

FAVORS HER FREEDOM

Senator Call Speaks in the Cause of Cuba.

ALL FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Residents of the Island Should Throw Off the Yoke of Spain.

THEIR BURDENS TOO HEAVY.

Paying a Tribute to an Army Which Will Now Be Brought to Crush Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Speaking of the mass-meeting held in Jackson...

"I have frequently introduced in the Senate resolutions requesting the President of the United States to open negotiations with Spain looking to the independence of Cuba on the basis of an issue of bonds from Spain to Cuba as compensation...

"At present the Cubans have not established any provisional government that we could recognize, but the moment they do organize one that seems to have a reasonable chance of permanence I shall strongly urge their recognition as belligerents. Nine-tenths of the people of Cuba are in favor of independence, and most of them are in favor of annexation to the United States. Cuba offers one of the finest markets for us in the world. It is one of the richest and under proper sanitary laws will be one of the healthiest countries to be found anywhere, and would be a perfect garden if under our control."

"The Cubans are courageous, brave and quick-witted and make excellent citizens. In spite of the absence of schools in Cuba, the people have managed to keep themselves very high in the scale of intelligence. They pay an annual tribute of over \$22,000,000 to Spain to maintain the army that is to be used to try and crush them. I earnestly hope for their independence."

CONCEDES THE REQUEST.

Spain to Give Americans Arrested in Cuba a Civil Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Spanish Government has conceded the request of the United States that the two American citizens, August Boleston and Gustav Richelieu, imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba, be given an opportunity to establish their innocence before a civil tribunal. These men were picked up in a small boat near Santiago by a Spanish cruiser and brought to the town and placed in jail. United States Consul Hyatt secured their release, but they were again arrested under suspicion of having landed insurgents on the Cuban coast. Instructions were cable to Consul Hyatt to protest against a trial by the naval authorities, and to insist upon a definite accusation of crime and a civil trial.

SPANISH TROOPS ATTACKED.

An Attempt to Cover the Landing of Maximilian Gomez.

MADRID, Spain, April 5.—A dispatch received here from Cuba announces that a band of 700 rebels, which has appeared in the center of the island, attempted to attack the Spanish troops stationed on the south coast, in order to cover the landing of Maximilian Gomez, who is said to be coming south to Cuba from Hayti.

CRUISERS SENT TO SYRIA.

Missionaries Fear a Massacre of Christians by the Turks.

Demonstrations to Be Made That May Quell the Bloodthirsty Natives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The United States steamer Marblehead, now at Gibraltar, was cabled yesterday by Secretary Herbert to proceed with dispatch to Beyroot, Syria. The commander-in-chief of the European station will sail immediately on the San Francisco, now at Palermo, for Smyrna. He is instructed to order the vessels of his command to also visit Alexandria and confer with the United States Consuls and resident American citizens, and if it is found there are good grounds for the apprehensions expressed in these quarters concerning a probable massacre of Christians to intimate to the responsible authorities that this Government will afford full protection to American citizens living peacefully in that part of the world under its treaty guarantees.

The orders to the European squadron were issued at the instance of the State Department, which had received a letter from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople suggesting this course. He reported that the missionaries in Syria were in a state of alarm in view of the turbulent feeling manifested by the Turks, and while no overt acts had been reported he felt it might be a judicious movement to send some of our warships to the towns along the seacoast for the sake of the moral impression it would make. The Board of American Missions also has been urging the Navy Department to make Smyrna a rendezvous for the Mediterranean squadron to impress the natives in that section of the country. It is not, however, the intention of the department to adopt any arrangements that will interfere with the San Francisco and Marblehead at the great Kiel naval demonstration unless there should appear to be real danger of an outbreak in Turkey that might jeopardize the lives of Americans.

RAILWAY MEN TO MEET.

