the City College is a recent experiment, and was established to meet a supposed popular demand, or, rather, to silence a popular clamor. When the taxpayers of the city were confronted with the fact that the two hundred and forty thousand dollars expended yearly on this luxury of a free education had its vanishing point in thirty graduates from the classical and twenty from the scientific course, it was natural that their reflections should run somewhat to interrogation points. The simple-minded and unsophisticated check-drawers felt somehow that it was a good deal of money for a very little education, the cost to the city of each graduate being about five thousand dollars. The proper reply to this superficial view was that the students who dropped out during the undergraduate years were nevertheless benefited by their partial education; but still the immense discrepancy in numbers between the freshman and senior classes indicated that a screw was loose somewhere; and inasmuch as it was evident that the great majority of those who entered the college had no thought of completing the course, the natural query was, why should their education be pursued upon a known fallacy? Why not recognize the facts, and either not admit such students to the college at all, or shape their education so as to be of use to them? And as a sop to this Cerberus the "commercial course" was instituted.

Mr. Wilson—Well, what is done in this course?

Mr. Packard—I will tell you. The students devote, under a teacher's care, seven hours a week to commercial studies, viz.: three to bookkeeping, and four altogether to phonography, composition, and penmanship. No instruction is given in arithmetic; none in correspondence; and, of course, there is no practical work such as you have seen here, and no semblance of it. The time devoted to the subjects mentioned is properly used in class recitations. I say properly, as it would be worse than useless to attempt any individual instruction in the limited time given. Whatever writing the student does—and here is where he needs the teacher's closest attention—he must do at home or elsewhere out of school hours, and without the aid of a teacher.

Mr. Wilson—But you don't undertake to say that seven hours a week is the limit of instruction in this department?

Mr. Packard—I said "in the commercial branches." I have no doubt the time of the students is profitably taken up in listening to lectures on the "Elements of Physics" and in recitations in French, German, Spanish, geometry, algebra, history, &c. Undoubtedly the department is well managed, has excellent teachers, and accomplishes much good, but I have yet to learn why it should be distinguished as a "Commercial Course."

Mr. Wilson—Well, sir, I have been told that the instruction in the commercial branches is as thorough and complete as in any business college.

Mr. Packard—Which is about the same as telling you that the study of physiology, as pursued in our boys' and girls' seminaries, is as effective a preparation for the practice of medicine as are the lectures, clinics, and post mortems of a regular medical college.

NO FAULT OF THE TUTORS.

Of course, I can understand why the tutors should try to satisfy their pupils that the instruction is genuine and thorough; and, so far as it is in the power of the tutors to make it so, no doubt it is. The fact is, if the graduates of our public schools could be induced to take either the classical or the scientific course of the college, and thereby prove the necessity of its existence as a part of our free educational system, there would be no "commercial department." It is not in favor with the authorities, but it is a convenient lure to boys who incline to business rather than to the professions, and who, but for the promise it makes of a strictly commercial training, would go from the grammar school either to a business college or directly to business. This, you see, would seriously affect the sum total of attendance.

A PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Wilson—Such being the case, why don't the authorities make of the commercial department a thoroughgoing business college, and be done with it?

Mr. Packard—That would hardly comport with the dignity of the institution; and, besides, the danger would be that in a little while the tail would wag the dog, instead of the dog wagging the tail. Only recently a vigorous attempt was made to destroy the only vital part of the "commercial course," phonography; and in spite of the gallant efforts of the tutor to save his specialty, it was crippled to the extent of substituting for it physical geography, at the student's option. All that now remains to meet the full requirements of the friends of the college is to substitute astronomy for bookkeeping and penmanship. We shall then have a "commercial department" without the incumbrance of commercial studies. But leaving out of the question the homeopathic methods of the commercial department of the City College, what right has any man or body of men to attempt to fasten upon the taxpayers of this or any city the cost of professional training of any kind? If the College of the City of New York may establish a commercial department, why not medical, law, and theological departments? Why not, in fact, schools of art and of mechanical science? If there is any call in this city for a higher grade of free education than that offered by our excellent grammar schools, it should be strictly in the way of liberal culture, and it should be understood that those who enter do so with the honest purpose of graduating. This would greatly reduce the number of applicants, and if reasonable prudence was had, would save the largest slice of the two hundred and forty thousand dollars to build school houses and establish schools for children who cannot now be accommodated with even a primary education.

