



HORSING—BOTH FLOGGED AT ONCE.

SCHOOL PUNISHMENT

Extent to Which Infliction of Pain is Allowed

IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS

INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Regulations That Prevail in Different Cities—Customs in Foreign Lands.

Written for The Evening Star. The extent to which corporal punishment is permitted in the schools of this country is the subject of an interesting investigation recently concluded by Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education.

The result is the discovery that infliction of bodily pain by teachers is still allowed in twenty-five of our great cities of over 100,000 inhabitants.

Corporal punishment is forbidden by law in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, Greater New York, in the entire state of New Jersey, in Chicago, Baltimore, Cleveland, Syracuse and Toledo.

In Philadelphia there is no written rule, but corporal punishment is said to have been abandoned by common consent of teachers. In St. Louis a thrashing can be administered to a youngster at school only by a principal or in the latter's presence and with his consent.

Blows upon the hand with a rattan are permitted in Boston schools. Even this is forbidden in high schools and kindergartens and as girls in the grammar schools, except in the case of truancy, through the principal to the superintendent.

Except when the superintendent gives permission to other teachers, only a principal acting principal or inflect bodily pain in the Buffalo schools.

Either Strap or Rattan. Either a strap or a rattan must be used upon San Francisco school youngsters when the necessity for corporal punishment arises. All school girls are exempt, but boys below the high school are eligible in extreme cases of naughtiness.

The honor of wearing the strap or rattan is reserved, in all cases, for principals, who may, however, delegate their duties to vice principals, but to the latter alone.

Blows upon the head and violent shaking of pupils are prohibited in Cincinnati. Blows upon parts of the anatomy not specified can be applied upon extreme provocation, but not on account of failures in lessons or recitations.

Lonely confinement and blows upon the head are forbidden in the New Orleans schools.

When a rod composed of four apple tree twigs set in a wooden handle is still used in the Winchester School, one of England's best-known educational institutions, two members of the junior class are regularly appointed "rod makers," and it is their function to keep this instrument of torture in good repair.

While thrashing a miscreant with this celebrated weapon is a matter always resorted to in moribund schools. This custom has been continued

up to date in Winchester School since before America's discovery. A block in the form of two steps and a long, bushy switch of birch is the ancient flogging paraphernalia still used in Exon School, England. The victim kneels over the block, after appropriately undoing his apparel.

The "Jonathan," or spatula, used in other English schools for boys, is a circular disc of wood perforated upon the center and mounted upon a handle. The perforations—needles to add, the unmentionable and painful blisters upon the buttocks—were applied to the posterior.

"Horsing" as a means of punishment in vogue in England as well as in this country, is a practice that has been abandoned in this country since the late 18th century.

If possible, and when resorted to it can be inflicted only with the full knowledge and consent of the principal.

In Milwaukee it is forbidden to shock innocent pupils by the sight of the chastisement of a classmate and lonely confinement is prohibited. Excessive punishment is forbidden and whatever correction is applied to the body of the miscreant must be reserved for the principal's infliction.

When the latter dignitary resorts to such extreme measures of discipline he must report the fact within the month to the superintendent.

Confinement in Closets Barred. Confinement in closets or cruel punishments of any kind are forbidden by the manual of the Louisville school board. After having been avoided as far as possible, mild corporal punishment may be inflicted after the nature of the offense shall have been fully explained to the miscreant's fellow pupils.

Written consent from parents is essential in the Buffalo schools.

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of Indianapolis must avoid it as far as possible and inflict it only in the presence of their principal. The latter must immediately report the circumstances to the superintendent.

If a parent or guardian duly notified by the Kansas City school authorities neglects to correct the delinquent child, the necessary punishment, no additional pain shall be inflicted by teachers. If parents or guardians neglect the duty thus imposed upon them, the teacher may then apply chastisement, not in the sight of the school, but at the close of the session, in the presence of two other teachers or the superintendent.