Plans for Holding the Big Convention of Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—A call has been issued by Allen W. Post for the seventh annual convention of the Railway Commissioners, to be held in this city on May 14 next at the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The call is issued under authority of a resolution passed by

the last annual convention of Railway Commissioners held in this city last May. The Railway Commissioners of all States, and all officers charged with any duty in the supervision of railways are asked to attend. The session of American railway accounting officers is also invited. The committee on organization of programme consists of I. B. Brown of Pennsylvania, J. Yantis of Illinois, J. W. Luke of Iowa, James W. Rea of California and Edward A. Mosely of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Additional Penalties Granted in California and Oregon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The special mail service will be stopped between Tollhouse and Pine Ridge, Fresno County.

John W. Ebner was commissioned Postmaster at Mount Angel, Oregon.

Pensions have been issued as follows: California: Original—George W. Green, Prunedale, Monterey County; William H. Joy, Healdsburg, Sonoma County. Reissued—Samuel E. Cobbe, Elinore, Riverside County. Original widows, etc.—Sarah MacQueen, Freshwater, Humboldt County. Mexican War widows—Ellen Smith, San Jose.

Oregon: Original—Lorenzo B. Hoover, Clackamas County; David H. Sexton, Lucky Green, Josephine County. Reissue—Nathan B. Sweet, Cottage Grove, Lane County.

THREE RAILROAD WRECKS.

Eight Men Are Instantly Killed and Others Fatally Injured.

In Two of the Disasters Cars Were Dumped Into a Deep Ravine.

ALTON, Ill., April 5.—A fearful wreck occurred this morning at the Wood-river bridge on the Chicago and Alton cut-off, about a half-mile north of East Alton. A long, heavy freight train was coming down the grade when the middle of the train bulged out and fifteen cars were piled on top of each other. Four men were killed outright, and two fatally injured.

None of them are known, but they are supposed to be tramps who were stealing a ride. The injured men were brought to the hospital in this city. An inquest was held at East Alton.

The wreck was caused by the train being too heavily loaded behind. When the brakes were put on the front cars the weight behind was thrown on the flat car in the middle of the train, crushing it to atoms and wrecking the other cars.

On the train were sixty laborers, most of whom had just quit work on the drainage canal near Chicago. The accident occurred on the Wood River bridge, an open structure seventy-five feet above the water. None of the train crew were hurt, as only the middle cars went over.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 5.—Four persons were killed outright and a fifth was fatally injured in a wreck on the Belaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati narrow-gauge at a trestle five miles west of Sumnerfield this morning. A coach jumped the track as the train was approaching the trestle, which is situated on a curve. The coach went down five feet of the trestle to a ravine below.

Eli Lucas, the engineer, whose family reside in this city, was instantly killed. Mrs. E. Young and little daughter of Sumnerfield and residents of Beallsville suffered the same fate. Jesse Jones, the fireman, was fatally injured.

GARRISON, Colo., April 6.—A broken flange on the tender of a south-bound Rio Grande passenger train caused a bad wreck near here to-day. The express-car was thrown to the right side of the track and the baggage-car and one coach to the left side, rolling over. Express Messenger S. P. Thomas was caught under a stove and badly injured. The car caught fire and with difficulty saved from destruction. A coffin containing a corpse was badly burned. Considerable of the express matter was destroyed.

OPENING YANKTON LANDS.

Intricate Questions to Be Investigated by Secretary Smith.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The proclamation for the opening of the Yankton lands in South Dakota will not be issued until there can be an investigation by the Secretary of the Interior of the present contentions. Secretary Smith will determine whether the State can select the lands, and whether it will not be compelled also to pay for them at the same prices as agreed upon in the treaty with the Indians. In the enabling act admitting South Dakota the State was granted about 500,000 acres of land. It is an open question whether selections made of ceded Indian lands would not mean that the State would get them free of charge, while settlers have to pay \$3 75 per acre. The proclamation will be withheld until the questions are investigated.

ARRESTS TO BE MADE.

Detectives Investigating the Carson Mint Steal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The mint and secret service officials are reticent regarding the Carson mint. It is learned, however, that up to this time shortages in gold have been discovered aggregating 4072 ounces, which is equal to \$80,000. In nearly all the cases gold was abstracted during the process of melting the bars and the false weights of gold contained therein marked on them.