This is all of the "story" that will appear in The Sun. The rest of it can be had, "without money and without price," by applying in person or by letter to S. S. PACKARD, 805 Broadway.

And as this is purely an advertisement of PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, it may be proper to say, in conclusion, that for the first time in twelve years evening classes in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, and Correspondence will be held during the coming six months, beginning to-morrow (Monday) evening. These classes will intensify the practical work of the College, will be under the personal instruction of the best teachers, and will be worth attending.

S. S. PACKARD, President.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months. Drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

## Wanted—Females.

A.—UP-TOWN ADVERTISERS May leave their favors for The Sun at the only authorized up-town advertisement offices.
1,238 Broadway, corner of 31st st., till 9 P. M., and
938 West 23d st., corner of 8th av., till 7 P. M.
760 3d av., corner of 47th st., till 8 P. M.
92 East 14th st., corner Union square, till 8 P. M.
No extra charge.

A.—A.—A.—A1 —500 first-class cloak makers to work on fine cloaks; highest prices paid; steady work all season (through); average from $14 to $22 per week; in waiting, plenty of work.
MANHATTAN SUIT CO., 53 Worth st.

A.—A.—A.—
A.—Operators on felt skirts wanted; Domestic and A.—Wheeler & Wilson machines.
MEYER, JONASSON & CO., 356 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—
A. A number of expert operators on ladies' undergarments to work on premises or at home; steam power and steady work at all times.
SIEGEL BROTHERS, 163 and 165 South 5th av.

A.—25 OPERATORS on fine cloaks.
A.—10 finishers on fine cloaks.
A.—Some prepared for work; best prices paid.
GRANER & HERMAN, 67 Greene st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Wanted, some one to take charge of a factory, who understands the business thoroughly. Address X. Y. Z., box 177, Sun office.

A.—100 EXPERIENCED operators on fine cloaks; will be paid $12 a week. Branch of JACKMAN & O'HARA, 112 Court st., cor. State st., Brooklyn.

A.—A.—A.—Wanted, parties to make cloaks in quantities; best prices paid. Apply to
MANHATTAN SUIT CO., 53 and 55 Worth st.

A NUMBER of operators, tackers, and learners on ladies' underwear; steady work all the year.
S. BRILL & CO., 28 and 30 Greene st.

A.—OPERATORS on W. & W. and W. & G. on skirts; steady work; good wages.
J. SCHOENHOF, 104 Franklin st.

A.—A.—A.—Artificial Flowers.—Wanted immediately, 100 expert makers and branchers. Call at ISIDOR COHNFELD'S, 83 and 85 Greene st.

ATTENTION!—Experienced operators and finishers wishing steady work, excellent wages, as week workers, apply at 114 Lispenard st.

A.—A.—A.—Wanted, experienced finishers and presser. A.—Also ladies' underwear. DANNHAUSER & MONSHIMER, 157 South 5th av.

A.—EXPERIENCED operators on W. & W. machines on ladies' fine undergarments. Call all the week, at 812 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—A.—Ironers on new shirts; steady work.
R. K. DAVIES & CO., 538 West 23d st.

A FEW good cord seamers wanted.
S. PICK, 52 South 5th av., corner Bleecker st.

A NUMBER of experienced tackers; liberal pay.
S. BRILL & CO., 28 and 30 Greene st.

A.—A.—New shirt starchers; steady work.
R. K. DAVIES & CO., 538 West 23d st.

A.—QUILTERS and pleaters on merino cloaks.
B. LIBMAN, 86 Franklin st.

