The Essential Elements of Edition Every Child Should Receive. Absence of the Teachable Spirit in

THE SPHERE OF THE COMMON SCHOOL The key-note, which should shape the course of study for our commen schools, was given a few years ago by a distinguished educator when he declared it to be the duty of the school to give each pupil that training and preparation which shall enable him to step out of any grade and enter at once into the active duties of life. This, of course, does not mean that as full and complete an education can be secured in one or two years as in six or eight. but it does mean that each year's work shall be so arranged, and 'he subjects so taught, that they shall have a value and a use in themselves independent of what is intended to follow. It does not disparage or discountenance the longest and most thorough course of study; it simply aims to give each step in the course special significance, and by making more of it by itself, make it worth more in relation to all the rest.

Let us now briefly consider what are the essential elements of the education every child should receive, and which he may reasonably be expected to secure within the six or seven years of continuous school life, which is within his reach. When we have determined what these essentials are, the next question will be to ascertain how they may be secured in accordance with the principle before enunciated.

First, the child is entitled to the possession of trained perceptive faculties. These are nature's servants, designed to minister to our wants, and to convey to us the greater part of our knowledge. What one sees for himself in nature's book is his by right of discovery, as real as though no one else had ever known it; and no knowledge ever has the power of inspiration and development equal to that which the mind derives at first hands. But to be able to do this work, these senses must be taught and disciplined, and the schoolroom is preeminently the place for such

Second, our child must know how to think, to speak, and to write. It is least; that he do both correctly, especially the former, is of prime importance, for upon his thinking will probably depend the settlement of most of the great questions of his life, and perhaps those of the Nation. And in proportion as he is led to thoughts of the better, nobler, and purer kind, and his mind is brought into contact with truth in its manifold forms, will those thoughts seek for expression, and create a demand for oral and written lantivation, in the average pupil, of the power to write good English, has been

Third, he should have a practical knowledge of numbers, and the fundaarithmetic, but he may be taught addition, subtraction, multiplication, and Hogg (The Rai road in Education). division, decimal and common fractions, the common tables of weights and measures, the methods of treating compound numbers, and the percentage with its simpler applications to ordinary business life.

In this three-fold scheme is, or may be, included, I believe, what is indispensable to the education of a child up to the point where he may be justly expected to make it available, both to himself and to the State. If we also examine it with reference to the idea that the child, leaving school at any point, may be able to utilize what he has acquired, we shall find that a course of studies arranged on this planfrom the beginning will meet that want. It may be safely assumed that the instances where a child cannot attend school for at least three years are few. If now we consider what three

years of training in the objective study of nature, in the habit of reflection upon what the senses have brought to we mind, and of giving expression to those thoughts in oral and written forms, and in the practice of counting numbers, and adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing them, will do for a child, we cannot fail to see that he must have acquired a solid basis, upon which he can not only build at school, but which, if he is deprived, of further school facilities, will be of practical value in any sphere of life into

which he may be compelled to enter. It is for the accomplishment of this result that we are called upon to strive. It is only by the employment of those teachers who have ability and will of the highest order and by the institution of a complete and thorough system of qualified supervision, that we shall be justified in expecting that it will be attained .- Hon. T. B. Stockwell.

TEACHABLE TEACHERS. One of the most serious obstacles to

success in schools is the absence of the teachable spirit in too many of our instructors of youth. In the ignorant, vulgar, and conceited man or woman, exulting in "a little brief authority." such conceit of indifference or opposition to outside suggestion is simply offensive, and a fair cause for dismissal from the office. But the case becomes bear," or to hear a thunder-clap cheap restaurants. above the roof, or the mosnings of a But even the eackling of a goose saved: the deman that it is possible to produce a

from their graduates that has been an inches of Passel.

