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ST. PAUL
# Daily Globe.

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VOL. XII. ST. PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1890. NO. 192.

# THEY WENT WILD

### Archbishop Ireland Lays Bare the Catholic Idea of Public Schools.

### A Proposition Whereby Parochial Schools Should Receive State Aid.

### Supt. Thayer, of Wisconsin, Upholds the Much Abused Bennett Law.

### He Arraigns the Catholics and Lutherans of the Badger State.

### Agricultural Schools Come in for Attention at the Evening Session.

### To-Day Will Witness the Closing Exercises of the Association.

Yesterday morning's session of the Educational association was fraught with great interest. The paper read by Archbishop Ireland was one touching a burning question, and one which must sooner or later be finally dealt with—the religious training of children in public schools. An audience almost equal to that of the preceding night heard the archbishop's address. Many points in the paper were warmly applauded, but whether the right reverend prelate carried with him in his proposals the majority of the teachers present is very questionable. As was said by an officer of the association: "This question naturally interests educationists, but, frankly, it is one which must be decided by the whole mass of the American people." There is much truth in this, and from general expressions made by prominent St. Paulites yesterday—ministers and laymen, non-Catholics—it is doubtful whether the proposition laid down by Archbishop Ireland will come to aught. Archbishop Ireland has, however, done one good service by his paper: He has defined boldly and clearly the position taken by the Catholics on this momentous problem. It is now for Protestants to decide whether they will combine with the Catholic idea, or whether the government—the state—will be compelled to adhere to a strictly secular education in the public schools. The much-debated Bennett law of Wisconsin naturally came before the teachers, and by the enthusiasm which Supt. Thayer, of Madison, created by his denunciation of the opposition to the law, the large majority of them evidently strongly favor its provisions. The teachers were worked up to such a pitch of excitement that, upon President Canfield calling time on Mr. Thayer, loud cries were raised on every side that he be allowed to continue, and even the stern and unbending Kansan had to bow to their desire. Four department meetings were held in the afternoon and the usual session at night. The latter was devoted to the discussion of agricultural tuition. There was a very small attendance, and that the papers did not suit many present was indicated by the large number who left before the adjournment. Many alumni reunions were held last evening, and on all hands there was every evidence that the teachers were having "a general good time."

To-day is the closing day of the meeting. The feature of the programme is the discussion of the race problem at the evening session, to be opened by Judge Gunby, of the Louisiana supreme bench. President Price, of Livingstone college, who is also president of the Afro-American Alliance league, will also take part in the discussion.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

### Archbishop Ireland's Able Paper, and Supt. Thayer's Warm Response.

The need of a more spacious auditorium in St. Paul for such occasions was again illustrated yesterday morning. Despite the fact that many of the teachers prefer to occupy the first half of each day in "sight-seeing" and visiting, the People's church was too small to accommodate those who sought admission. However, yesterday morning's audience was composed more largely of residents than is usually the case. This is explained by the fact that Archbishop Ireland was on the programme for an address, and his topic is of the greatest interest because of the heated discussions that it had already provoked, and because the eminent divine has been so prominently identified with the controversy. The general topic was "Compulsory Laws and Their Enforcement," and the archbishop's subject was, "The State School and the Parish School—Is Union Between Them Possible?"

In introducing Archbishop Ireland, President Canfield took occasion to state that it gave him inordinate pleasure to introduce to the broadest and freeest platform of America a prelate of the oldest church in the world. The archbishop was greeted with applause, and the paper was listened to with profound attention. A verbatim report will be found on another page.

**On Compulsory Education.**

Prof. Oscar H. Cooper, of Austin, Tex., read a paper also upon "Compulsory Laws and Their Enforcement." He fancied that compulsory education controversies the fundamental idea which is dominating the development of American institutions. He did not believe in too much law, and he pronounced for a minimum of law thoroughly enforced with a maximum of freedom. He acknowledged that the tendencies of the day are the reverse, or in sympathy of the trend of Europe. Compulsory education, he urged, violates the theory that education is an inherent right rather than a duty delegated by society. In conclusion he said:

"Let us all unite in the great work of improving the facilities offered by our public schools; let us strive to raise teaching to the rank of a learned profession; let us bring the public school to the door of every family in the land; but as we build up the public school to the highest standard of possible power, let us not seek to invade the province of more vital institutions. Let us leave to public opinion, the most potent agency in this free republic, to parental affection, to social forces, to industrial necessities, the work of getting the children into the schools. Let us remember that it is the duty of the government to provide the schools, and the privilege of the citizen to avil himself of their blessings. Let us make the schools so good, so bright, so attractive that the children will love them, so that each child will be a missionary in the cause of education, and let us never forget that the spirit of education is the twin sister of the spirit of freedom."

In the discussion that followed Prof. Aaron Gore, of Denver, declared that compulsory laws cannot be enforced because they are repugnant. Hon. James O. Pierce, of Minneapolis, believed that it is a duty of the state to see that her children are educated. He favored compulsory law, but thought it should not apply to the masses but to the individuals. State Superintendent McElroy, of Oregon, explained that compulsory laws had worked admirably in his state.

**Reply to Ireland.**

J. B. Thayer, of Madison, followed. His address provoked almost unbounded enthusiasm, as he was frequently interrupted with burst of prolonged applause. His views combatted the theories of Archbishop Ireland in a measure. He was especially impressed with the theme and the discussion because it is a fact and not a theory that confronts the association. He argued that there were three potent agencies to be dealt with in treating the subject—the family, the church and the state. The earlier education is entrusted, by an imperative law of nature, to the family. By the potency of religious life, the religious training must be left with the church, and by the inherent principles of our system of government, that an education which relates primarily to the rights, duties and needs of sovereign citizens must be entrusted to the state. He did not think it would avail an iota to discuss the subject of compulsory education and its enforcement.

