BRYAN TO THE NATION.

Speech of the Democratic Candidate at Madison Square Garden, New York.



R. CHAIRMAN, gentlemen of the committee and fellow citizens: I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the Notification Committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of in regard to the campaign upon which we the forces arrayed against us, neither are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle In which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the National Convention. The citizen, elther public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assalls the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banners there

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes of social order and national honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motion which influences them, every purpose which animates them and every which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions; they are stanch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed both the duty and the sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law." We yield to none in our devotion to

the doctrine just enunciated. Object of the Campaign.

Our campaign has not for its object the recontruction of society. We do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toll. We believe, as asserted in the declaration of independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or in merit. It simply means that all shall stand equal before the law. and that Government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens. I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess. and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of Govthat we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary adinterference when great aggregations of individuals. We welcome such opposition-It is the highest indorsement which could be the co-operation of those who desire to have or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members o society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor

is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the Government should not only avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent wrong-doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such

The Income Tax Law.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion given by the Supreme Court declaring the income-tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name "anarto those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the Supreme Court. The party is simply pledged to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its re-versal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. I shall offer no apology for the income-tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income-tax law sought to apportion the burdens of government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the government. At present the expenses of the Federal Government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poor classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the National Convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the Supreme Court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavor, and the people have a right to criticise his official acts.

The Money Problem. The paramount issue in this campaign is the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of portionate and unfair advantage over every the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had

************************************* restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform ex-pressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. When they asserted that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism they condemned monometallism. There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism-whether independent or international-and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? If they are bending their energies toward the permanent estab-lishment of a gold standard, under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with

the American people,
What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometthose here assembled, I speak at some length | allism and bimetallism the Government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests are now entering. We do not underestimate it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism. not because it gives us a perfect dollarthat is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power-but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all

other forms of property. Farmers Opposed to Gold. Our opponents sometimes admit that it was mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times. The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and, besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollar with which to pay the debt. The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. The farmers and wage-earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the coun try. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policles, but these policy-holders know that since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy-holders. Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings banks depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their leposits because of the inability of the oanks to collect their assets, and they still further know that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay iving expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is rulnous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not ernment favoritism—they have read our make their profits from the people from platform. Nor are we surprised to learn whom they borrow money, but from the whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, vantage in advocating the doctrine of non- and, if the retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into wealth are trespassing upon the rights of bankruptcy. Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and bestowed upon us. We are content to have threatens the permanency of such salaries. The professional classes, in the main, receive the government administered without fear their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth

Its Effect Upon All Classes.

I have not attempted to describe the effect the gold standard upon all classes-in fact. I have only had time to mention a fewbut each person will be able to apply the principles according to his own occupation. must also be remembered that it is the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar rises in its purchasing power, it must not be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly unless property sells for less than formerly. Hence, it will be seen that a large legislation and not by those who enjoy its portion of those who may find some pecuni-benefits. cover that their losses exceed their gains. Jefferson has said that one of the main duties of government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty

> policy which will keep the Government de endent upon them. In 1869 Senator Sherman said: "The con traction of the currency is a far more disressing operation than Senators suppose Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capital-ist out of debt or a salaried officer or annultant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enter-prise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent

dare to build

more important than it is to-day. It is not

strange that those who have made a profi

by furnishing gold to the Government in

the hour of its extremity favor a financia

a factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?" When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the peo ple except the capitalist out of debt and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of the paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world. Mr. Biaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the House of Representatives on Feb. 7, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those invested which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproother species of property.'

Is it strange that the "holders of investthe temerity to oppose it. Three parties—
the Democratic, Populist, and Silver, have
not only declared for bimetallism, but have
complacency? We may not expect the hold-

against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other specles of property." If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard? The people who must purchase money with the products of toll stand in a position entirely different from the position of those who own money or receive a fixed income. The well-being of the nation-ay, of civilization itself-depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the people? What shall it profit us if trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchasing power of our dollar we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which these debts must be paid? If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore falling prices. Bimetallism will stop falling the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual bor-rowers. Even if we desire to borrow, how long can we continue borrowing under a system which, by lowering the value of property, weakens the foundation upon which credit rests. If the holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments based upon justice and equity I appeal to

them to consider the interests of posterity. Not a New Experiment. As against the maintenance of a standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first President down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1, we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollarwhich, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints-retain their present

weight and fineness. The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is best stated by a European writer on political economy, who suggests the following illustration: A river fed from two sources is more uniform in volume than a river fed from one source, the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low; whereas, a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder. So, in the case of bimetallism; the volume of metallic money receives contributions from both the gold mines and the silver mines, and, therefore, varies less, and the dollar resting upon the two metals is less changeable in its purchasing power than the dollar which rests on one metal only. If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of sociwhich side the option should be given. Society is interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetallism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer meta!.