The gold thus secured was sold to banks at different points west from Carson, a considerable quantity being disposed of at San Francisco. Most of the abstractions, it is said, took place in 1891 and 1892, but small amounts have been taken within the last two years. Important arrests are expected soon.

Always at the head of the procession—Dr. Price's—the best of the baking powders.

TO BE HELD IN FOREIGN WATERS.

Orders for the Final Trial of the Cruiser Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The triple screw cruiser Minnesota is to have her final trial in foreign seas, which will be a departure from the old practice. Orders were to-day cabled to the admiral at Kingston, Jamaica, to put the ship through a thorough two days' sea trial some time between the 23d inst. and May 6, which last date will be just five months from that of the original acceptance trial. The trial board will be made up of the following officers of the squadron: Captain Evans, Chief Engineer Harris, Lieutenant-Commander Albione, Lieutenant-Kellogg and Carpenter Fletcher.

Gold for South America.

HISSED THE JURORS.

Missourians Sore Over the Failure to Convict the Taylors.

BRIBERY IS SUSPECTED.

Five Who Stubbornly Hold Out for an Acquittal of the Accused.

THEN THEY QUICKLY DISAPPEAR.

Mob Violence or Grand Jury Indictments May Cut Some Figure in the Scandal.

CARROLLTON, Mo., April 5.—The jury in the Taylor case came into court at 9:30 o'clock this morning and reported that they could not agree. The jury stood seven for conviction, five against. The Judge thereupon discharged them.

At 9:30 o'clock the jury was brought into the courtroom and Judge Rucker asked: "Gentlemen, is there any prospect that you will agree on a verdict?"

"None whatever," replied Foreman George Fleming.

"What do the rest of you say?" said the Judge.

"There is no show whatever," replied several jurymen.

"Do you stand now as you stood from the first?" asked the Judge, and the jurors replied that the first ballot was seven for conviction and five for acquittal, and the result remained unchanged in all future ballots.

Judge Rucker ordered the clerk to enter a disagreement and discharged the jury and continued the case until the next term of court.

As the jurors filed out they were hissed, hooted and reviled by the people gathered about the courthouse. It is the general opinion that Carroll County has been disgraced by the five jurors who stood out for acquittal.

The jurors who voted from the first for conviction were J. A. Rose, David Jameson, Adolph Auer, Granville Jenkins, Elijah Baker, James H. Creel and W. R. Brammer. The five who stood out for acquittal from the first were Frank Yehle, Barnett L. Hudson, Ben Glover, George Fleming and J. T. Noland.

As soon as the jury was discharged these five disappeared. It is said by the other jurors that they stole out of town, fearing mob violence.

Before leaving the juryroom Frank Yehle made each juror promise not to reveal to any one the names of the jurors who voted for acquittal, but when the seven jurors got out and mingled with the people on the street and learned the state of the public mind and that unless it was known how the jurors voted each man of the twelve would rest under the suspicion of having been bribed, they told the names of the five.

The jurors who voted for conviction said that Frank Yehle sustained all arguments made in the juryroom against conviction, and it has developed that George Fleming, foreman of the jury and one of those who voted for acquittal, has a niece who married a cousin of the Taylors.

Ben Glover, another of the five, is a relative of one of the attorneys for the defense. Stories of bribery are multiplied daily, and it looks as though the Grand Jury will have its hands full when these charges are brought before it.

A vital question—what baking powder do you use? Dr. Price's is immeasurably the best.

THAT BIG ORINOCO GRANT.

It Would Seem That England Has No Claim to the Territory.

Venezuela Encourages Americans in Securing Products of Great Value.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 5.—A representative of the Journal who visited Mayor Grant of Fairbault, Minn., to-day, obtained interesting information about the treaty concessions about the mouth of the Orinoco in Venezuela which Mr. Grant and his associates have secured.