The real and the practical question is the adjustment of our educational agencies. Then, he pursued, the pertinent query is, what education may the state prescribe, and in what manner and by what means shall it enforce such education? It is no answer to this question to merely assert that our schools have been really established and have been maintained without the agency of compulsory laws. Nor can the difficulty be bridged over by merely alleging that compulsory laws are un-American, and would therefore remain a dead letter upon our statute books if passed. It remains a patent fact, continued Mr. Thayer, in a burst of eloquence, that state public schools are not established and maintained by any voluntary charitable or philanthropic efforts. They are established and maintained by the force, by the law and by the enlightenment of the people, and by the strength and influence of public opinion.

He declared that our public schools exist by the force of laws that are as hateful to the enemies of our free school system as are the compulsory laws of Wisconsin and Illinois. It can be no more hateful to a man to compel him to educate his own children than it is to compel him to educate his neighbor's children. And to declare that compulsory laws are un-American is to declare against the laws of our own free school system. Mr. Thayer stated that recent

**Events in Wisconsin**

had taught him that the opposition to the school system is absolutely un-American, and he had a suspicion that the ultra element of the opposition has a purpose that is not in harmony with the principles of the federal government.

"When the German Catholic bishops and the German Catholic priests," he continued in a drastic way, "as well as the German Lutheran clergy of Wisconsin unite in a political organization with the object to secure the unconditional repeal of the educational law of the state having for its purpose the instruction of all the children in the state in the language of this, their adopted country, I maintain and have the inherent right to suspect that there is something at the bottom of the movement that is not exactly American. This ecclesiastical opposition is significant and gives color to the suspicion that the ultramontane Jesuitical element of the Roman Catholics in America, with its ancient energy for allies, deems itself sufficiently strong in the republic to adopt a more aggressive policy, and assert the dangerous and unconstitutional doctrines defined in the sylabus, not covered in words, but openly and defiantly by acts. Unless the question that is now up for discussion is settled in harmony with the principles of this government there will be a conflict between the Jesuitical hierarchy of the Vatican, armed with the sylabus, and the American people. I am not an alarmist. I have no reason to fear the ultimate consequences, I firmly believe that the Catholic citizens will take care of that issue if it ever comes. They may be misled by religious zeal, but they are patriotic. This country and its institutions are as dear to them as to any class of citizens. American Catholics are intelligent. They know the history and civilization of Italy, of Spain, of Austria and of Poland, and they do not covet such. This question concerns civil rights.

**The Civil Supremacy**

of the people is denied and the men who are protesting most vigorously and effectively against the usurpations of the hierarchy are not heretics, are not enemies of the Catholic church, but are American citizens. The state must, I think, insist upon its right and duty to secure to its citizen youth an elementary education and efficient instruction.

"The state is prohibited from imposing duties upon churches and must not interfere with the freedom of religious instruction or worship. The church, on the other hand, must not put itself, nor its parochial school, across the legitimate pathway of the state and obstruct its progress. The secular state cannot impose upon the church the duty of instructing children in what pertains to the rights and needs of citizens. There is no other ground that the state can occupy and maintain an existence that will guarantee religious liberty and political freedom."

Mr. Thayer had consumed the allotted time, and President Canfield felt constrained to enforce the inflexible rule, but the people would not listen to it. They were insistent, and after shouting "Go on; go on!" a moment, Supt Thayer resumed his address amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

This was followed by a brief paper on "The Corelation of Subjects Taught in Elementary Schools," by J. W. Stearns of Madison, and the topic was discussed by F. Louis Soldan, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles McMurry, Winona, Minn.; N. C. Schaeffer, Kutztown, Pa.; I. M. Wellington, Muskegon, Mich.

## THE SLATE WENT THROUGH,

### Though a Protest Was Made Against Deposing Treasurer Hewitt.

The general assembly held a brief business session in the People's church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. Butrick, of the First Baptist church. The committee on nominations then submitted a report recommending the following officers of the association for the ensuing year:

President—W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Tenn.

Vice Presidents—James H. Canfield, Lawrence, Kan.; W. H. H. Beadle, Madison, S. D.; Mrs. D. L. Williams, Delaware, O.; J. H. Baker, Denver, Col.; T. A. Lutrall, Mariana, Ark.; John T. Buchanan, Kansas City, Mo.; H. S. Jones, Erie, Pa.; Mary E. Nicholson, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. R. Preston, Jackson, Miss.; E. B. McElroy, Salem, Or.; M. C. Fernald, Orono, Me.; Solomon Palmer, Montgomery, Ala.

Secretary—E. H. Cooke, New Brunswick, N. J.

Treasurer—J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.