Application of the switch or strap is permitted in the Los Angeles schools, but only in the case of truancy. Corporal punishment must be inflicted in the school room, when resorted to at all, according to the Columbus, Ohio, regulations. The pupil's teacher only can apply such punishment, when all other means have failed. The principal must be the judge in special cases.

Cambridge, Mass., pupils persistently violate rules of conduct, the superintendent may give written authority for a teacher to continue the infliction of corporal punishment during the remainder of the school term.

That the teacher's anger may have due time to subside, she must wait a season to intervene, after the offense, before inflicting corporal punishment upon Fall River, Mass., pupils.

Commissioner Harris has sent to the Charleston exposition a unique series of wash drawings depicting the evolution and history of corporal punishment as inflicted in the schools of the world.

In Other Lands. The ancient Roman schoolmaster cruelly applied to his unruly pupils a whip which was studded with steel beads which never failed to leave a long-lasting impression both upon body and memory.

In China, Persia and Turkey the ancient "bastinado," is applied even to this day. This instrument is either a lath, paddle or stick of bamboo. With it continued blows are struck upon the bare soles of the feet until, very often, the blood issues from beneath the nails of the toes.

In Germany there used to be in each city a functionary dubbed "the blue man," whose sole duty was to go from school to school and flog whatsoever bad children needed corporal punishment. He wore a mask and blue cloak, but none of his victims ever fathomed his personality.

Needless to say the mere mention of his nickname caused all little German girls and boys of "those good old days" to tremble in their boots.

Corporal punishment is still allowed in all German schools for boys. Every man and boy of the Kaiser's realm knows well the meaning of the words "naecht comma five." The formula stands for a half meter. The meter is the standard measure of Germany, and it will probably be in this country hereafter long, and the comma, instead of the

of the comma shall be expended. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, president of the Carnegie Institution and ex-president of Johns Hopkins University, addressed the members of the Philadelphia Society last evening at the session of the annual meeting held in the University of Pennsylvania Museums of Science and Art. Dr. Gilman's subject was "The Advancement of Knowledge by the Aid of the Carnegie Institution."

He described briefly the object of Andrew Carnegie in giving \$10,000,000 for the foundation of the institution and the labors of the trustees of the fund in determining the way in which the money shall be expended.

Dr. Gilman, in introducing to you a young aspirant for support," began Dr. Gilman. "The Carnegie Institution, to which I refer, needs the guidance of all elder institutions of learning. Previous gifts which you can recall have been made for the cause of religion or for the relief of suffering and ailing humanity, and for education in the ways of museums. Now is the time when gifts are being made for the advancement of science. Previously science has been advanced through the universities, the learned societies, the colleges, the museums and the technical schools. Now there are new channels being opened. One is the action of the government in the different departments where investigation and research are being carried on. The other is the action at Woods Hole in New England is another and a valuable one. The Institution for Pathological Research, founded by John D. Rockefeller, has a field distinct from the medical schools.

From Franklin to Carnegie. "Now comes a very great gift. It is 150 years from Franklin, the founder of our society, to Carnegie, but the characteristics of both are alike in many respects. One was a philosopher; the other makes no such claim, but he is in sympathy with the philosophers. Some say we cannot use the money from his funds. It is \$900,000. There are twenty departments could be defined in the institution's scope and each claim twice the entire income for immediate necessities. As it will probably be in this country every advancement emanates it.

The trustees of the fund number thirty, chosen from parts of the country. They are what is popularly known as educators. None is at present connected with colleges, for the income is to be distributed to no rival claims.

The executive committee of seven is now studying out the plans for the institution, and by the early autumn we will draw up a statement of our results. We have heard from any one about this work. Three or four different ideas pass before us. We might have had many already found, such as that at Woods Hole. We might found institutions for chemical, physical, astronomical or economical research. These would be larger ways. Another way would need no large expenditures. Many are engaged in important work where small pecuniary assistance would be very valuable. A little money could be given here or there for an instrument or a piece of apparatus or a small sum of money given outright.