Mr. Grant denies with considerable vigor the assertions made in Washington that the concession is in any way involved in the international complications between Venezuela and England. Nearly all of the land which is granted to the syndicate to be improved and colonized has always belonged to Venezuela and has never been claimed by England. Mr. Grant admitted, however, that a small corner of the concession had been settled on by the English, but it was the least valuable and no trouble would arise out of the fact. He adds that the concession is really eleven years old, having been granted to J. A. Bowman in 1884, who has been interested in it with Austin Corbin.

After some work had been done in improving the privileges granted the revolution broke out which finally put Crespo in power and nothing was done. The trip which Mr. Grant, with Bowman and W. H. Fisher, has just taken was to have the concession confirmed and the divergent interests harmonized. In this they were successful and expect to improve their privileges, if the talk about international complications or a war with England does not interfere.

The concession includes valuable iron mines, great forests of mahogany, rosewood, and an island at the mouth of the Orinoco, in which there are valuable asphalt wells. It is also believed that there is gold in paying quantities. The Venezuelan Congress adjourns June 15, and Mr. Grant expects to go there again before that date to close up the negotiations.

CONFESED WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

Attempt to Set Aside a Heavy Judgment in a Chicago Court.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—A motion was made in Judge Goggin's court to-day to set aside the judgment which was rendered recently in the Superior Court by the National Bank of the Republic against the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company of \$28,000. The judgment was entered by confession on a note of the company held by the bank.

Attorney I. K. Boyesen, who appeared for the company, told the court that the confession of judgment was not authorized by the company. It was made by Vice-

President McGowan and Assistant Treasurer Finnigan, officers of the company who live at St. Paul, where the principal plant of the company is, but the attorney says these officials have not been authorized by the directors or other officers of the concern to confess judgment in favor of the bank. C. H. Remy, attorney for the bank, opposed the motion and argued that the confession was legal and that the officers had the authority to make it. Judge Goggin said he would hear the matter fully and decide it on Tuesday.

WITH TREMENDOUS CAPITAL.

Heavy Backing Behind the New Telephone Company.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 5.—Thurlow W. Barnes, the active spirit in the new Standard Telephone Company, confirms the statement that the capital of the company is \$100,000,000 and that there are fifty different companies chartered and organized. He further says:

"We have 200 prominent capitalists in the United States interested in the company. We propose to commence our service this summer in this city with a rate of \$3 a month for telephones. It is true that Mr. Searies of the Sugar Company is not a director of the company. He sold out. He was originally interested in the Standard scheme, but was bought out by the syndicate. Mr. Searies left last night for Arizona, to be gone a month or more, but among those associated with the New York organization are his nephew, Ennis M. Searies, and his son-in-law, William Tuttle."

SPENDS A NIGHT IN JAIL.

Oscar Wilde Arrested on a Charge of Committing a Penal Offense.

Marquis of Queensberry's Plea in the Libel Case Is Substantiated.

LONDON, Eng., April 5.—The jury in the case of Oscar Wilde against the Marquis of Queensberry found that the plea of justification submitted by Queensberry was proved, and the Marquis was discharged from custody. The verdict was received with loud applause from the spectators, which the Judge did not check.

Wilde was very pale but cool when he arrived at Scotland Yard. At 8:10 p. m. Wilde was arraigned. The prisoner remained silent throughout the proceedings. He was then taken to Bow street and placed in the docket in the police station. Here he stood with his hands in his pockets while the charge against him was being taken. A police inspector then read the charge aloud and asked Wilde if he had anything to say, adding the usual warning that anything he said might be used against him. The prisoner remained silent and apparently indifferent.

He was then searched, after which he was locked in a cell. Shortly after he had been locked up one of his friends arrived in a carriage at the station with a Gladstone bag containing a change of clothing and other necessities, but the police refused to permit him to leave it. Later Lord Alfred Douglas went to the police station and inquired whether Wilde could be admitted to bail. The police inspector explained that Wilde had been arrested for a criminal offense, which did not allow of bail being accepted until he had been arraigned on a charge regarding the penal offense.

