

## MINNESOTA NEWS.

### Drowned While Skating.

Frank Jacobs, a prominent citizen and a member of the Grand Army, was drowned while skating on Detroit lake. He was unmarried, and was upwards of 50 years of age.

George Peacock and James Campbell were drowned while skating at Lowry. Miss Alma Liebhenguth, a 16-year-old girl was drowned while skating at Redwood Falls.

George Whitford, 19 years of age, employed in the shops of the Minnesota & International railway at Brainerd, was drowned in Rice lake. He and a boy named Bridgeman were skating, when Bridgeman broke through the ice, and in helping him out Whitford was drowned.

Gustav Vig, a young man of 20 years, whose home is near Vining, was drowned in Stewart lake, just north of that village. He started for the lake alone, and a companion who arrived later found his cap near an airhole. Search was made and the body recovered late in the evening.

### Masonic Fair.

Masonic fairs have been held in several cities, such as Detroit, Washington and San Francisco, where, because of the strength and influence of the Masonic bodies, they became social events. The Masons of Minneapolis expect no less from their fair, to be held Dec. 2 to 7 inclusive. It is given for the purpose of adding to the fund which is to purchase the outstanding stock of the Masonic Temple. This building was erected by a building association, composed largely of members of the order. As the lodges grew in strength they acquired blocks of stock, and they have now united in a common effort to raise a large enough fund to become the exclusive owners of the building.

People who go to fairs are always hot after prizes, and the Masons have arranged for enough of them to satisfy the hungriest. There will be three prizes every night, and a grand prize on Saturday night which will go to some person who has purchased tickets and attended the fair every evening. Besides, the fair committee is going to give away to a ticket holder a \$500 piano and a farm.

### Violated the Law.

The judges and clerks of the probate courts of many counties in the state have been unwittingly violating a section of the internal revenue laws in regard to revenue stamps on bonds furnished by executors, assignees, guardians and receivers appointed by the court. Under the internal revenue law of June 13, 1898, a portion of section 18 read to mean that the above named offices were exempt from any taxation in connection with the bond furnished.

### Annual Meeting.

Fruits and berries, flowers and bees, vegetables and trees will be discussed fully and learnedly at the Plymouth Congregational church, Minneapolis, Dec. 3-6. The Minnesota State Horticultural society, the Minnesota State Forestry association, the Minnesota Beekeepers' association and the Woman's Auxiliary will combine forces to make the 39th annual meeting of the horticultural society a success.

### More Iron.

The latest iron ore discovery on the Vermillion range may bring rich returns to the state of Minnesota. The vein is located on section 36-59-17, which is state school land, and it is leased under a contract to pay the state a royalty of 25 cents a ton, and to mine not less than 5,000 tons annually. The ore is of the best quality, and some runs 61 per cent iron. If it is worked on an extensive scale, 100,000 tons a year may be mined, bringing \$25,000 per annum to the school fund.

### Eaten by Wolves.

The body of a man was found in the woods about a mile from Cass Lake and 50 feet from the wagon road leading to Farris. The remains were identified as those of Ira Reynolds of Farris, who disappeared three weeks ago. Death was caused by a gunshot wound, and first conclusions indicated suicide or accidental shooting, as one barrel of a shotgun found near by was empty. The body was frozen to the ground and badly eaten by wolves.

### Ancient Document.

The Winona County Old Settlers' association has received from Charles Bannon, of Minnesota City, the book containing the original record and minutes of the organization and full history of the Western Farm and Village association of New York. This association was organized in New York in 1851, and established the colony at Minnesota City in the following year.

### Good Walkers.

George H. Harper, who is 102 years of age and has a reputation as a long distance pedestrian, accompanied by Talmadge Elwell, 75 years of age, walked from Minneapolis to St. Paul via Minnehaha avenue, the Fort Snelling reservation and Summit avenue. They rested a short time on the river bank, near Meeker Island, and also when they reached Summit avenue.

### First to Respond.

To Garfield Circle, No. 4, Ladies of the G. A. R., belongs the honor of being the first organization of the kind in the state to contribute to the McKinley memorial fund. The circle sent \$5 to the committee, through department headquarters.

### Will Investigate.

The state board of pharmacy believes that the law forbidding the sale of poisons by unregistered drug clerks is being violated. The board of late has been compelled to employ private detectives, and prosecutions may follow.

## SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

### DENMARK.

The budget of expenses of the city of Copenhagen for the year 1902 exceeds four million dollars, and is about \$340,000 in excess of the expenditures of 1901.

Rev. F. L. Grundtvig, who is a son of the great poet and has served Danish churches in the United States, has been granted permission to preach in the churches of Denmark and to wear the clerical vestments of the clergy of the state church, though he has not studied at the University of Copenhagen. But he will not be permitted to administer the sacraments in the state church.

Prof. Verner Dalerup is engaged in collecting material for a complete dictionary of the Danish language. Gustav Johannsen, the leading Dane in South Jylland during the past forty years, is dead. During the years 1881-1901, excepting 1884-1888, he was a member of the German reichstag. The cause of his death was cancer in the liver. He stayed in bed only one day before his death.

The Alexandra, of the United Steamship Company, was delayed two days in the middle of the Atlantic ocean. The hindmost pitman of the engine was broken, and it required forty-eight hours of continuous work to put in a new one. The captain speaks of the efforts of the crew in the strongest terms of praise.

A Copenhagen carpenter had been collecting bicycles on the sly since 1893, and when he was caught he had over one hundred wheels. When his arrest was made public those who had lost wheels came to recover their property. But the carpenter had succeeded in changing the wheels so much that eighty of them cannot be identified by their owners.

Holger Drachmann, who is to spend the winter at Hamletsgaard, Marientyst, has almost recovered from his recent sickness, nervous prostration. He is putting the finishing touches to a new collection of poems which will be published for the Christmas trade.

Prof. F. C. Lund, the painter of historical scenes, is dead, aged 75 years. He established his reputation as a painter almost fifty years ago. Technically his paintings rank high, but his colors were somewhat dry, and there was little of emotional poetry in his productions.

Mr. Jensen, the Danish Santos Dumont, has completed the framework of his airship. But as he is short of funds and cannot complete his ship for less than \$2,000 his first flying trip is not quite in sight yet.

### NORWAY.

Henry Durant is still supposed to be most likely to receive the Nobel prize, which is to be awarded by authority of the Norwegian storting to the person who leads the world in his endeavors in favor of international peace and arbitration.

Last winter there was a stampede for the poor school children's free lunch counter, the number of children taking advantage of the chance being about 10,000. The children of so many comfortably situated parents dined at public expense that they threatened to destroy the free lunch counter. Something had to be done to check the tide. This fall the parents who wished to have their children dined at public expense had to appear in person before duly appointed public functionaries and report their incomes. The result was what the authorities expected. Comparatively few applications were made by persons who were not entitled to the children's free dinner, and the total number of children to be dined at public expense the coming winter will hardly exceed 7,000.

The freight rates are so low that many Norwegian vessels must be laid up a part of the winter season.

Hans Kjar & Co., of Drammen, have ordered a new steel steamer of 2,200 tons for the East Asian trade.

Captain Otto Sverdrup, who is supposed to be prowling around the North Pole, was 46 years old Oct. 31. The coal mined in the Faroe Islands is identical with that found in Iceland, and the coal bed is supposed to extend under the sea between the two places. The value of the coal that may be mined in Sudero (Faroe Islands) is put at \$100,000,000. The copper, iron ore and fire-clay deposits in Sudero is supposed to be worth still more.

French fishermen who are operating around Iceland and New Foundland are competing with the Norwegians on the markets of Italy and southern Spain, but in northern Spain the Norwegian fish products enjoy something akin to a monopoly.

### SWEDEN.

St. Petri church was opened to the temperance people of Malmo for the celebration of the Good Templars' semi-centennial jubilee.

A crop of Indian corn became ripe last summer on about an acre of ground at Simrishamn.

The congregation of the city of Helsingborg has been in the habit of letting out incorrigible children to poor farmers residing in the surrounding country. But such children have caused so much trouble that the experiment must be regarded as a failure, and outside newspapers are warning the farmers against the inducements offered for keeping city children.

Experiments made at the Marma proving grounds demonstrated that Major Ungers flying torpedoes can be thrown with accuracy about one English mile.

The northernmost telephone line in Sweden, that between Haparanda and Pajala, has just been completed.

The Death Dance, Strindberg's latest play, will be represented on the Berlin stage next winter.

A number of tobacco raisers at Rinkaby organized themselves into a co-operative company to take better care of their products. At their storehouse they began to make cigars on a small scale as an experiment, and this departure soon proved such a success that the company has decided to establish a regular cigar factory, at a cost of \$2,000.