HE RED CLOUD CHIEF 10 them of some step 11000000 mon the growing indifference or the insidprophet or angel who warne ugainst all inzards. Even the most unwellto the lowest, and is to be resisted at teachers of every sort, from the highest The danger from this source besets Zuneting university sait.

her a "finished woman," a pillar of sovied bas steuberg est of cloor ylao minimized a Zopos out using mounts | leg. while on the vorage selves the highest result of culture; and outward attitude of soul, in thompresent of study, and gained an upward a deep sense of duly, have acquired a Diperation of mind; been awakened to years' course, have achieved a great hundreds of these girls, even in a :wo sense, an educated woman, But the Vassar, Wellosiey, and Smith erage normal-school graduate is not in is, dochtless, a mistortune that the avof true ideas and natural methods. leaders, and really provent the growth atruction when they should be the resching, they may become an obmic training as a qualification for fidence in the ail-sufficiency of seadeeneased in a fine enamer of quiet conmer par it spess lonn's judges go torth prace poucetiy curned a college diplonumber of superior young man who duced into the teaching-lorce a large less, a great advantage to have mireoted maie pedagogue, it is doubtwoman who should be the true master or mistress of souls,-that most useless of all articles of human furniture, -- a teacher who has outlived the capacity to be taught.

SELF-CONFIDENCE IN PUPILS.

The lack of self-confidence seems to be one of the most common faults among all school-children. Many times in the school-room we have asked a child some simple question, which probably would have been answered promptly outside the school, but have received no reply. With downcast eyes the child stood mute, as though his tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth or the art of speech were unknown. It would seem better that the child should answer the question, even incorrectly, than to be thus speechless. If he were observing, he would be profited by the correction of his questioner. The lack of confidence should not exist to so large an extent, and it | empt from the liability when conditions would seem as though something might | conspire to such a result." Those be done to create or strengthen in the child a confidence which would en- by the expenditure of much money, able him modestly, yet promptly and time, and study, they had learned the freely, to make reply to a simple ques- true cause of anthrax will be highly tion put to him during school-hours, gratified when they learn from a settled that he will think and speak, at before the whole school, by any visitor, practical stockman, that their conwhether well known or a stranger .-Supt. J. A. Latham, R. I.

RAILROAD "FIGURING."

What school would have in it a pupil that would distribute the tax assessment for eleven hundred miles of railway, passing through twenty-nine counties, and the miles and hundreths of a mile in each county to be taken into account, each county assessing a different valuation, and balance up the guage. The great obstacle to the cul- whole to within five mills, one-half of one cent? These are some of the problems and these are some of the queshis inability, or indisposition at least, | tions, that are solved by the R. R. accountants. The curse of our schools and colleges and universities is the want of accuracy. And I am not sure mental operations that may be per- but the careless use of slates and formed with them, in order that he may | blackboards has much to do with it. It solve the practical problems of his is easy to say,—"Oh! that is wrong,— daily life with ease and facility. He rub it out." It is true that you do not cannot be expected to "master" any find slates and blackboards in the office of accountants. - Supt. Alex.

We desire to suggest to some schools which have run to seed in marking, i.e. keeping records of recitations, that, labor as you may, over the low grade of a student, you can't improve his scholarship by improving the figures. If whole days' work with headaches and anxiety thrown in, could improve the scholarship of your low grade pupils, give them all and cheerfully; but as they don't nor can't, it is best to be reasonable, and accept the inevitable. "Let your moderation be known to all men," here as elsewhere. Figures don't make scholarship high or low .-

Educationist. MORALS AND MANNERS.

The Prussians have a wise maxim. that whatever you would have appear in the life of a nation you must put into its schools. To have the moral drafts of the country honored, there must be daily deposits of honest principles, good purposes, and a genuine love for truth and apright conduct. The teacher has an opportunity of thoroughly knowing the manners and morals of each pupil. Moral influences and agencies are at her command, and by taking advantage of the almost daily occurences for lessons on this subject much good could be done.

A great influence for good, to be sure, is exerted by normal schools through their graduates here and there, and through the teachers' institutes, and ultimately these indirect influences will act upon all the schools of the State; but meantime is it not possible to take a step by which an advantage will be afforded many schools whose pupils would otherwise pass from them before the influence of the normal schools will be felt. Could not normal schools of instruction of, say, two years' length, to be mainly pursued on Saturdays by teachers from all parts of warm spring sun shites its rays down State? - Supt. G. A. L. Wefield, R.

