The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York.......................19 Spruce St.
Chicago.. Room 609, No. 87 Washington St.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair; continued cold Thursday and Friday; fresh northerly winds.
Wisconsin—Fair; continued cold Thursday and Friday; fresh westerly winds.
Iowa—Fair; continued cold Thursday and Friday; fresh westerly winds.
North Dakota—Fair; continued cold Thursday and Friday; northerly winds.
South Dakota—Fair; continued cold Thursday and Friday; northerly winds.
Montana—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; west to north winds.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. ——Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	18
Lowest temperature	4
Average temperature	11
Daily range	14
Barometer	30.18
Humidity	59
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	14

7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, clear.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	.—10	—6	Chicago	18	22
Bismarck	.—2	8	Cincinnati	24	26
Calgary	8	14	Cleveland	18	20
Duluth	10	16	Denver	28	32
Edmonton	.—4	14	Galveston	64	68
Havre	12	20	Jacksonville	.60	64
Helena	12	24	Montgomery	.54	60
Huron	2	14	New Orleans	.66	72
Minnedosa	zero	4	New York	28	32
Pr. Albert	.—8	—6	Omaha	16	20
Qu'Appelle	.—14	—10	Philadelphia	.26	30
S. Current	4	10	Pittsburg	20	26
Williston	...—6	6	Puebla	28	28
Winnipeg	.zero	8	San Francisco	48	48
Boston	28	32	St. Louis	24	24

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).
—Below zero.

THE GRINDELAND LAW IN OPERATION.

Special laws directed against particular abuses are more often than not a failure, and quite frequently work hardship upon the innocent while permitting the guilty, for whose benefit they were enacted, to avoid their restrictions and laugh at their penalties.

For example, take what is known as the Grindeland law, under the provisions of which all produce commission men are compelled to take out licenses and give bonds for their honesty in dealing with consignors. It is not contended that the majority of the commission men are dishonest or that there is a larger percentage of dishonest men following that occupation than in other lines of trade. But there were a few who received consignments for sale on commission and never accounted for the proceeds of the sale to the consignors, and such individuals brought the business into disrepute; hence the law for the restraint of the commission men was passed.

The operation of this law is being watched by Mr. F. N. Stacy, of Minneapolis, as the state agent therefor, and his experience up to this time shows that the honest commission men have complied with its requirements, as was to be expected, for it was not against such persons that the law was aimed. But the few dishonest persons have simply rechristened their business, added a few minor variations, and continue to swindle the farmers as heretofore, while they remain safely outside the scope and operation of the Grindeland law.

For instance, the aforesaid dishonest individuals no longer style themselves commission men, but are now produce dealers. They no longer pretend to sell on commission, but they state that they are now prepared to pay cash, to buy outright for themselves, such produce or goods as may be shipped to them, and by offering a few cents in advance of the market price they succeed in inducing some confiding farmers to ship to them, just as was done to the bogus commission man before the law was passed. And, as in the case of consignments to dishonest commission men, so it is now with these pretended cash purchases made by the same dishonest individuals. The consignor never gets a penny of money for his goods, and never is able to secure an accounting. When an accumulation of such transactions makes the neighborhood too warm for the bogus dealer, he moves to other pastures and again plies his nefarious trade.

There are many strictly reliable firms in the Twin Cities that pay cash for produce, just as there were and are strictly reliable commission men, and it would just be as wise and as effective for the next legislature to pass a law regulating cash purchasers of produce as it was for the last legislature to attempt the prevention of dishonesty among commission men by the Grindeland law.

Such legislation is simply a restraint upon trade; it imposes onerous burdens and restrictions upon the honest, law-abiding dealer or merchant whose operations do not require special supervision or restraint, for they are fair and above board, and as to reaching the rogue and suppressing him such laws are useless and ineffective.

Roguery crushed to earth by special enactment will rise again in another place as vigorous and dangerous as ever. For the prevention of dishonesty there is nothing like the swift and intelligent application of the penal code, which is wide enough and far reaching enough to cover all forms of crime and misdemeanor.

OTIS' REMOVAL.

Again the demand is heard all over the country for the removal of the hopeless incompetent who has been so long acting as civil and military head of affairs in the Philippines. We doubt whether the demand will be acceded to. Otis has done the political work assigned to him well. He has stood between the administration and the public contempt, and he has prolonged the present wretched state of things in the East sufficiently to answer any purpose whatever on the part of President McKinley and his immediate advisers.

It is a notable fact that this great civil and military administrator has suffered no wounds and endured no single hardship since his advent at Manila. He is too well guarded for anything like that. His life is too precious. Brave men like Gen. Lawton may go down to their death, as the result to some extent of his worthlessness, and share with their comrades in arms the hardships and dangers of an active campaign; but this man's fitness for his work is not expected to find expression outside of his censored dispatches or beyond the immediate precincts of his spacious headquarters in Manila.