Directors—J. H. Phillips, Birmingham, Ala.; W. E. Thompson, Little Rock, Ark.; Ira G. Hoitt, Sacramento, Cal.; Fred Dick, Denver, Col.; F. L. Kern, Lake City, Fla.; E. B. Smith, La Grange, Ga.; W. H. Hatch, Moline, Ill.; W. A. Bell, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. M. Beardshear, Des Moines, Iowa; H. G. Larimer, Topeka, Kan.; A. C. Goodwin; Owensboro, Ky.; George J. Ramsey, Clinton, Iowa; A. M. Thomas, Houlton, Me.; William E. Sheldon, Boston, Mass.; C. N. Kendall, East Saginaw, Mich.; T. J. Woofter, West Point, Miss.; J. E. Wolfe, Moberly, Mo.; J. R. Russell, Butte, Mont.; C. C. Rounds, Plymouth, N. H.; A. S. Downing, Newark, N. J.; Allen Allensworth, F. Bayard, N. Mex.; C. B. Clemmer, Grand Forks, N. D.; Edwin B. Cox, Xenia, Ohio; Frank Rigler, Oregon City, Ore.; N. C. Schaeffer, Kutztown, Penn.; H. E. Kratz, Vermillion, S. D.; Frank Goodman, Nashville, Tenn., W. S. Sutton, Houston, Tex.; F. B. Gault, Tacoma, Wash., W. H. Anderson, Wheeling, W. Va.; George S. Albee, Oshkosh, Wis.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report W. R. Garrett arose from the floor to interpose a solemn protest against deposing E. C. Hewitt as treasurer by the election of Mr. Greenwood. He elaborated his point by exclaiming with fervor that Mr. Hewitt had been actively identified with the association since 1862, and that much of its progress and success was owing to Mr. Hewitt's zealous and untiring efforts. The list of officers as reported was elected, however, the secretary depositing the ballot of the association.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that it is the sense of the association that a committee should report an annual summary account of pedagogical progress each year, the report to be made at some time during the year.

## A GRANGER STANDPOINT.

### Agricultural Schools Touched Upon by Various Professors.

The attendance of teachers last evening at the People's church was in marked contrast to that the night previous. Wednesday evening there was not even standing room before the proceedings were timed to begin. Last evening the building was merely three parts full. There was really nothing in the programme which was likely to attract the teachers, who, after the morning session, the department meetings of the afternoon, were inclined to take a rest and a little recreation.

A paper was read by State Superintendent Kiehle, of Minnesota, the subject of which was "The Place and Function of the Agricultural College." Prof. Kiehle stated that the success of the Minnesota Agricultural college had been thoroughly established. The problem had been to provide a practical agricultural education for the intelligent and progressive farmer citizen. Recently agriculture had made its demands upon education, and the order of the solution had been the historic one, from the university plane down, from the center on the literary curriculum out toward the industrial. The first schools of agriculture were colleges, and the first government grants for agriculture were for colleges. This stage provided education in agricultural lines, but for the few who by reason of their special training were promoted to the select class of agricultural leaders. This was so far both natural and useful. For reasons apparent, the intelligence of other industries was most inclined to appropriate the opportunities afforded by the agricultural college. Hence the feeling of distrust and jealousy on the part of farmers that the farming class was not reached by agricultural education. The conditions to be observed in an agricultural school were:

The school must be conducted in close relations with agricultural life. A long removal from the farm, even for an agricultural course, may divert from the farm, even though it fits for something equally good.

It must be economical as to the time required, and within the means of those for whom it is intended.

It must include in its curriculum the subjects necessary for the practical farmer as a business citizen and in dealing with the affairs of his farm.

And this must be after a method objective, subordinating text book study and recitation to the study of the things themselves.

It must be helpful to those who, with talent and ambition, aspire to higher select and professional lines in the university course.

The term should continue six months—from October 15 to April 15. This, from the economic standpoint, allows boys to labor on their farms during the busy season. From the educational, they continue the cultivation of their taste for farm life by returning to it after short intervals.

The gain in the term chosen is in that the time is the least valuable for labor, and most valuable for study. As will be shown, the only part of farm industry that cannot be studied objectively is what pertains immediately to sowing and reaping. But when it is noted that boys bring with them the common experiences of plowing, sowing and reaping, and that the theory of these can be profitably discussed by those who have had experience, and that even then whatever pertains to the analysis of soils and grains and to fertilizers may be studied objectively in the winter quite as well as in the summer.

In the curriculum of a two years' course should be:

1. Arithmetic and bookkeeping applied to farm accounts and business transactions.
2. Lectures on legal obligations, and methods and forms applied to the farmer.
3. Carpentry and forge work in the use of common tools.
4. Elements of physics and chemistry, with laboratory practice.
5. Elements of animal physiology and veterinary, studied especially from charts, models and animals.
6. Study of stock, its breeding, feeding and care.
7. Dairying, the analysis of milk, and the manufacture of butter.
8. Cropping and fertilizing.

Under this plan, the farmer's son gets his education at this school at an expense of not to exceed $75 for the year of six months, including charges for fuel, washing, etc.

In this department of secondary education, progress has been made in the adaptation of education to the demands of agriculture. The solution of the problem will be complete when, in the common schools of the country the methods of instruction, the material of study and observation shall be adapted to agricultural life, cultivating the taste and conveying information in the different lines of natural science and botany.

President Lewis McLouth, of Brookings, S. D., read a second pader on the same subject. He urged a general disciplinary course made up of those studies that bear most directly upon agriculture and the allied industries. Technical and professional studies and occupations should include:

History and agriculture.
General agricultural economy.
Stock breeding.
Feeding, care and management of domestic animals.
Veterinary science and art.
Dairying.
Agricultural chemistry.
Horticulture.
Forestry.
Landscape gardening.
Shop practice in wood and iron.

Shop work in wood and metals, mechanical drawing, blue printing, etc., were suggested for the benefit of young men who had aptness and tendencies toward the machanical industries. A course for young women was proposed, the technical studies of which should be in the direction of the home-making arts and accomplishments, household economy and sanitation, care of the sick, cooking and sewing, floriculture, rural architecture, landscape gardening, etc.

President M. C. Fernald, of Orono Agricultural college, Me., said the institution that was training students for scientific investigation and the principles of agriculture was fulfilling the functions for which agricultural colleges were established.