The armored cruiser "C" was launched at Malmo Nov. 7, in the presence of the crown prince.

The Gustaf Adolf society of Lund celebrated the anniversary of the death of King Gustaf Adolf, Nov. 6, by services in All Saints' Church. The annual meeting of the society was held on the same occasion. Bishop Billing occupying the chair. The society had contributed \$500 to the support of Lutheran congregations in Catholic countries.

The trains on the Hor and Horley railway make a speed of about 13 English miles an hour. This is a record breaker—at the ragged end of the scale.

The public authorities are endeavoring to minimize the operations of a Russian warship at Oland, but the government is making a thorough investigation of the matter. One of the officers of the ship landed and took a drive along the shore.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT PHASES OF CHILD STUDY.

BY COLIN A. SCOTT, PH. D.,  
Professor of Psychology and Child Study  
in the Wisconsin Normal School.

insists that the individual shall not be sacrificed to any existing whole, that the child represents the hope and promise of the race and that therefore the main work of progress consists in the liberation of the energies with which he is endowed.

From this it will be seen that there is no action which is not also an effect and that it is very necessary in life to be an effect and, if possible, a good one. There is also a pleasure in being an effect, and the frank recognition of this will in no way interfere with the demand that is here made that in school life and in a nation where slaves and parasites are not looked upon as making the best of citizens education is utterly a failure if it does not give an opportunity fitting to their powers to the children in our schools to feel the pleasure of being real causes in at least many of the events which fill their lives. At present it is too true that the teacher aims rather to carry out her own preconceived purposes, using the children as mere effects by whom her results are to be obtained and in whom her designs or those set over her are to be incoincidentally realized. The only chance the children have to feel that they are real causes is to set up some line of conduct in opposition to the teacher, a proceeding which favors wastefulness and crime.

It is surely time to expect that for some part of the day at least children might feel that they can call on the teacher to help them in things they actually want to be helped in rather than in continually doing what the teacher says, learning lessons and reciting often for marks, answering questions instead of asking them and in the name of self activity guessing conundrums entirely devoid of wit.

Children are capable of feeling themselves causes for a considerable period of time. This feeling as directing any line of conduct is not absolutely continuous. It lasts on from day to day, but is yet broken by sleep and other periods of forgetfulness. All thought, as Professor James says, is of the fly and perch order, or, to use another illustration, it proceeds by steps, like the tracks or footmarks in the snow, and the actual path of any casual activity may be broken and crossed by many other paths without in the least interfering with its coherence or minimizing its effect. Even when very young the feeling and pleasure of being a cause assert themselves. If paper is rustled in the hearing of a child of 5 months, he will listen for a few moments, but give him the paper himself, and he will rustle and listen, stop and go on again for 15 or 20 minutes at a time. The pleasure in feeling that he is causing the sound and other sensations by his own movements makes the difference. There is in such circumstance also a larger total quantity or variety in experience.

That children are capable of carrying out a course of action which they have themselves in part originated, running on for a couple of weeks and under the conditions of ordinary school life, seems indicated by the recent work of the third grade under Miss Black's direction in the normal practice school of Chicago. The children were asked what they would do if they had half an hour three times a week to do something which they thought would be practicable and good for others as well as themselves. Different children, after a day's consideration, mentioned different things, and some had no idea. These latter were put under the charge of a cadet and given a lesson in reading or some other subject. Of the children—much in the majority—who had an idea, it was found that they already had formed groups among themselves. Six boys, for example, wanted to work together to get up a representation of the battle of Manila. This they worked on for a couple of weeks, using clay for the forts, carving and rigging vessels with war masts, etc., from the pictures in the magazines and papers which they brought from home or obtained in the school. They read a very considerable amount of matter about the battle, even in writings which might be supposed to be beyond the ability of third grade boys. They finally acted out the battle in four scenes by means of their ships, toy cannons and cardboard soldiers and answered a number of questions which arose spontaneously from the class after the representation was given.

While the work of preparation was being carried on by the group they found at the end of one period that hardly anything had been accomplished. Of themselves they proposed to elect a captain to give out the work to be done. They also excluded from their group one member who did not help in the work as they thought he should. These examples of social causation were important, since they affected the whole of the work accomplished.