British and Boer generals drop in their tracks in South Africa. Gen. Symons, in chief command, lays down his life in the discharge of his duties. His successor, Col. Yule, becomes insane under the fearful responsibilities of the moment. Gen. Buller, himself, is wounded at the head of his men. But the hero of the Philippines is so absorbed in his delicate duties at Manila that the military operations of his soldiers may be said to have for him all the enchantment which distance alone can lend to the view.

For the present at least it is next to useless to ask why this man is not recalled, or made to go out and meet the enemy at the head of his men. But if the public sentiment which found such ardent expression up to the recent events which occasioned the belief that the Philippine struggle was nearing its end will just reassert itself with sufficient force in the immediate future there is little danger but that the administration will rid itself of its Jonah.

THE MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION.

Mayor Kiefer's expedition outside the ranks of police work for detective appointees has rapidly produced its natural results. Both the men appointed have already succeeded in making fools of themselves. They have shown that it is not difficult to descend to depths of incompetency which even the former force, bad as it has been, had never quite succeeded in reaching.

There are quite a number of very capable men on our police force walking beats, who have not yet been demoralized by the prevailing worthlessness of the police administration or by the miserable displays of distrust on the one side and contempt on the other which have been in progress between the mayor and chief Goss for the past year or over. If Mayor Kiefer had had any understanding of his duty as head of the police force, combined with courage and intelligence enough to enforce such understanding, he could never have been guilty of the miserable blundering makeshift which his latest appointments represent. Neither, in such an event, could such appointments as these react so seriously on the entire police force as they have, because the unfitness of one or two men would be more than compensated for by the prevailing efficiency.

In these appointments, as, indeed, throughout his entire administration, Mayor Kiefer has shown that he is unfit to be charged with the duties which the charter imposes on him in connection with the police administration.

A few days ago Mayor Kiefer united in a recommendation to the charter commission that the police be placed under the control of a police commission. This may be the mayor's method of expressing his consciousness of his own unfitness to act as the head of the police department. Whether or not this be the case, the recommendation was a wise one, and the Globe sincerely hopes that the charter commission will see its way to putting it into effect. The present police administration, from Mayor Kiefer down, is a mass of ridiculous incompetency. It is the product of petty politics, and its continuance is due to the same operating force. The selection by Mayor Doran of a deputy sheriff without a day's experience in police or detective work, combined with a staff of blundering incompetents, to replace trained and capable men, has been followed by the natural results, for which this city has paid dearly. No police commission, however the creature of politics, would feel under compulsion to call such an aggregation into existence, or to perpetuate it in power for a single month after its worthlessness had been made so apparent. The sense of official responsibility of such a body would prevent such insane conduct, and the fear of political consequences could not operate with it as it does with Mayor Kiefer; and, if it did, no self-respecting mayor would continue such a commission in existence.

The charter commission ought to try and accommodate Mayor Kiefer by displacing him as head of the police department. He has the bee of re-election buzzing around him, and it would be altogether a calamity to the city should he by any mischance be re-elected and the power to do nothing remain with him.

HERE IS AN ESSENTIAL.

Some time ago one or other school official—we are disposed to think it was the state superintendent—evolved a plan whereby it might be made feasible to give to pupils of our public schools who enter upon practical life, chiefly owing to the circumstances of their parents, without the advantages of high school training some at least of the advantages of such a training by the addition of an additional term to the graded school period. The plan suggested itself to the Globe at the time as being a very good one.

As practical men and women, members of the teaching profession cannot close their eyes to the truth that a very large proportion of American children are taken away from school at the end of the graded school period, and indeed often before. The boys not infrequently, in the large cities at least, at once enter upon commercial pursuits of one kind or other. Their health, education and natural gifts are their stock in trade, so to speak. Neither health nor natural brightness, however exceptional, will ever make up for the absence of certain lines of scholastic knowledge on the part of young people so situated.

Confining the consideration of the subject, "What Are Essentials?" considered at a recent session of the teachers, within narrower limits than perhaps any educator would be disposed to ratify, the Globe takes the liberty of directing the attention of city teachers especially to the prime necessity in the cases of children thus taken prematurely from school that they shall be able to write the language correctly. The training in arithmetic of a public school pupil of say from twelve to fourteen years of age is usually away ahead of the ordinary requirements. He usually knows more about figuring than his elders ever learned, who had had much ampler educational opportunities. And, as the scholar of our modern schools may thus be said to be well provided in this direction, it may, too, we think, be said that he is not at all equally well provided in the matter of the correct use of words.