Lord Alfred was greatly distressed by this information. He was told by the inspector that Wilde had a blanket and all requisites in his cell, but as comfortable as the regulations allowed. The Marquis would be allowed to receive food from a hotel until to-morrow, when he will be arraigned on a charge regarding the penal offense.

The old Solano lies high and dry on the ways at the Oakland railroad yards, and although somewhat weather beaten from her years of service she is still sound and tight far beyond what was expected she would be.

The Solano has been sixteen years in commission, and during all that time she has never been out of the water. Twice a year the barnacles have been scraped from her hull by a kind of submarine scraper, but beyond that she has been practically unrepaiied. As she is out of the water now, however, she will be given a thorough overhauling and it is probable that fully \$100,000 will be spent on her before she is again put in the water. Planks are being taken from all over her hull, and the lead bilge keelsons were found to be scraped out, or the damaged beam is replaced with a new one.

It is in the engine-room, however, where the greatest damage has been done and where the most money for repairs will be spent. The accident which caused the damage was a most peculiar one.

The engine is one of the same kind as are familiar to all ferry-boat travelers, and has two drivers, one of them, one to drive each paddle. The piston is about sixty inches in diameter, and the engine has a stroke of eleven feet. The piston had just completed its upward stroke when the rod broke off in the socket by which it is attached to the connecting rod, and did not stop until it had reached the bed-plate of the engine. When the steam was turned off they could not find a piece of the lower part of the cylinder or rod, but the piston was found to have picked up and easily carry away. The sides of the cylinder and the condenser were two inches thick.

The action of the blow was exactly similar to that done by a steam hammer. The piston and its 12-foot rod weighed 14 tons, and with the force of the steam and the vacuum driving it down 11 feet into a cup which it exactly fitted, the effect was to grind the massive steel castings almost into a powder. It will take thousands of dollars to repair the damage it caused.

SCHOOL MATRONS AND ART.

Teachers Say That Too Much Time Is Given to Drawing.

THE PRESENT SCHOOL FAD.

Nine Hundred Teachers Discuss Miss Ball and Her Methods.

The teachers of the city had a big time yesterday afternoon over the teaching of drawing in the public schools according to the system and method of Miss Ball, the special teacher of that art. They all got together at the Lincoln and Webster schools at 1 o'clock, and after long discussions expressed their finding of judgments by vote. They were generally in favor of a good deal of trimming.

This gathering, which was called a special institute, so that absentees would be fined, was one of the culminations of a long and somewhat restless agitation. Prior to the present school year drawing was always down in the course of study, but teachers taught it or not according to their ability to do so, and when they did teach it they generally followed their own ideas and methods.

When Miss Ball came here about a year ago as the agent of the Prangs and that firm's system of drawing she was engaged



ONE OF THE WAYS OF A CHILD'S PENCIL WITH NATURE. [Reproduced from a public school specimen.]

as a special teacher to introduce her system and instruct the teachers. She resigned her position as agent, and went to work at the beginning of the present school year. Drawing at once leaped into prominence. Miss Ball called the teachers of each grade together regularly after school hours, laid out the work for the month and told them what to do. Drawing has been increased in the schools from the lowest grade to the highest, and more drawing-paper has been used since July than in any three previous years.

But Miss Ball found her job a hard one. She tried to get 900 teachers to pull together at once and all do the same work. At first she was unpopular, because the teachers and she were dictatorial and arrogant, but lately she has become generally liked personally. Then they criticized her system and methods in all sorts of ways. One month the children all drew spheres, cubes and cylinders in all sorts of positions.

Then the cat was taken up as an elaborated cylinder and several thousand pictures were taken, labeled "cat." In many classes the teachers tried her advice of taking in a very good cat, that would still on the teacher's desk. That was a bug and other products of nature were drawn, and the children tried their hands at illustrating stories.

The old board stood by Miss Ball, but with the new administration there commenced a movement to find out anew the merits of Miss Ball's work. A meeting of the principals was held three weeks ago, at which the majority indorsed the system of drawing. That committee decided to call the teachers all together and they had their say about drawing yesterday. The teachers of the nine primary and grammar grades met in separate rooms and held their own meetings.