During this period they frequently asked for help, both in the matter of knowledge and material needed, which was not always immediately forthcoming, but which some agency in the school as a general thing eventually brought to their hand. On the part of the older people some vague question of greeting, as "Well, when will you be through?" or "How are you getting on?" was most productive in revealing the children's own desires and activities.

While this group of six were at work other groups were occupied in another corner of the room or in the anteroom in other matters. "Beauty and the Beast" was another dramatic presentation. The children dressed themselves, read five or six different versions and finally rewrote a new one, learned their parts and presented the little drama with great applause.

Sometimes dolls were the actors, as in another group's work on "Bopeep." In this case cutting and sewing clothing for these dolls, as well as the words they were to say, were a prominent feature. Another group took up the post-office service. This was not a mere representation, but consisted in arranging a delivery system for notes which the children might write to each other.

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In other classes where this procedure has been tried grocery stores, drug stores, keeping house, electric wiring, collecting postage stamps, library outfits, etc., were some of the activities chosen. These were in one case organized into a village, with a rudimentary government, an express system and a postoffice department.

When children take up such activities in association with a teacher whom they feel is really willing to help them, what would otherwise be at least only slightly educative is lifted at every turn and by innumerable suggestions on her part into a real means of insight into the life of the surrounding world and becomes a means of extending their experience in every direction. That this should be various for every group and ultimately for every child is one of the important features of the method here proposed. Most important of all is the fact that the children have a natural opportunity of feeling themselves to be a cause.

It will be noticed that the old standbys of the school curriculum are not neglected. Reading and writing become sought after as a means of realizing ideas. Geography, history and literature make themselves distinctly felt. Constructive work and sloyd are prominent, and in some activities, particularly such as that of stamp collecting, involving the value of one kind of money as compared to another, arithmetic itself was fully represented. These, however, were never absolutely fated to be undertaken at a certain time. They arose naturally out of the circumstances with which they were connected.

To insure a greater continuity a history will be kept of their efforts in a class book. Future childish investigators or seekers for some new activity may consult these records and find there how far their predecessors have gone and where they desire to follow them and where to deviate.

It cannot be assumed that a larger opportunity for feeling themselves free creative causes is needed only for children in the lower grades. It is probable that such an opportunity would be even more advantageous in our high schools. Why is it not possible that as a substitute for one of the four courses per year pupils who desire to do so should offer an effort of some kind either individually or in groups which would have the highest educational value? Let this offered rather than elective work be sketched by the pupil and let the teachers consult with him and advise him as to the probability of its success. Let them also help him in every way to carry out his aim. In his choice nothing less than all the possibilities, whether practical or theoretical, should be open to the pupil. The resources of the town or city, not only of the school, may be called into requisition. The organization and working of a club for a suitable purpose ought to meet the approval of his advisers in the same way as the completion of an essay on a topic of research. Only let the work represent the very top notch of the pupil's idea of being a worthy cause of some worthy effort in the world, as far as he knows it, at the time he starts to work. Let him integrate his material from whatever source he may be able to find it, assuming always that he be not left alone, but helped and stimulated at every turn. The adjustment of his idea of the work to the time in which it is to be accomplished, his estimate of its value and the freedom with which he may carry it out are certainly tests, but are also opportunities which, it is believed, would awaken the largest and purest enthusiasms in thousands of growing minds.

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## XII.—Practical School Organization.

AS Colonel Parker of the Emmons Blaine school so forcibly insists, both practically and in his writings, the business of the teacher is the organization of society. In this effort there are two sides—that concerned with the individual and that concerned with the whole of which he is a part. Child study

insists that the individual shall not be sacrificed to any existing whole, that the child represents the hope and promise of the race and that therefore the main work of progress consists in the liberation of the energies with which he is endowed.

From this it will be seen that there is no action which is not also an effect and that it is very necessary in life to be an effect and, if possible, a good one. There is also a pleasure in being an effect, and the frank recognition of this will in no way interfere with the demand that is here made that in school life and in a nation where slaves and parasites are not looked upon as making the best of citizens education is utterly a failure if it does not give an opportunity fitting to their powers to the children in our schools to feel the pleasure of being real causes in at least many of the events which fill their lives. At present it is too true that the teacher aims rather to carry out her own preconceived purposes, using the children as mere effects by whom her results are to be obtained and in whom her designs or those set over her are to be incoincidentally realized. The only chance the children have to feel that they are real causes is to set up some line of conduct in opposition to the teacher, a proceeding which favors wastefulness and crime.

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