It is not unusual in business life to meet boys and girls, or, as they may prefer to be called, young men and women, who are more or less qualified as stenographers and typewritists without anything approaching an accurate knowledge of grammatical construction. Punctuation is entirely unknown to many of them; and a grammatical blunder has no horrors whatever for them.

The old plan of teaching the rules of grammar is no doubt very far behind these modern times. Yet it remains true that the pupil trained on the old plan would blush to the roots of his or her hair if charged or chargeable with many of the blunders which the modern pupil will commit with unconscious effrontery in grammatical construction. There are no spelling bees now-a-days. We do not undertake to say how far this is due to the shakiness of the average youngster in his spelling; but that he is often very shaky, even after his advent with his high school diploma, may be attested any day.

Whatever may or may not be the essentials, judged from the purely scientific scholastic standpoint, a harder drill in words, their meaning and their relations, than prevails in the average public schools for pupils between the years of ten and fourteen is an absolute need. How greatly its absence influences the career of the boy or girl starting out to make a living in commercial pursuits teachers do not often have a chance to know. There are few intelligent parents who do not know it; and business men everywhere will readily bear testimony to the extreme difficulty which exists to get a young boy or girl just out of school who is equal to the job of writing correctly an ordinary letter, even from dictation.

According to the Minneapolis Times, Lord Roberts, when ordered to South Africa, replied in these thrilling words; "Continued on second page."

By this time the young man has been able to figure out whether the gift from his best girl is a muffler or a handkerchief case.

Santa Claus had his work cut out for him this year with Andrew Carnegie and his gift of $500,000 as a pace maker.

A Kentucky couple were married by telegraph and the electric event naturally enough shocked the community.

The New York World suggests that the man with the hose is the one to be pitied at this season of the year.

It is several days now since the Republicans have decided upon a new candidate for vice president.

A wealthy Missouri woman willed her husband $1. To him it probably looks like thirty cents.

Swearing on good habits might prove quite as effective as swearing off bad ones.

A case at Providence proves that two drinks of Rhode Island whisky is a fatal dose.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

MOZART HALL.

The joint recital given at Mozart hall last evening by Mr. Lewis Shawe, baritone, and Mr. Claude Madden, violinist, was one of great merit, and was enjoyed by a small but appreciative audience. Mr. Shawe opened the programme with a group of five German songs, and demonstrated at once his authority in the interpretation of that language. Mr. Shawe has a superb voice of great range and purity. His enunciation is distinct, and he understands the art of true expression. Claude Madden is a violinist of tremendous personal magnetism, and in his encore number, of "Cavatina," stirred his audience to enthusiasm. Last evening he appeared in a triple role of violinist, composer and accompianist. The beautiful Schubert sonata, with its deeply colored andante movement and bright rhymical scherzo, showed Mr. Madden in his true colors.

The third number presented a group of four German songs by Mr. Madden as composer and accompianist. Mr. Shawe gave them a masterly rendition. The verse is from the poems of Goethe and were all gems.

"Slavesches Wiegenlied," by Mr. Madden and Wieniawski, were played in his own incomparable style, brilliant and sure technic, his bowing a marvel of delicacy and a tower of strength. Mr. Shawe closed the programme with another group of songs, and gave the greatest pleasure of the evening in his last number, singing, without the lines, "O Du Mein Holder Abend-Stern," by Wagner. The recital was an excellent one, and should be repeated at a later date, giving those unable on account of conflicting attractions the privilege of hearing such congenial artists.

METROPOLITAN.

"Phroso," at the Metropolitan, has proved a big drawing card for the first half of this week, and the indications are that it will play to even larger business for the remainder of the engagement. Odette Tyler's charming personality, as well as her clever acting, have made her a popular favorite here, as in all other cities in which she has appeared. The supporting company is unusually strong and well balanced. "Phroso" will be the attraction at the Metropolitan for the remainder of the week, including the regular Saturday matinee.

"Humpty Dumpty" will return to the Metropolitan for one performance only. Sunday evening. The sale of seats opens today.

The sale of seats opens today for the engagement of "The Little Minister," at the Metropolitan opera house, which begins with a special New Year's matinee Monday afternoon. A fact that will be appreciated by local play-goers is that this great play will be presented in this city at the regular scale of prices of the Metropolitan, and that no increase in the scale will be made for the coming engagement.

GRAND.

The specialty of Misses Melville and Stetson, as presented at the Grand this week, is a novel and enjoyable song and talk act. These two artists are the rage in the East. The entire programme is clean cut and enjoyable.

The name of Hoyt in connection with a farce comedy is sufficient to warrant its strong reception at the hands of St. Paul theatergoers. "A Day and a Night," the newest farce from the pen of Mr. Hoyt, is underlined for a week's engagement at the Grand, commencing next Sunday night.