James L. Hughes, of Toronto, Ont., delivered an address on the training of the educative powers. He said education that did not produce power was valueless. We ought to have a revolution in our introductory methods. The kindergarten was undoubtedly a step in the right direction. Teachers ought to be very careful not to interfere with the first developed activity of the child. Every subject would best be taught by giving the pupil executive work in connection with it. Physical training was vitally connected with the inculcation of executive power. He would rather have boys take drills than go to the dancing school. Dancing gave a levity to character, not that firmness and majesty which was produced by the drill. Character was formed by training men to decide definitely and accurately, and to put their decisions promptly into execution.

The session adjourned at 10:20.

**Caustic Canfield.**

"Why is it you are so illiberal that you will not permit a colored man to speak to-morrow night in connection with the race problem?"

This question was anonymously addressed to President Canfield, who, at last night's session, replied in these words:

"There is a somewhat familiar sound about that word 'illiberal.' I only desire to say, when Dr. Price, the president of Livingston college and the honored president of the Afro-American League alliance, displays his magnificent form before 3,000 people and delivers his address to-morrow night, you will see what a splendid mortal can be carved in ebony."

The announcement was loudly applauded.

## RECALLING OLD TIMES.

### Seven Alumni Associations Rejoice in Reminiscences.

Last evening was a night for alumni gatherings. The largest attendance was that of the Ohio Wesleyan university at the Metropolitan. Among the sixty were Prof. J. W. Bashford, president of the college; Prof. W. F. Whitlock, Latin and literature; Prof. William G. Williams, Greek and languages; Prof. W. F. King, now president of Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Io.; Prof. C. B. Austin, adjunct professor of mathematics and dean of the seminary. After an hour spent in greetings and renewing acquaintances, refreshments were partaken. J. H. Davidson made the opening address, in which he said a great many alumni live in the Twin Cities, and he introduced H. P. Hall as toastmaster. After a few felicitous remarks, Mr. Hall introduced President Bashford, Prof. Williams, H. Benton, of Minneapolis; Prof. Whitlock, President King and Dr. Riggs, of St. Paul, who made happy remarks. Mr. Hall introduced Prof. Williams, who is the oldest member of the faculty, as the father of syntax, "and were it not for the one fact that it reads backwards, I should say he invented Greek," he added. Mr. Williams, who is a brother of J. Fletcher Williams, of this city, who is also an alumnus, is now in his forty-sixth year of active service, and he said he had rocked the cradle of what had now become a giant institution. He had seen the grandchildren of graduates go out with honor, and he expected to see great grandchildren graduate. The entire gathering expressed their pride for their alma mater.

The Williams' College alumni had a delightful little reunion at the residence of Nathan Ford, 527 Dayton avenue. There are a large number of graduates from this institution among the professional men of the Northwest.

The Amherst college reunion was held at the residence of E. W. Peet, 271 Summit avenue. Mr. Peet is an enthusiast in college matters as well as the ethic of education and the professions, and he entertained his old classmates and fellow alumni in a most hospitable way.

Dartmouth reunion was held at the chamber of commerce, and the Wooster, O., university graduates renewed acquaintances and recounted little innocent freshmen, sophmore and senior antics at the residence of Prof. J. A. Wallace, on Summit avenue, near Snelling avenue.

The Oberlin graduates had a gathering with Capt. Judson N. Cross, of Portland avenue, Minneapolis.

This evening the Otterbein, O., graduates will have a reunion in Room 9, Hotel Portland.

Thirteen members of the Cornell Alumni association of Minnesota sat down to the annual banquet at the Hotel Ryan at 9:30 last evening. After disposing of the viands set before them by Mr. Mehl's chef de cuisine, a couple of hours were pleasantly spent in telling college tales and singing college songs. Those present were Prof. W. E. Knapp, '75, of Denver; Prof. F. T. Wilson, '82, Stillwater; C. E. Carpenter, '88, E. H. Crooker, '83; E. W. Huffcutt, '84, John G. Moore, '73, of Minneapolis; and W. R. Abbott, '79, F. M. Catlin, '82, Morris R. Conable, '76, G. F. Gifford, '80, James A. Haight, '79, W. E. Lucas, '77, and H. W. Slack, '77, of St. Paul. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Prof. John G. Moore, Minneapolis, president; Prof. H. W. Slack, St. Paul, vice president; E. B. Barnes, Minneapolis, secretary; C. E. Carpenter, Minneapolis, treasurer, and W. E. Lucas, St. Paul, F. T. Wilson, Stillwater, and E. H. Crooker, Minneapolis, directors. Prof. Moore acted as toastmaster, and made a happy hit by getting those who responded to give college reminiscenses rather than follow the lines of the toasts. Prof. Knapp, who is here with the Colorado contingent of the National Educational association, invited his fellow collegians to visit the Colorado exhibit at the city hall to-day or to-morrow.

## OUR COLORED BRETHREN

### Entertain Visitors to the City in Right Royal Style.

The reception given last night at Turner hall by a committee of St. Paul citizens to visiting teachers was a most enjoyable affair. The colored people predominated. It was probably the most elegant affair given in this city in which the colored people participated. A reception was held in the parlor until 10 o'clock; after that the following musical and literary programme was presented.