Rights of the Debtor. The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the Government, as well as to contracts between individuals. A Government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of Government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution, adopted by Congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States o redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars, as well as in gold coin. Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads:

"We are opposed to the policy and prac-tice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver or gold It is constantly assumed by some that the

United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. The fault does not lie with the greenbacks and treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers, who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse for the issue of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued

We are told that any attempt upon the part of the Government to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium upon gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States. It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now leads the Secretary of the Treas ury to redeem all Government paper in gold. when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold, if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation More than this, if the Government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption the banks would exercise the right to fur-nish either gold or silver. In other words they would exercise the option, just as the Government ought to exercise it now. The Government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases?

Necessity for Bimetallism. There is an actual necessity for bimetallism. During the last twenty-three years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law-created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism in the United States its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal tender laws and not by redemption in gold. We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the buillon value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. The best-known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. A reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar: a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of silver bullion. International bimetallists must rest their opposition upon one ground only-namely: That the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States. In discussing this we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. We live in a country only partiallly developed; our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but, if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price outlined the specific legislation necessary to ers of other forms of property to protest which we fix. It is folly to refuse to the 1,200 tapered bolts in ten hours.

people the money which they now need for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. By opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of sliver bullion at \$1.29

per ounce, measured by gold. Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver when measured by gold to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply or gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that during the last five years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver. Our opponents cannot ig-nore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to pre-vent it, and no sliver is being coined to take its place. Gold must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow; and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, with interest must be repaid in appreciating dollars. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop prices, and will-to some extent-restore prices by reducing the demand for gold. Will Be No Fifty-Cent Dollars.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresenta-

tion that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50-cent dollars. Under present laws, a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor. In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it, which we would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is no proof that the United States would also fail.

It is often objected that the prices of gold and silver cannot be fixed in relation to each other because of the variation in the relative production of the metals. This argument also overlooks the fact that if the demand for both metals at a fixed price is greater than the supply of both, relative production becomes immaterial. If, as is asserted by our opponents, the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mineowners it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine-owners any more than demonetization took away. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage as the mine-owners can obtain from it. While it is not the purpose of free coinage to especially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the restorasilver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental penefit will come to the mine-owner.

Projects for Change of Ratio. The argument that a silver dollar is neavier than a gold dollar, and that, therefore, silver is less convenient to carry in large quantities, is completely answered by the silver certificate, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate. There are some who, while admitting the benefits of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. Those who have advised a change in the ratio have usually suggested that the silver dollar be doubled. If this change were made it would necessitate the recoinage of 4,000,000,000 of silver into 2,000,000,000 of dollars. There would be an immediate loss of \$2,000,000,000, but this would be the least of the injury. A shrinkage of one-half in the silver money of the world would mean a shrinkage of one-fourth in the total volume of metallic money. The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio, not because they produce silver, but because they own property and owe debts and they cannot afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the burlen of their debts. In 1878 Mr. Carlisle said: 'Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry." A change in the ratio is not necessary. Hostile legislation has decreased the demand for silver and lowered its price, and, by increasing the demand or gold, has raised the value of gold when measured by other forms of property. We are told that the restoration of bimetallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet gold contract, when most of the people can use silver, than it is now when every one is trying to secure gold. The money which is by law made a legal tender must in the course of ordinary business be accepted by ninety-nine out of every 100 persons. Why should the one hundredth man be permitted to exempt himself from the general rule? Special contracts have a tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind

in case they succeed in forcing one kind of ioney to a premium?

of money and thus force it to a premium.

Have not the people a right to say that a comparatively few individuals shall not be

permitted to derange the financial system

of the nation in order to collect a premium

Wait for No Other Nation. In conclusion permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetalism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States. We shall not offend other nations when we leclare the right of the American people to govern themselves and, without let or hinrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 citizens who are second to none in their capacity for self-government. The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world-a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens as well as do justice to all its creditors. Honest differences of opinion have always existed and ever will exist as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal; but when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the will of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon, the right of selfgovernment is assailed, and until that question is settled all other questions are insig-

Citizens of New York: I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people out West and South and assure you that their is not to destroy but to build up. I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure-a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea-but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed. secures to the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech; guarantees equal rights to all, and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good, and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human

The Advance in Machine Work. Some idea of the great changes taking place in machine work can be obtained from the fact that when the first monitor was built the tapered bolts

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PU-PIL AND TEACHER.