CHANCE FOR A ROW

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION GETS CLOSE TO THE SENSATIONAL

MATTER OF HEADQUARTERS

Report of Some Quiet Working in the Interest of Particular Hotels Caused a Stir at the Opening of the Session—Various Section Meetings Productive of Lively Discussions—Annual Reception.

More than a little asperity and a very considerable sensation cropped out in the meeting of the State Educational association yesterday, the question as to which city hotel was the "headquarters" of the association precipitating the trouble. Hitherto, generally, the Windsor hotel has been the headquarters.

All the hotels, however, have invited the teachers to become their guests, and many of them, indeed, do not go to any of the hotels, having friends whose guests they are during the holidays.

Incidentally, the association brings with it a number of exhibitors of school supplies, books and what-not, and, in order that these people may have an advantageous location, it is desirable, as well as for the convenience of the teachers themselves, that there be an official headquarters.

This year the executive committee, which was appointed to designate the headquarters, seems to have disagreed. General Secretary W. G. Smith sent out information that the Ryan was the official headquarters, and, indeed, the presence there of the president and secretary makes it in effect so, or would, had it not been for the fact that one or two of the presidents of sections of the general association are said to have designated headquarters on their own hook, aside from the general association headquarters.

But what raised the howl among the teachers, and there was considerable excitement over it, too, was the rumor in connection with this difficulty as to hotel headquarters that some of the officials of the association had written to the proprietors of the city hotels, stating in effect that they would be able to bring their sections with them, one of them embracing hundreds of teachers, and stating that they would expect entertainment.

How explicit the letters were in stating what "entertainment" was expected only a copy of the letters would show. Dr. Christian Fry, of the Ryan, who is, as a representative of the Associated School Boards, a member of the association, declined to consent to the publication of the letters he received, although admitting that he had had certain correspondence.

The rivalry as to headquarters resulted in not a little inconvenience to the teachers, the result being, at the opening of the general session yesterday morning, that Mr. Kunze, of Hastings, moved that a committee be appointed to investigate this subject.

F. V. Hubbard, of Red Wing, moved to lay this motion on the table, and the motion prevailed, although a division was called.

President Bond stated that the headquarters had been regularly and legally fixed at the Ryan, and that was all there was to it.

Supt. Denfeld, of Duluth, said this was no time for unseemly wrangling. He had entire confidence in the administration.

A motion to proceed with the regular order of business was proposed and carried, but W. G. Smith, from the committee on headquarters, indulged in some plain talk. He said that a circular had been sent out announcing that headquarters would be at the Windsor hotel. He was realy to prove that the chairman of the committee had selected the Ryan hotel for headquarters. That the Windsor had been chosen was absolutely false, and he was ready to prove it. Other statements in the circular were just as false. Concluding, he said:

"I want the association to vindicate me. In justice to myself, there must be no whitewashing."

But the teachers, or many of them, felt that the incident indicated another danger as to "committee rule," and while the subject was not further discussed in regular session, it was reported yesterday that at today's general meeting, when the nominating committee brings in its report, a resolution will be introduced for an amendment to the by-laws, so that the officers of the association may be chosen by ballot, instead of by nominations, the contention being that under the present system the president practically has the appointment of his own successor in that he can nominate a committee whose preferences he well knows.

The general topic for the morning session was "Waste in Education."

Jessie Stevens, instructor in science, Stanley Hall, Minneapolis, considered a paper on "Waste in Elementary Schools."

J. W. Marquis, of Sauk Rapids, said there was much waste in elementary training. Much was attempted there that should be taught in the high school and commercial college.

Prof. E. Van Dyke Robinson, principal of the St. Paul high, spoke of "Wastes in the High School." The waste had been greatly reduced during the last ten years, but it still existed. The lack of co-ordination between the eighth and ninth grades brought a waste. Up to the eighth grade all ran smoothly. Once in the high school the pupil was lost in the multitude. It was pathetic to witness the freshman wandering about the high school. There ought to be a better co-ordination and not such a sudden change. The matter taught and the order of teaching were other sources of waste. Multiplicity of universities called for different entrance requirements. This was another waste. The University of Minnesota had the best requirements, perhaps, outside of Harvard, of any in the country. He did not favor the higher algebra requirement of this university.

Waite A. Shoemaker, of the normal school, St. Cloud, spoke on "Wastes in the Normal School." Rut-ism was worse than fad-ism. Look more to the process and less to the product.

Frank S. Jones, of the University of Minnesota, told of the "Wastes in Colleges and Universities."