The discussion and voted on several definite propositions. One question was, "How Much Time Should the Children Devote to Drawing?" The time given has been about a half-hour a day. All the grades voted in favor of one hour a week divided into two or three lessons. The grades were unanimous, too, in favor of plain drawing-paper, instead of textbooks with pictures to be copied.

They all voted, in favor of a new wrinkle. The teachers want a special, printed monthly bulletin, illustrating the work to be done during the month, and containing explicit instructions to teachers. If the teachers and this improvement Miss Ball will become an editress.

Another question was, "Do you favor each teacher instructing her class individually?" The unanimous verdict was "yes," and they voted, in favor of a resolution making it optional for teachers to exchange work during the drawing hour, where one was especially skilled in the work.

On the great question of whether the teachers should gather at the Normal School to be taught by Miss Ball after their regular school work was ended or should be allowed to dismiss their classes earlier once a month the vote was divided. Six grades voted in favor of going after school-hours, and the second, eighth and ninth grades carried the vote in favor of saving this extra tax on the teachers' time. This spending the rest of the afternoon listening to Miss Ball once a month when their school work is done is what many of the teachers have been wondering about, and some prominent teachers said that most of the teachers were a little afraid to vote in their personal favor on that point.

A number of recommendations were made by various grades. One of the criticisms of Miss Ball's system that some teachers have made is that it did not appear to tend to any particular good—artistic or industrial.

On motion of Miss Pechin, principal of the Cooper Primary School, the fourth-grade meeting asked that the aim of the instruction in drawing be clearly defined. That graded course of drawing, beginning with the lowest grade and ending with the highest, was demanded.

This consensus of pedagogical opinion about how art should be taught in the public schools will be officially considered by Superintendent Moulter, and when the principals hold another meeting he will make a lot of recommendations to the board.

The teachers now generally like Miss Ball and approve her system, but there is likely to be a paring of the time that several thousand children give to drawing and a trimming and pulling together of the methods by which the rising generation is learning to draw pictures.

Miss Ball is an exceedingly bright and talented young woman, who for eight years superintended the drawing work of the Omaha public schools. Then she spent three successful years as agent for Prangs. She explained yesterday just what she was trying to do in the field of art. She said:

I am not trying to produce artists. Thousands of children should not be taught drawing to develop six artists. My aim is first to

develop the ability to draw as a means of expressing ideas. It is a practical means of expression that can be constantly used in a multitude of ways through life. One can express ideas by writing though the writing be crude, and so to express ideas by drawing it is not necessary to be an accomplished artist. With a fair ability to draw one can often explain to a draughtsman or carpenter how a thing is to be made, for instance, by a little sketch better than by any amount of telling.

Then drawing should be taught so as to quicken observation. It can give mental power and it should cultivate the taste. The instruction in the public schools should be general and aimed at developing the child's own power to do something with a pencil, not merely to imitate while a teacher stands near him. This gives the groundwork for special training in either industrial or freehand drawing, and that should be specially given. Next year my work would be more directed toward industrial drawing than this year.

MRS. LE BALLISTER TALKS.

She Declares She Has Nothing to Conceal From the Authorities.

So far as straightforward defiance goes, Fred Hansted and Mrs. Reina Le Ballister have thrown down the gauntlet in the last Legislature by the pilot bill, and dares either Senator Seymour or Senator Linder to attack them as blackmailers.

Ever since Fred Hansted, or Young Dutchy as he is commonly called, made his statement before Foreman La Rue of the Sacramento Grand Jury, to the effect that there had been a Senatorial combine and that he and Mrs. Le Ballister had been "thrown down" by Senator Seymour in the matter of the division of the alleged "sack," there has been blood in the air, but no one would, in the language of the lobbyist, "give up."

Whispers and rumors were rife, but Young Dutchy, Mrs. Le Ballister and Miss Minnie Howard declined to say a definite word until Hansted was brought before Mr. La Rue in W. W. Foote's law office.

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THE SPHERE OF BOTANY.