Sir Edwin Arnoid on Corporal Punishment-New Dean of Women of Knox College-The End of Hazing Seems Near-Incompetent Principals

The Teacher Taught.

Sir Edwin Arnold, in the volume of autobiography which he has just published, tells the unique story of how, as master of the Birmingham grammar school, he was caned by one of the

The class was engaged on Cicero. Some disordedr occurred near the master's chair, and seizing the cane he "gave a nasty cut upon the too tempting back of one youth, who seemed to be the offender." "If you please, sir," said the boy, squirming, "I did nothing. It was Scudmore that kicked me in the stomach underneath the desk."

The statement was true. Scudmore had demanded from his neighbor, quite called the class up, Arnold said to the doubly wronged boy, who was still rubbing the place: "It is I who am most to blame for having dealt you an undeit back to me as hard as you got it." listening, master and all. Arnold insisted: "Jones, you must obey me, and if you disobey I am sorry to say I shall three times, staying to do it."

Whether it was desperation at this dreadful alternative or the sparkling ing: eyes of his class fellows evidently longing to have the good luck themselves of "licking" a master that suddenly inspired Jones, I know not. What I do know is that he reached forth his hand, took the cane, and dealt me no sham stroke, but the severest and most telling cut over my shoulder. I had no idea that the ridiculous instrument could sting as it did-like a scorpion. "Rubbing the place" in my own turn, I managed to thank Jones for his obliging compliance and then said to him: "Break that detestable weapon across your knee and throw it out of the window. Never will we have anything to do with such methods here."

Sir Edwin Arnold adds that corporal punismment is, in his view, a cowardly and clumsy expedient, and that "he who can not teach without the stick had better get some other business."

Dean of Women.

Knox College has been most fortunate in securing Miss Katherine L. Courtright, of Chicago, to be its dean of women. In Miss Courtright the young women of Knox will have an ideal example of refined womanliness. Her kind and sympathetic disposition is linked with a rare grace and charm of manner. Furthermore, she is beautiful, with an experssive and attractive face. She never attended college, but since leaving the high school her pri-



KATHERINE L. COURTRIGHT.

with most college subjects, while her affairs. The first two years she taught in a private fashionable school for girls. But wishing to work on a broader scale, she established a private school of her own, in which studies from kindergarten to college preparatory were taught. Prior to going to Chicago Miss Courtright spent five years in Philadelphia as a teacher in the Wellesley going to Philadelphia.

Hazing. At West Point recently a cadet of the third class who was caught in the act of hazing a "plebe" was ordered into in which the Rothschilds aided a faconfinement for one year, stripped of mous composer. The latter was far all his privileges for the same period, from rich, and his principal income was including his three months' furlough derived from a snuffbox. And this is for the summer, and commanded to do the way of it: The snffbox was given guard duty every Saturday after the to the composer by Baron James De return of the other students in the fall. The sentence is said to be the most severe that was ever inflicted upon any ty-four hours later for £50 to the same hazer in the United States, but it will jeweler from whom it had been bought. be sustained by public sentiment.

The chief reason why the authorities of American colleges have not been able to stop the fiendish custom of hazused in fastening the turret plates to- ing was because of their lenient treat gether were turned in a common lathe, ment of offenders. In many instances each one separately centered and turn- the latter had far exceeded in brutality ed in the usual way. Now there are the acts for which this West Point stumachines by which one can turn out dent is thus made to do penance, but the punishment was so light that it had electrical inventor when about 12

no deterrent effect whatever and the "fun" still went on. Upon the theory that "boys will be boys" boys were allowed to become fiends and exercise their most brutal instincts to the sufferings of their associates. Every proper feeling revolted at much of what they did, but still their conduct was condoned or the punishment made only nominal. Had the press of the country not taken up the subject it is probable that the custom would still flourish ia all its brutality.

If the sentence of the West Point offender is carried out it will mark the end of hazing in that institution. Let other prominent institutions follow the example. If educational institutions tolerate rowdyism and vandalism and thus lay the foundation for bad citizenship, and ignore the very object for which they have been established, it were better that their doors should be closed. A college ought to make young men better, not worse.

Data Is Wanted.