Gov. Lind was roundly applauded when introduced. The governor discussed waste from the standpoint of expenditure of the public moneys in a wasteful manner. He quoted from his message to the legislature touching the subject of higher education. Higher education should not be made a burden to the taxpayer. There should not be a duplication in the means of imparting knowledge. The wisdom of maintaining two state schools in the same community—both doing like work—was of doubtful expediency. Efforts to maintain high schools in communities which did not justify the same were another source of loss. Their maintenance meant an impairment of the lower grades. Higher education should not be undertaken till conditions warranted.

Learning was not education for the classes, and the courses of study were arranged to that end. Little that was taught in the high schools was of practical benefit to those desirous of entering the industrial pursuits of life. Many branches taught in the high school meant a waste of the public money. He suggested training in the high school looking to a commercial career. English should be more generally taught. Nearly a million of people were engaged in the business of raising plants in Minnesota and there was not a single rural agricultural school in the state. Did the rural school tend to make the pupils happier on the farm? If not, then such schools were not succeeding in their chief mission.

State Superintendent of Instruction Lewis said there was too much of experimentation. Many of the teachers were young men and women too eager to attain distinction by the adoption of new methods. The result was a lack of uniformity.

At the close of the session the nominating committee reported that it was deemed best to make no report, but Supt. Denfeld thought the committee should be compelled to make a report. Such a motion was carried and the committee will report this morning.

HIGH SCHOOL WORK.

Its Supervision Discussed by Superintendents and Council.

City superintendents and the high school council held a joint session yesterday afternoon in the house of representatives, with a large number of educators from these branches present. "Close Supervision of High School Work" was the subject of a paper read by Principal John N. Greer, of the Minneapolis Central high school. The speaker urged that high school work should be watched very closely, as its importance only demanded close scrutiny by school officials.

Supt. L. P. Cravens, of Lake City, followed with a discussion of the paper.

Prof. Conway Macmillan, author of "Minnesota Plant Life," discussed in an address "New Developments in Botanical Pedagogy." He scouted the idea that nature study was one of the fads of modern education. He asserted that it was studied by men before the foundation of popular education was laid. He classified the different students of botany, and claimed for it one of the most important places in the school system.

Prof. C. A. Ballard, of the Moorhead normal school, discussed the paper.

Inspector Aiton submitted a report upon the requirements necessary for entrance to the state university. Since the last meeting of the association certain less difficult for a high school graduate to enter the university. The report was well received.

MAKE MUSIC A MUST.

Some Would Make It a Requisite for School Teaching.

The county superintendents and music section, held a joint confab in the senate chamber yesterday afternoon and discussed the subject of music as a part of the school work all the afternoon. A resolution was offered by Supt. Williams, asking the legislative committee to go before the legislature and ask that music be made one of the requisites for teaching in the schools. There was a lively discussion, and it was evident that music had no charms for some of the county superintendents; at any rate, the resolution was laid over until today.

Supt. Freeman stated that if the county superintendents' section passed the resolution it would be necessary for the graded school section to take similar action to have any weight.

Miss Gramling, of Stillwater, read a paper upon "Music in the Rural Schools," writtten by Caroline V. Smith, of Winona.

President Parke announced the appointment of the following committee on resolutions: Supt. Schules, of Nicollet; Supt. Freeman, of Blue Earth, and Mrs. Ecklund, of Kittson county.

Miss Ellis, of Mower county, was appointed as a member of the committee on nominations.

CHILD STUDY SECTION

Elects Officers and Discusses Several Important Questions.

At the joint session of the elementary and child study sections, held yesterday at the Central Presbyterian church, the following officers were elected: President, A. W. Rankin, of Minneapolis; secretary and treasurer, Supt. E. G. Adams, of Northfield; director for three years, Mrs. Mary Hunt, of St. Paul. The following nominating committee was appointed: Dr. Baker, of Sherburne; Superintendent W. F. F. Sellick, of Austin, and Miss Mary L. Gelman, of Minneapolis.

"If drawing, reading, writing and such studies are dangerous for the child of seven," remarked Mrs. J. F. Johnson, of Mankato, rather plaintively yesterday at the joint session of the elementary and child study sections, "and if the state of Minnesota insists, as it does, that the child of seven must attend school, will somebody please say what should be done with the child?"

For the theories advanced during the discussion had all been somewhat iconoclastic as regards the present system of educating the children under seven. "Some of the Laws of the Development of the Nervous System Considered In Their Relation to School Work" was the entire subject discussed.

Miss Isabel Lawrence, of St. Cloud, opened the discussion. "The beautiful theory of the symmetrical development of the child has been destroyed by modern science," announced the speaker, and she quoted Prof. Donaldson's deduction that all growth is lopsided—accented now on this side and now on that. Miss Lawrence noted the following important stages in the development of the child's nervous system. The beginnings of development of the fundamental nervous system are mainly before the age of two.