Welcome address. Rev. L. C, Sheafe. St. Paul
Response....Prof. J. C. Price, Salsbury, N. C
Address......Rev. J. M. Henderson, St. Paul
Address—
Chaplain A. Allensworth, Ft. Bayard, N. M.
Solo (German). ..Prof. C. F. Adams, Chicago
Reading....Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce
Address...Bishop J. M. Brown, Washington
Address..........Miss Ida B. Wells, Memphis
Reading. Charles Winter Wood, Beloit, Wis.
Closing remarks......F. L. McGhee, St. Paul

Dancing followed the continued programme until a late hour. The officers under whose management the entertainment was given are T. H. Lyles, president; Allen French, vice president; J. Q. Adams, secretary; George Duckett, treasurer. The committe was composed of—

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. McGhee, Mr. and Mrs. Allen French, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hickman Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hazel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mhomas, Mr. and

Continued on Fourth Page.

# AT THE ROUTINE.

### The Departmental Education Work Pushed Hard in Departments.

### Four of the Seven Sections Consider Their Special Subjects.

### The Elementary Department Takes a Very Wide-Spread Scope.

### First Singular Meeting of the Section for the Kindergarten.

### Art and Normal Departments Elect New Officers and End Work.

### All Seven of the Sections to Complete Their Business To-Day.

Although the elementary department met in joint session with the industrial branch on Wednesday, the regular meeting was not held until yesterday afternoon in market hall. When the assemblage was called to order at 3 o'clock by Miss Bettie A. Dutton, of Cleveland, O., the president of the department, a large audience had gathered and all through the programme displayed the keenest interest in the addresses.

The opening prayer was made by Dr. W. E. Richardson, and Mrs. Zahonyi and Miss Faber rendered a duet in fine style, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. John Martin.

The first address of the afternoon was made by Prof. Alexander Winchell, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who read an interesting and detailed paper on the value of geological science as an early adjunct of educational exercise. The speaker claimed there was a great misconception of this subject among so many who had never become acquainted with its methods, and said:

The diversity of the subject matter of geology, the peculiar sources of enthusiasm in the pursuit of the science, the spontaneous development of new thoughts, and the discovery of new things are all strong arguments for the right of students, who do not enter college, to have some knowledge of its truth. It is to be hoped that American educators will make themselves acquainted with these reasons for the pursuit of the nature of the science. The current conception of the study is erroneous for geology is by no means a profession. Some think its chief function is utility and therefore only suited to persons who desire to enter a professional career, but nothing could be further from the truth. As an independent study it has less cultive value than geography but superadded to it and geology becomes of the highest importance. The possibility of speculation, the chance of opening territory and the process of deductive reasoning possess abundant disciplivnry value, and the impression that the study is only fitted for advanced work is of the falsest kind, the truth of geology and the facts and principles, if not too inaccessible, should command attention in the earliest stages of education, and since they are not difficult to attain the study should receive a more prominent place in the curriculum of the common schools, and especially in the elementary grades, for children are led to observe the power of truth, the memory is stimulated and most of all the percipient powers, which nature has made the characteristic of childhood, become developed to a sounder and maturer growth.

Prof. J. Guttenberg, of Pennsylvania, gave an instructive talk on the practical benefits of scientific work in the primary and grammar grades, saying: "An ideal plan of training, in the lower grades of educational work, would be such an one as includes a study of man, as he is, and the phenomena of nature and natural laws in their inclinations and connections to each other. Such a plan does not yet exist, but the possibilities of an improved science lesson may be suggested, combining observation, practice and scientifically useful conclusions and the question of a great devotion to science in the common schools is one demanding a speedy solution. Instruction in natural science should not only commence in the lower grades, but continue throughout the entire curriculum; the rudiments of hygiene, the fundamental principles of philosophy and elementary chemistry need to be kept up in the grammar grades, with a firm basis established in these studies with the earliest work of the pupil.

The secretary announced that a reunion of Indiana teachers would take place at the court house during the evening, and read a letter from President Canfield regretting his inability to attend the meetings of the department owing to the press of his official duties. The chair appointed the following as the committee on nominations: C. C. Rounds, New Hampshire; Louis Soldan, Missouri, and Miss Abbie Low, Pennsylvania.

**Prison Schools.**

Miss Taber rendered a vocal solo that was loudly applauded by the audience, and then Julia S. Tutwiler, of Alabama, was introduced. The speaker has a very pleasant voice, and gave a highly interesting and graphic description of the work being done in the prison schools in the mining camps of the South. After picturing the odious system of punishing prisoners common in Alabama before the war, and showing the necessity for such a procedure in those days, she said: The early years of this decade saw a great change in this system of prisons, and within a few years the old hardships have been done away with entirely, some prison schools being established which have more than anything else ameliorated the fearful ignorance and misery among the unfortunate convicts of those places. Since then this work has been carried on by the state W. C. T. U., and the results have fully justified the move. One of the most distressing features of these prisons among the mining camps is the extreme youth of many of the convicts, but to remedy this a boy's reformatory has been instituted, and good work is being done. The majority are ignorant beyond conception in their natures, hardened and embittered by a degrading life, but there is great cause for congratulation in the wonderful improvement, which has already been made.

The final meeting of the department will be held this afternoon, when the committee on nominations will make its report and the officers for the ensuing year be elected.

## INDUSTRIAL WORK.

### An Important Section Gets Down to Interesting Business.

The first distinctive session of the department of industrial education and manual training was held yesterday afternoon in the Central Park M. E. church, with President Andrew J. Rickoff in the chair. The president, in opening, read a brief paper upon the general work of manual training. In order to be successful the teacher and the pupil must have a thorough understanding of what really constitutes manual training. Although he was sure that manual training had come to stay, but it was certain of permancy in the public school system, he was not so sure what methods will be followed for the general culture of the pupils. No one can predict what the manual training school will be within the life of the oldest now engaged in the work. He argued that training the hands are material aids to mind training. Besides, manual training is useful to the pursuit of mathematics, physics, geography and history even, because they can be illustrated by instruments made by the pupils. Manual training of course ranks as of minor importance and is subordinate to the other studies, yet Prof. Rickoff held that all teachers should know a great deal of it. The only objection raised, even by opponents, is that the advocates of manual training make too much of it.