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"Swing" Bridges Considered Inartistic and Not Altogether Safe—Practical Object Lessons.

From the Inland Architect and News Record.

The project now under consideration of beautifying Washington is one of the most praiseworthy ever conceived. It is the nation's capital; we all take pride in it. Every one who can, visits it. It has splendid possibilities. Sordid commercialism has not yet spoiled it; it has only been neglected. We have awakened to the necessity of fixing it up and taking advantage of the possibilities provided for us by nature and the wise forethought of the fathers of our country.

Congress has appointed a commission to take charge of the work, composed of the very best talent in the world, under the chairmanship of the man who gave us the world's fair, and that alone would assure success, for Mr. Burnham never touches anything but that is a success.

The plans prepared by the commission contemplate the tearing down of much that is ugly and the building of much that is beautiful. Part of its scheme is a grand bridge across the Potomac to Arlington, Va., and the District of Columbia. There has been much controversy over that bridge. Now, with this commission in charge, we are assured of the construction of a handsome, harmonious bridge in the near future.

Bridge Designs Submitted. One of the most prominent and well-known bridge structures in the United States is this old historic Long bridge across the Potomac at Washington. This bridge is to be replaced under an act of Congress, approved February 12, 1901, by a new double-track railroad bridge and a new highway bridge.

The highway bridge is to be built and paid for jointly by the government of the United States and the District of Columbia. The plans of both bridges must be approved by the Secretary of War. At a public meeting of the engineer board having in charge the design and construction of the highway bridge, held at Washington on April 4, 1901, a design of bridge was submitted by representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which would replace the old Long bridge, which incorporates a plan, "old-fashioned" center-piered bridge, to be replaced by a modern and navigable channel of the Potomac river, combined with fixed plain through-truss spans. The design is exceedingly plain and simple, but it is not a success.

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QUEEN OF HEARTS

When Elizabeth of York Was Crowned.

SWEET LADY BESSIE

BUT THE KING WAS CROSS-GRAINED AND STINGY.

Pretty Story of the Greatest Coronation in the Annals of London Town.

Written for The Evening Star.

Propos of the coming coronation of King Edward VII with his queen, it may not be out of place to recall the most joyous ceremony of the kind ever celebrated in England. When the news of the battle of Bosworth reached London, and it was certainly known that King Richard III had died fighting like a lion and that his battered crown had been placed on the head of his rival, Richmond, the commons of England met joyfully, and the crown was rendered to King Henry VII by both houses. One single proviso was made, that he should at once marry Elizabeth of York, the eldest daughter and heiress of Edward IV, and thus settle forever the dispute between York and Lancaster.

It was against nature for Lancaster to love York, therefore the king reluctantly, and with no cordiality, accepted the condition, though the lady was young and handsome, was to have no share in the government, and the marriage with her would unite the rival claims, and secure his throne forever; the attitude of the commons being "a plague on both your houses" and "no more war." Now he had accepted this condition, being acknowledged by the English people as king, he was obliged to moderate enthusiasm, yet he hesitated about the marriage, he balked; he would have retracted and jilted the "Lady Bessie," a girl who was called from her father of another civil war, had not the house of commons and the citizens of London encouraged, threatened and gently goaded him on to keep his promise. He reluctantly and with no great splendor, he married the princess and took her to Richmond palace to live.

Bosworth Field. London, which has turned the tide in every civil war, had thus settled the throne more securely than the triumph of Bosworth Field. But still the people remained uncrowned, though the people expected and the commons demanded it. A son and heir was born to the king, he had been christened and cut his teeth, and yet his mother was not crowned. Finally when the commons demanded her coronation, and the city of London clamored for it, the king felt it impossible to longer defer his wife's coronation. Elizabeth of York entered the