The beginning of development of the accessory nervous system is mainly between the ages of two and fourteen. Neither fingers nor eyes are ready for delicate work from five to seven, the early school age. From two to fourteen is the period for the main development of sense cells. After fourteen occurs the main growth of association fibers.

Miss Sarah C. Brooks, of St. Paul, spoke briefly on "What Is the Proper School Work for Children Under Seven?" Miss Brooks thought that the teaching of writing and drawing called into exacting play muscles that should at that age rest. Instructing a child in the natural way by stories and pictures was sufficient, she thought, until he was over seven.

In discussing drawing Mrs. Johnson thought it a mistake to place an object before the child and have him draw it as it is rather than as he sees it. It had an injurious effect on the nervous system, compelling the child to do that which was unnatural to him.

"When you consider the matter," remarked Dr. Magnusson, of St. Cloud, "are not books and desks themselves fundamentally wrong, for the child is forced to accept them as inevitable, and the constraint is unnatural?"

"I would abolish schools entirely until the child is ten years old," announced Supt. Parr, and he was loudly applauded.

Supt. S. J. Race, of Redwood Falls, criticised the present system of lighting the school room. "While the child is under seven," he said, "its real physical environment is even more important than its mental growth. The lighting of the school room has not received the attention it deserves."

Supt. Parr thought there were other defects besides the present method of lighting the school room. "I want to utter a protest," he said, "against the modern school desk. The sooner it is out the better."

When asked what he would substitute, the superintendent explained that it would be a desk that could be raised and lowered to conform to the height of the pupil, also a seat that could be raised and lowered, and so arranged that it could be turned to suit any position.

After the adjournment of the joint session the child study section held a brief business meeting.

TALKED MATHEMATICS.

Prof Cloyd Raps Publishers and Third-Class School Journals.

One of the most interesting sessions at the Central high school yesterday was that of the mathematical section. Opening promptly at 2 o'clock, with Prof. H. C. Hess, of Sleepy Eye, as presiding officer, the room was crowded during the whole of the afternoon, and adjournment was had at 5 o'clock.

"Grade Work in Arithmetic With Reference to High School Work in Mathematics and Science" was the first topic discussed, Principal D. C. Cloyd, of the Minneapolis East side high school, leading. Supts. A. J. Jones, of Redwood Falls, and P. P. Kennedy, of Fairmont, also participated. Prof. Cloyd departed from the subject matter of the topic long enough to give the text book publishers a rap over the knuckles for standing in the way of reform in methods of teaching arithmetic. He next addressed his shafts to what he termed third-class school journals, declaring they also, by suggestion from publishers and incompetent teachers, stood in the way of reform in mathematical instruction. He said there were a number of school journals of the first-class which had force and independence enough to speak out for reform, and that such journals were in reality in advance of the present individual reformers on account of their advocacy of many changes in many methods of teaching.

Miss Lydia T. Lagerstrom read what was declared on all hands to be a superior paper on "High School Work in Algebra."

The final topic taken up for discussion was "High School Work in Geometry," and Principal M. M. Case, of the St. Cloud high school, followed by Supt. E. E. McIntyre, of the Glencoe schools, who held the floor, propounding and answering questions until darkness compelled adjournment.

COLLEGE SECTION.

Difference of Opinion as to Consideration of Greek.

In the college section the session was opened by Prof. Andrew Fossum, of St. Olaf's college, who discussed the question, "Should Greek Be Required for the Degree of A. B.?" Prof. Fossum spoke affirmatively and was followed by Dr. James Wallace, of Macalester college, who favored the study of Greek per se, but did not think it an essential for the degree in question. Prof. L. W. Chaney Jr., of Carleton college, thought there was little in Greek as a culture study and that all courses should be rewarded by the degree of A. B. Prof. Folwell expressed his preference for and belief in the old-fashioned method of study in the classics, but would not insist upon Greek as a requisite for a B. A. degree. Prof. Eddy, of the state university, withheld approval of a degree for scientific studies alone.

SCIENCE ROUND TABLE.

Demand for a Change in Text Books Here Also.

At the session of the science round table Prof. H. W. Schmidt presided and read a paper defining chemical valence, with explanations of variance. Prof. Riggs, of the biological department, of the Central high school, presented a treatise on instruction in physiology by the laboratory method as exemplified by the work of the students. Prof. O. T. Denny's paper, "Ought Certain Mathematical Preparations to the Study of Physics Be Insisted Upon, and What Should It Be?" provoked a general discussion. In presenting the paper Prof. Denny declared for a change or rearrangement of the order of the text books now in use and spoke affirmatively to the question. He thought the course of study should be algebra and geometry, preceding physics, chemistry to be taken up as a final. General concurrence was manifested in his proposition for the organization of science teachers for the purpose of considering the proper place in the curriculum of each science study and the order of subjects to be pursued in each. It was stated that such an organization would be formed during the present convention.