Prof. C. M. Woodward, of Missouri, chairman of the committee adpointed to report on nomenclature and classification of manual training work, submit a report. It showed that the members of the committee held very conflicting views.

They neither agreed upon nomenclature nor upon methods or uses of tools, machinery or materials. They did agree, however, that machinery should not be handled by boys below the high school grade. Manual training should be only introduced in its simpler forms in the two highest grades in the grammar schools was the judgment of a majority of the committee, but not in the more youthful grades. The report did not favor children attempting woodwork until old enough to understand the uses and methods. The majority favored confining manual training in the grammar schools to carpentry, joining and carving, although some maintained that carving should not be taught until the high school is reached.

Prof. Thompson, of Cleveland, thought the views as formulated in the report indicated an objective rather than a subjective tendency. He argued that a large majority of boys leave school before the high school is reached, and if manual training is to be taught at all it should be taught where it can do the most good by reaching the most people. The training schools are maintained at public expense, and the greater number should therefore be given the benefit. He believed the youngest pupils should be taught some sort of hand work. Mr. Davis, of Sioux Falls, was of the same opinion. He thought the youngest pupils would be benefited by hard work.

A lady who had been a teacher in Sljord in Finland, and who is now a teacher in Boston, explained that Sljord stimulates an interest in the youngest children. They learn wood work in simple forms quicker than they learn to read, and they always are delighted to go into the Sljord department. The general effect is to keep the children in school.

The committee reported adversely to introducing tools other than scissors and knives in the school room, favoring a separate room for all other normal training.

## ART IN THE SCHOOLS

### Entertainingly Discussed by Its Many Lady Advocates.

The first business which came before the department of art education at the high school building yesterday was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The report of the nominating committee was unanimously adopted, and the following were declared elected: President. Mrs. Hannah Johnson Carter, of New York; vice president, Miss Lillian Jacoby, of Rockford, Ill.; secretary, Frank H. Collins, of Denver. Col.

Mrs. Hannah Johnson Carter, of the normal school of New York city, read a well prepared paper on "Normal School Work in Drawing." After speaking ot the disadvantages under which the normal schools labor in art work, Mrs. Carter laid down the three following rules for art instruction: First, study of form should precede the drawing; second, suitable models should be used; third, clay modeling being an important factor, a good course should be given in that branch. "It is a modern error," she said, "to suppose that industrial art and fine art are absolutely distinct." The speaker considered that the highest aim of art education is the development of the child, and teachers must not be content with developing simply the imitative power. She then went on to speak of some things it is well not to do. "Too great stress," she said, "is sometimes laid upon the theory and symbolism of color. Combinations of colors should not be made at random. Realism may be of value to scientific study, but it is not art." The paper closed by emphasizing the importance of good art instructors in normal schools.

John Goodwin, of Michigan, who was down on the programme for a paper, and W. N. Null, of Oregon, who was to have led the discussion, were both absent, and the remainder of the time was taken up with the general discussion. This was participated in by Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks, of Boston; Frank H. Collins, of Denver; Mrs. Blaker, of Indianapolis; Miss Ada M. Laughlin, of St. Paul; J. H. Brown, of Indianapolis, president of the department, and others. The discussion for the most part, however, took the form of questions put to Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Hicks regarding their methods of instruction and the replies of the ladies questioned. Mrs. Hicks was against realism in art, and urged the teaching of idealism as early as possible, even at the very beginning.

This morning at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting of those interested in the Prang system of art instruction at the high school building, in the room just over the St. Paul exhibit.

**Normal School Work.**

At the session hall yesterday afternoon of the department of normal schools, the most important business was the election of officers which resulted in the adoption of the nominations made by the nominating committee making Dr. B. A. Hinsdale of Michigan, president; G. L. Osborne, of Missouri, vice president, and Miss Isabella Lawrence, of Minnesota, secretary. W. T. Harris, of Washington, D. C., read an extremely interesting and instructive paper on the difference between normal and high school methods, after which a discussion occurred lasting half an hour on common school branches from a professional point of view. A. R. Taylor, of Kansas, read a paper on recitation estimates which was listened to intently, and afterwards discussed with a good deal of vigor for thirty minutes. The rest of the afternoon was taken up with the appointment of committees, and the meeting adjourned at 4:30.

# CITIZENS ON GUARD.

### Striking Laborers at West Superior Are Forced to Keep Quiet.

### Attempts to Throttle Obnoxious Contractors Nipped in The Bud.

### Farmer Loucks Nominated for Governor in South Dakota.

### First Regiment Militiamen Devote Their Time to Making Bullseyes.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 10.—The striking laborers rested on their oars to-day, and comparative quiet prevailed. The citizen deputy sheriffs were out in force, all heavily armed. The headquarters in the city hall resembled an arsenal, guns being stacked everywhere. Armed men patrolled the streets all day, prepared for instant action. Early in the morning the strikers, about 200 in number, congregated near the city hall and were ordered by the citizens to disperse. They refused to do so, and were then charged upon and dispersed. Then they remained quiet during the forenoon. The guards, however, held their position at the point of the early morning unpleasantness till noon. Shortly after 2 o'clock the strikers congregated on the corner of Third street and Ogden avenue, and refused to move when ordered so to do. The deputy sheriffs charged on the crowd, bayonets fixed, and by considerable punching got the men on the run. The strikers wanted to hold a conference in the city hall, but Mayor Pattison refused to allow them the use of the building. At the steel barge works a young swede attempted to incite the men to riot, but was run out of the yards by guards at the point of the bayonet. Several arrests were made. All those taken into custody being men who had interfered with those at work. The action of the mayor in closing every saloon in the city undoubtedly did much to prevent trouble, as the strikers are in a mood when a little whisky would make them wild. Contractor Anderson, who shot Andreas Severson yesterday, was at the barge works all morning closely guarded by citizen soldiery. An attempt was made by a mob of strikers to get at him, but when they faced the rifles in the hands of determined men their hearts failed them.