AN errand girl for millinery. Apply Monday, after 9 A. M., at 42 West 23d st., up stairs.

A GIRL of 12 to mind children. Call two days. Mrs. FULTON, 206 East 44th st.

BONNAZ operators; work steady at good wages.
OPPENHEIM, 65 Grand st.

EXPERIENCED hands to put up silk fringe; also 2 boys with some experience and a short-nub pearl and stone setter. Call between 12 and 2.
TRAITEL BROTHERS, 170 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED operators on children's fine garments; to proved hands work given out; highest prices, by week or piece. 270 West 38th st.

FIRST-CLASS operators on Domestic machines, for cloaks; to work by the week.
R. HAYWARD, 31 and 33 walker st.

FANCY FEATHER hands wanted; also improvers and learners. Apply after 9 Monday at 38 West 14th st.

FANCY FEATHERS.—Small girls with finishers; good pasters and beaders. L. HENRY & CO., 73 Mercer st.

FIRST-CLASS operators wanted. Call all week. 27 Wooster st.

GOOD menders on knit goods; also, finishers of leggings &c. A. B. DODGE, Sup., 15 Vandewater st., between Pearl and Frankfort sts.

GOOD packers and finishers on suspenders, 16 Thomas street.
S. A. CASTLE & CO.

GOOD muff finishers on first-class work, and good prices paid. Apply at 449 Broadway.

NEW shirt ironers and learners wanted, at 186 and 190 West Houston st.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—Curlers, preparers, and sewers; work also given out.
MAYER BROS., 91 Bleecker st.

OPERATORS, tackers, and plain sewers on ladies' underwear, with or without machine, in the house. No. 716 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, top floor.

OUT and in door cloak hands on W. & W. machines; call all week. 411 Smith st., South Brooklyn.

PAPER BOXES.—Wanted, experienced hands on glue and paste work. I. SULZBACHER, 546 Pearl st.

SEWING MACHINES.—New House, Domestic, Wilcox & Gibbs, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, cheap for cash or weekly payments; exchanged or rented.
BROWN, 282 Grand st., near Forsyth.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds $7; warranted for 3 years; and repairing. 304 East Broadway, junction Grand; 204 Broome st., between Elizabeth and Mott.

SHOES.—Wanted, one fitter and one operator good on custom uppers; constant work.
HARDWICK, 428 2d av., 24th and 25th sts.

SILK AND DERBY HAT trimmers wanted; experienced hands.
JOHN CALLAHAN, 140 Bowery, 140.

SEVERAL first-class glove sewers or learners on overseam machine wanted, at 73 Grand st.

WANTED—Experienced operators on Domestic sewing machines for ladies' suits and cloaks; also first-class finishers and men pressers; work given out in large quantities to competent persons.
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, 55 Walker st.

WANTED—Several active, intelligent young ladies in mail order department of large fancy goods house; experienced hands preferred. Address, stating qualifications, &c., M. G. D., box 170, Sun office.

WANTED—An Adams press feeder, a girl preferred, and a cylinder press feeder. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock Monday, Oct. 4. American Tract Society, 6 Bruce st., in printing department.

WANTED—Silk cloak makers; those accustomed to putting in fur linings. Apply to
NICHOLS BROTHERS & CO., 560 Broadway.

WANTED—Several first-class operators on fine shirts; workroom entrance on 20th st.
LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th st.

WANTED—Young girls who understand working in tassels and fringes for upholstery goods.
P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, 145 5th av.

WANTED—Experienced hands on gentlemen's finest neck wear. Apply at A. M. Monday, sixth floor, A. C. & CO., Broadway and 19th st.

WANTED—A girl to sew at a hubbelson in a fallbrine shop; steady employment to a good hand. Apply at 707 Broadway on Monday.

WANTED—First-class drawer hands; steady work; highest prices; no work given out. IRA FEREGO, No. 629 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Immediately,