ASSOCIATED BOARDS.

F. H. Peterson, of Moorhead, Causes Some Astonishment.

In Room 15 about seventy delegates to the session of the associated school boards assembled at 3 o'clock. J. M. Brown, of the Alexandria board, who is also secretary of the Minnesota Educational association, occupied the chair. Owing to the enforced absence of President Salter, of Duluth, and Dr. Hunt, of Northfield, two important papers were left unread, and that read by F. H. Peterson, of Moorhead, on the subject of "Compulsory Education," furnished material for extended discussion. In this paper the enforcement of compulsory education laws was eloquently urged, and the good results of its enforcement in Minnesota was dwelt upon at length, the speaker urging members of all state boards to urge municipal village or township authorities to enforce the law. The general sentiment of the members present who spoke to the topic was strongly in favor of compulsory education. Toward the close of the session, when the topic under discussion was of a general character, Mr. Peterson astonished his auditors by declaring a lack of faith in the sufficiency of school teachers' meetings to promote anything except fads. "That's what the meetings generally result in," he said, "and, as I don't believe in fads, I don't, as a rule, believe in the meetings that promote fads." The report of the treasurer was read and received, and a committee of three was appointed to report nominations for offices for the ensuing year.

LATIN ROUND TABLE.

Opinion as to the Manner Latin Should Be Taught.

In Room 26, at the Central high school, the Latin round table assembled, over 200 strong. Most of those in attendance were ladies, and during the whole of the afternoon the most instructive and entertaining discourses and demonstrations were accredited to the ladies. Supt. V. R. Wasson, of the Blue Earth City schools, was in the chair. Miss Margaret Newell, of the Northfield high, read the first paper, entitled "Shall We Read Caesar In Secondary Schools?" Miss Eleanor Gladstone, of Jackson, was the first speaker on the topic. She had asked her pupils for written answers to the question based upon their own sentiments. None of them, she said, were entranced with the reading of Caesar, because they were not able to take up a sufficient amount of the study at one time to preserve a natural interest in the events of history the study embraces. Miss Gladstone was of the opinion that Caesar, as studied or read by pupils is not interesting, and cannot be made so without a change in the plan of reading. Miss Gladstone favored the reading of Caesar rather than its discontinuance, but declared strongly in favor of more extended preparation on the part of the pupil. Many agreed with her on the last proposition, declaring their belief that Caesar should not be put in until the fourth year, or just before the student enters college.

Methods of "scanning" in the instruction of Latin was demonstrated in a most succinct and interesting manner by Miss Lucia E. Danforth, of Carleton college. Among the prominent educators who took part in the discussion were: Profs. Clark and Granrud, of the University of Minnesota; Miss Robinson, of Parker college, Winnebago, and Prof. Dowell, of Faribault.

INFORMAL RECEPTION.

For Visiting Members of Minnesota Educational Association.

An informal reception was held in the parlors of the Ryan last evening from 7:30 to 10:30 for the visiting members of the Minnesota Educational association. The guests were received by Gov. and Mrs. John Lind, State Superintendent and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bond and Mrs. L. P. Williams. The parlors were decorated with cut flowers and palms. During the receiving hours Miss Hope's Ladies' orchestra played. After the reception the guests adjourned to the dining room, where an entertaining programme was carried out. Bart and Sewell, of the Minneapolis Journal, entertained the guests with cartoons and sketches, and W. J. Nolan gave several recitations.

After the programme refreshments were served.

WARM TIME PROMISED.

There Is an Apparent Deadlock Over Selection of Officers.

The nominating committee hid itself away for several hours during the early part of the evening, and wrestled with the list of officers to be presented to the convention today for confirmation. During the day there was every prospect that there would be an open fight today on the floor of the convention between certain factions over the election of officers. Later a peace treaty was fixed up, but whether it will last over today's session is difficult to predict.

It is understood that the committee has decided upon Prof. W. A. Shoemaker, of St. Cloud, for president, but it could not be learned who will succeed Mr. Smith as general secretary. E. E. Parke, county superintendent of schools of Pipestone, made quite a canvass for the place, but it is noised about that another man will have the place if the report of the committee is adopted. It would not be surprising if the committee brought in a majority and minority report this morning, in which event a warm time is promised. Prof. Shoemaker will, as stated, be the choice of the majority of the committee.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Dr. J. W. O'Fallaghan, a well known physician of Jersey City, died suddenly today, while making a professional call. After the doctor entered the sick room, he asked for a spoon. An attendant went for one and when he returned the doctor was lying on the floor unconscious and died before aid could be summoned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 27.—Capt. Jacob Jay Vandergrift, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of Pittsburg, and a pioneer of the petroleum and natural gas producing industry, died suddenly in this city at his home last night. He was seventy-two years of age, and his death resulted from heart trouble.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 27.—John Fleming, well known throughout the country as a railway contractor, died here today of paralysis. He was seventy-three years old. He was a resident of Des Moines, Io., for over thirty years and has helped construct many of the prominent trunk railway lines in the United States.

DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Merrill, Wis.—The large three-story main building of the tannery operated in this city by the American Hide and Leather company, formerly William Tidd & Co., of Boston, Mass., was totally burned today.

Springfield, O.—Frank B. Coe shot and killed his wife today, then shot himself. They were found side by side, Mrs. Coe dead, but Coe still living. He was taken to the hospital. Jealousy is thought to have been the cause.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Ald. George Hill, of the First ward, residing at 688 East Water street, committed suicide today by shooting himself through the head. Worry over the street railway ordinance is said to be the cause.

Lisbon—King Carlos today gave an audience to the new United States minister to Portugal, John N. Irwin.

Washington—The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, entertained Sir Henry Irving at luncheon at the British embassy at noon today.

Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—Over six hundred school teachers from all over the state are in attendance at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Wisconsin Teachers' association, which opened at the Grand Avenue Congregational church today. Acting President Prof. W. H. Elson, of Superior, presided. At the opening session, M. V. O'Shea, of Wisconsin university, read a paper on "The General Influence of Art in Relation to Schools and Society." Brief addresses on art in school work were delivered by Mrs. Jean Sherwood, of Chicago; May B. Moulton, of Oshkosh; Mary E. Tanner, of the Wisconsin Free Library commission; H. H. Belfield, Chicago. Manual training was discussed by M. S. Frawley, Eau Claire; J. Turner, Burlington, and E. W. Walker, Superior.

Mine Workers Confer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—An executive session of the United Mine Workers of America was begun in this city today. Among those present besides President John Mitchell and Secretary W. C. Pearce are: John Beam F. Ream, president District No. 11, of Beacon, Io.; Edwin Perry, Oskaloosa, Io.; William Johnson, Westerville, Ill., and Andrew Davidson, of Pittsburg, Pa.

President Mitchell says the object of the meeting is to arrange for the national convention to be held in Indianapolis, Jan. 15, and the joint conference of miners and coal operators which meets here Jan. 21.

Iowa Teachers Meet.

DES MOINES, Io., Dec. 27.—The forty-fifth annual session of the Iowa State Teachers' association opened here today with an attendance of 2,000. At a meeting of the educational council today, a resolution to form a division in each county in the state, if necessary, was adopted. The association favors the curfew ordinances and compulsory education of children. President Beardshear, of Ames, lectured during the afternoon. Murat Halstead will make an address tomorrow.

American Negro Academy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The American Negro academy, an organization of educators, clergymen and other prominent men of the race met here in annual session today at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church. At an afternoon session papers were read on "Higher Education; its relation to the future of the negro," by W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce university, and "Epidemics, with Reference to the Southern Situation," by Peter H. Clark, of the Sumner high school.

Teachers Select Officers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 27.—At a meeting of the Superintendents and Supervising Principals' association, a branch of the Wisconsin teachers, the following officers were elected: President, H. L. Terry, Waukesha; first vice president, H. W. Rood, Shawano; second vice president, Principal W. W. Jones, Washburn; secretary, Principal H. C. Buell, Whitewater; treasurer, J. L. Healey, Milton Junction.

Fire at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 27.—Fire which started at 5 o'clock this morning destroyed the wholesale and retail dry goods establishment of George Dewald & Co., and the crockery store of M. F. Kaag, causing an aggregate loss of $200,000, on which there is a total insurance of $135,000, distributed among several companies.

Another Brazenell Victim.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 27.—Another victim of the Brazenell mine explosion was found today. The body was terribly decomposed, and when brought to the morgue the stench was so bad that people were almost driven from the buildings. Some Hungarians who accompanied the remains claimed that the body was that of Andrew Zamicky.

Schooner Flying Fox Sunk.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British steamer Starlight, which arrived here on Dec. 25, from Bahia, while bound in, Dec. 24, collided with and sunk the schooner Flying Fox. No lives were lost.

Roland Reed's Condition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—An operation for cancer of the stomach has been performed on Roland Reed, the actor. His condition last night was very serious.

Stock Exchange Will Not Close.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The governing committee of the New York Stock exchange refused to grant the petition of the members to close the exchange on Saturday, Dec. 30.

Admiral Schley at Buenos Ayres.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Admiral Schley's flagship Chicago has arrived at Buenos Ayres and will remain there until further orders.

Pasteboard Price Advanced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Board and Paper company, held today, it was decided that the price of pasteboard would be advanced $2.50 per ton.