## LOUCKS IS THEIR LEADER.

### South Dakota Farmers Nominate a State Ticket.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D. July 10.—The South Dakota independent convention adjourned this afternoon. The ticket nominated meets with the general approval of the independents now here, though some men, very prominent in the movement, express regret that Loucks was named for governor. They claim that the ticket would have been materially strengthened with Van Osdel at its head. Some of the counties that expected to receive recognition but failed, are consequently disatisfied. A surprise was apparent when Joe Bailey Jr., of Sioux Falls, was declared by a Minnehaha delegate who placed him in nomination for treasurer to be standing squarely upon the independent platform and would, if nominated, work in the interests of the alliance ticket. Bailey has been regarded favorably for the same position by the Republicans, and many warm friends of his were in the convention when his name was presented. The fact that Wardall failed to receive an endorsement for senator, practically shuts him out as an aspirant for Moody's seat in the senate. Had Van Osdell been nominated for governor Loucks would have been indorsed for United States senator, but Loucks declared from the platform that under no circumstances would he accept such a position. It is evident that his great friendship for Wardall prompted this action. It is extremely doubtful if the Democrats will succeed in making favorable combinations, as the candidates generally were nominated with the distinct understanding that the independent ticket should be independent in all that the term implies. Republicans thoroughly posted in their party affairs declare that they have no desire to make combinations. The fact that Loucks received only 127 votes for governor against 115 cast for VanOsdell, indicates that he has not the full support of the party, although his nomination was subsequently made unanimous. This is the ticket as nominated: For congressmen, Fred C. Zipp, of Deadwood, and F. A. Leavitt, of Worthington; governor, H. L. Loucks, of Clear Lake; lieutenant governor, A. L. Van-Osdel, of Yankton; secretary of state, H. M. Hanson, of Howard; treasurer, Frank B. Roberts, of Milbank; attorney general, S. W. Casard, of Gettysburg; superintendent of public instruction, E. A. Dye, of Redfield; commissioner of public lands, F. F. Meyer, of Cornell; commissioner of labor, W. L. Johnson, of Aberdeen.

## AT CAMP LAKE VIEW.

### The Troops of the First Regiment Enjoying Cool Breezes.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE VIEW, July 10.—The weather at Camp Lake View to-day was very favorable, cool breezes taking the place of the intense heat. Battalion and skirmish drills were executed in excellent style this morning. Blank cartridges were used in the skirmish drill. Adjt. Gen. Mullen arrived at 11:45 and made a call at the headquarters of the mounted battalion. The officers of the battalion thought it would be a good time to christen their camping place, so it was decided to name it Camp Mullen, in honor of the adjutant. Mounted drill this morning also passed off very satisfactorily. The number of men in camp at present is 368, being an increase of 79 over that of yesterday. Gen. Bunker and Lieut. Rice were visitors at camp this evening. The former named gentleman tendered a review of the regiment before dress parade. Both the review and parade went of in fine shape. A game of base ball was indulged in after dinner between nines from companies K and E. The score stood 15 to 7 in favor of the Company E boys. A grand ball will be given at the Academy of Music by the first regiment band under the direction of the leader, August Tilleman. The special feature will be the concert, which is to be given before the fall. Detail for to-night: Officer of the day, Capt. Price; senior officer of the guard, Lieut. Mott; junior officer of the guard, Lieut. Waters. Detail for to-morrow: Officer of the day, Capt. Betcher; senior officer of the guard, Lieut. Knowlton; junior officer of the guard, Lieut. Fournie. A good deal of work is being done at the range by the companies. Most of the shooting is in the recruits' class. The batteries will begin work at the range to-morrow, as the targets were not in condition before.

Shooting went on vigorously at the ranges. Among the best shoots made were the following:

| 100 Yds | 100 Yds | 200 Yds |
|---|---|---|
| Co. K— | Co. D— | Staff— |
| Walsh ......17 | Kahlert ....18 | Chantler...21 |
| Seymour....22 | Davis .......20 | Chantler. .20 |
| Edwards....17 | Merrill.......22 | George.... 17 |
| Gribble......19 | Hermantrot.18 | Schroeder..19 |
| Quinn.......17 | Roedler.....23 | Co. D— |
| Weir....... 19 | Schmitz ....18 | Kahlert....18 |
| Co. F— | Schorley ....17 | Birch ..... 21 |
| Engerud ...22 | Birch.......20 | Peyer ......19 |
| Gunerius....17 | O'Leary.....20 | Hardy .....17 |
| Hotaling....17 | Hardy .... 20 | Roedler ....19 |
| Hughes.....20 | Peyer .......17 | O'Leary.....19 |
| Kalling.....22 | Co.K—200 yds | Co. G— |
| Loftaas.....18 | Lyman......17 | Friedrick...19 |
| Moe.... ...22 | Abraham...19 | Hubbell ....21 |
| Pickett, L..17 | Capron.....18 | Nordley ....20 |
| Pickett, H..17 | Richardson.18 | Kleist .....17 |
| Peterson ...23 | Doe. ......21 | Magnuson...21 |
| Rehustrom.29 | Corell ......20 | Bundly .....20 |
| Wessberg...19 | Eleatt .....22 | Winterwold 18 |
| Co. E.— | Rhodes .....18 | Burnson.....17 |
| Fontaine ..21 | Co. F— | Loye .......17 |
| Co. I.— | Engerud ...18 | Co. I—300 yds |
| Steele . ....20 | Kalling.....17 | Lyman ....17 |
| Staff— | Wylie .......20 | Abraham ..17 |
| George......19 | Barnacle....18 | Co. F— |
| Giddings....19 | F.anley .....17 | Peterson...21 |
| Weide ......19 | Co. I— | Co. K, 500 yds |
| Smith.......22 | Davies .. ..18 | Masterm'n.17 |
| Co. D— | Davies .....21 | Co. F— |
| Schroeder..18 | Knowlton.. 17 | Co. I— |
| Soare . ...21 | Briggs......19 | Briggs .....18 |
| Blodgett....17 | Briggs .....18 | Staff— |
| Tafft ...... 18 | George .....17 | Chantler..19 |
| Porter......20 | Loft........ 16 | Co. G— |
| Lenihan....20 | Moe........ 17 | Nordley....19 |
| Corriston. .19 | | |

## MINNESOTA'S CHAUTAUQUA.

### Yesterday's Proceedings in the Shades of Maplewood Park.

Special to the Globe.

WASECA, July 10.—The people at Maplewood park are getting down to business. Work in every department has begun. More people than ever before are on the grounds, and hundreds are still to arrive. The weather is all that could be desired and the park, with its beautiful verdure, its radiant sunsets, its shimmering lake is a veritable paradise. The morning devotional hour was conducted by Rev. J. S. Cory of Mankato. The attendance was large, and those present felt that the day was well begun. A school of penmanship was organized by Prof. W. S. Beeman, of Beeman's business college. A company of assembly cadets was organized, composed of the boys on the grounds. This company will drill daily, and in time will be equipped with military rifles and uniformed. The young ladies organized a broom brigade. Enough were present to form two companies. With the broom as their weapon, they will be drilled in the school of the squad company, and in the manual of arms. An entertainment will be given during the closing week. At present there are only two lectures a day, a wise arrangement on the part of the management as it allows ample time for recreation. Saturday and Sunday will be Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's days, and every road running into the city will run excursions at one fare for the round trip.

The afternoon lecture was by a returned missionary from India, on "Sights and Scenes in India." He spoke very pleasantly of his own experience and illustrated his subject with weapons, idols, household utensils, etc. Rev. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta, Ga., delivered the lecture. He is filling the pulpit of the People's church, St. Paul, during the absence of Rev. S. Smith, the pastor. His subject was "The New Republic." He out lived the factors of the natives growth, and discussed the negro problem, saying that only when by reason of unpracticablity slave labor was banished from the North, and the North developed conscience on slavery; that the negro could not be elevated by calling him sweet names, petting him, or making federal election laws; but by teaching him that he has an object in life—the elevating of his race in Africa. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to Lincoln, and closed by declaring that the perpetuation of the new republic depended on developing men. He was repeatedly applauded.

## MARRATTA FOR GOVERNOR.

### Cass County Democrats Favor the Ex-Marshal.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., July 10.—Twenty-two delegates were in attendance at the county Democratic convention to-day to elect delegates to the state convention. J. W. Von Neida was made chairman, and P. Odergaard secretary. The resolution committee reported a platform which seemed to meet with approval and it was unanimously indorsed. The following delegates were elected: Martin Ryan, E. E. Cole, J. W. Von Neida, Taylor Crum, P. McKenna, J.D. Benton, W. H. H. Mattson, all of Fargo; William Strehlow, Casselton; Edward Melicke, Everest; Hans Larson Harwood; Mart Kinyon, Kinyon; A. Sanders, Barnes; John Qualley, Davenport; H. R. Hartman, Page; William Wagner. The question of the legality of the call for the state convention for August 6 instead of July 16 as published was discussed, and a committee appointed to determine and notify the secretary. The delegates were instructed that a two-thirds vote would rule the delegation as a unit, and that Capt. Dan Maratta was the unanimous choice for governor.

## RAIN TEMPERS THE HEAT.

### A Heavy Downpour on the Two Dakotas.

Specials to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 10.—A heavy shower is reported as general in the James river valley. At points north of Redfield a heavy rain fell late this afternoon, cooling the air and repairing much of the damage done from hot winds earlier in the day. The weather is cool to-night, with prospect of more rain.

FARGO, N. D., July 10.—A heavy rainstorm set in about 6 this evening, and bids fair to continue all night. Stores and dwellings on which roofs had not been placed since the tornado will suffer considerable damage.

**Rust in Wheat.**

Special to the Globe.

MARSHALL, Minn., July 10.—There is some complaint here of rust injuring late sown wheat, which grows worse as we go west from here. In parts of Lincoln county and the western sections of Lyon county there are many pieces that will not yield half a crop. The early sown wheat never looked better than now, and all other crops are booming.

**Run Over and Killed.**

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., July 10.—Edward Boen, the fourteen-year-old son of Register of Deeds H. E. Boen, was driving into town with a load of hay when he slipped from the load and the wagon wheel went over his head. His neck was broken, and he died instantly.