The Biographical Committee of the Emma Willard Association of Troy Female Seminary have undertaken the preparation of a biographical record of illegitimately, the explanation of an the 10,000 pupils of that school, from its obscure passage, and not being attend- founding by Mrs. Emma Willard in ed to had taken this much too emphatic | 1821 to the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. means of enforcing attention. Having John N. Willard, in 1872. It is a colossal undertaking, which has occupied four years, and after this month no more data will be sought; yet the committee wish none to be omitted. At served blow. Take that cane and give | their annual banquet next October they hope to have cause for great rejoicing, "No, sir," the lad answered, "I can't do | trusting their success will enable them that." The whole schoolroom was now to bring most of the names from the mists of the past to the light of this end of the century. Friends or relatives who can give one item of information make you write out that page of Cicero in regard to names are earnestly requested to do so without delay. Among the names yet untraced are the follow-

> Elizabeth S. Adams, 1859, Chicago. Mary H. Bunks, 1857, Peru, Ill. Jane M. Bassett, 1869, Minneapolis. Sarah E. Bates, 1854, Chicago. Mary A. Boyd, 1847, Calumet, Wis. Cora Cheever, 1868, Ottawa, Ill. Katrine B. Cobb, 1859, Waukegan. Angie B. Conkey, 1859, Chicago. Mary H. Connick, Dubuque, Iowa. Margaret E. Dixon, 1860, Dixon, Ill. Susan L. Dodge, 1858, Shawano, Wis, Stella F. Earll, 1868, Chicago, Ill. Sarah M. Graham, 1850, Dixon, Ill. Harriet L. Grant, 1866, Chicago. Juliette E. Gridley, 1855, Bloomington,

Anna S. Hackney, 1855, Aurora, Ill. Nancy R. Hall, 1851, Rochester, Wis. Adele Holbrooke, 1852, Michigan City,

Sarah S. Jones, 1862, Milwaukee. Caroline Lee, 1862, Davenport, Iowa. Anna C. Marsh, 1869, Chicago. Clara B. McClintock, Alton, Ill. Charlotte M. McKenzie, 1848, Palmyra,

Isabella W. Merrill, 1867, Beloit, Wis. Catherine A. Ruttle, 1861, Chicago. Frances A. Sanford, 1861, Chicago. Anna P. Saunders, 1866, Columbus,

Caroline B. Shaw, 1863, Cedar Falls,

Theresa Shuler, 1866, Dixon, Ill. Cornelia A. Thompson, 1867, Geneva, Margaret E. Wilson, 1869, Denver,

Isabella Weston, 1861, Davenport, Ia. Sarah J. Waterman, 1865, Sycamore,

Any information with regard to these, or any other unreported pupils of the Troy Female Seminary will be gladly received by the Western secretary, SARAH F. HOPKINS,

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Lead Pencils. Very often we hear complaints regarding the use of lead pencils in primary classes. The children are constantly losing them, and much time is wasted in discovering who are without and distributing to them. This is the case only when the children are allowed to have charge of their own pencils. A better plan is to have them collected at the end of the day and given out in the morning before nine o'clock. Of course, the pencil should be marked, so that every child receives his own. A good method of marking consists in pasting securely toward the end of the pencil a small piece of paper on which the name may be written. A special set of pencils should be kept for the draw vate study has made her conversant ing lesson. Once a week the points should be examined and sharpened wide experience has given her more where necessary. If there are no pupils than a university course offers. During | in the room old enough to do this, two her seven years of residence in Chicago or three boys from one of the higher she has been very active in educational classes will be delighted to attend to it. -Educational Journal.

Incompetent Principals,

The most awful experiment is to put a girl, fresh from the high school on a cram examination, without a scintilla of the art of taching, or a faint suspicion of it, in charge of fifty immortal souls; and next to that, even more awpreparatory school. After leaving her ful if possible, to put a college graduate, home in McConnellsville, Ohio, Miss chock full of conceit and of little else, Courtright had been in the kindergar. at the head of a school. Thousands of ten work a year in Lancaster, Ohio, schools are now in charge of principals and a year in Columbus, Ohio, before who have not the faintest idea how to direct and teach teachers .- Col. F. W. Parker.

Aided a Composer.

A curious story is told of the manner Rothschild as a token of esteem. The impecunious man of music sold it twen-This became known to Rothschild, who gave it again to the musician in the following year. The next day it returned to the jeweler's. The traffic continued till the death of the banker, and longer still, for his sons kept up the tradition to the great satisfaction of the com-

Nicola Tesla began his career as an