Turtle Sonp for the Million. The turtle is so exceedingly prolific that if the eggs of only five females of the species could be protected from their numerous enemies every year more difficult, and the results more de-structive, when this malady attacks a with turtles: The turtle lays its over structive, when this malady attacks a with turtles: The turtle lays its eggs mouth or stump tail moccasin, comduring the night upon the beach, covers monly called in the south the "dry monly called in the "dry monly called in the "dry monly called "dry monly ately successful, intrenched in an im- them lightly with sand, and leaves them land" moccasin, is the terrible cobra of portant position. Its worst results are to be hatched by the sun. Unfortu- America. He is worse than the rattleseen when this sense of superiority to nately, there are regarded as a delicacy outside comment or suggestion takes by the inhabitants of the coast, who give to slarm. He waits quietly unpossession of the teaching corps of an important school, and laces up the institution into a little pedagogic "mustial admiration society," revolving on the shell, the greater part of them, while other animals; and of the young turtles which leave the shell, the greater number are devoured on their way to the inhabitants of the coast, who can the inhabitant of the inhabitants of the coast of the inhabitant of the inhabitant of the inhabitant of t its own axis, sweetly unconscious of number are devoured on their way to rifle. It is only a "chump" who would any special need, meeting suggestion the sea by the innumerable wild fowl shoot snakes with a shot gun. It would the flock about the coasts of the be like catching fish with a seine. It until the pressure wakes up an explo- Mediterranean. The creation of a few sion of angry contempt, and sharp farms, as has been proposed, would so heads are poked up out of the pool, and criticism quite unexpected from such a favor the naturally rapid multiplication of the species that turtle, instead of it is unpleasant to be worried by the rough growlings of an educational seen on poor men's tables and sold at goes true the little reptiles give up the

Rome, and sometimes the rough-andready, even the blundering, remark of
an outside observer may be the very
word that ought to be spoken to the
coltivated teacher or a group of proteasors subsiding into the honey of their

a week and 115 in a month. All this Unless our new colleges for girls establish thorough departments, with practice school, for the training of formances, which are now set as a goal trackers, we shall have the same reAGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

For the Jersey cow, Hazen's Bess, \$7.000 has been offered and declined. Six seedmen in this country pay over \$175,000 per year for the posings on matter, most of which goes to farmers. New Zealand is shipping butter to England with satisfactory results. The butter is kept in a temperature of 38

cents for the finest clips of that state. The wool of Michigan should be bought at 25 cents for clips in first-class condition. We expect to see the bulk of the wool from these states sold at these figures, and if in special localities some excited buyers exceed these limits we advise our friends to withdraw until these men have supplied themselves." This is the advice of middle-men whose interest is, of course, that of wool-buyers and not that of farmers.

A remarkable peculiarity of the leaves of the pepper tree (Schimus Molle) is that when bruised and thrown into water they move rapidly around and through the water, seeming to the uninitiated to possess the power of spontaneous movement. A correspondent of the Garden says: "The cause of this is to be found in the large quantity of essential oil contained in every part of the foliage, and it is the escape of this oil in globules from the bruised leaves that propels them through the water. It is amusing to watch a number of bits of foliage racing round and round as though chasing each other and we have astonished numbers of people by their performance. The flowers of Schinus Mode are small, greenish white, and are produced freely during the summer.

"A Practical Stockman" writes to the New York Tr.bune that "the discase known as binckleg, anthrax, or black-quarter, is caused by excessive alimentation. By eating and digesting more food than can be assimilated the excess of nutriment becomes a waste product to beford and thicken the blood, so that its circulation is easily interrupted by chilling from exposure to wet and cold. The parts most easily chilled-the feet and legs-are most liable to be affected with stagnation of blood, but no part of the body is exscientific gentlemen who fancied that clusions are all astray.

A farmer complains to the Iowa Homestead that merchants will not give more than 10 cents a pound for farm-made butter, and no more for a good than for a poor article of the kind and alleges that the creameries are spoiling the market for farmers' butter. The Homestead replies that there are but two ways open to him, either to sell his cream to the creameries or make his butter as good as creamery. brand it creamery, and join the exchange. In other words, start a creamery of his own." On the same page the paper quoted publishes in full the circular of a firm making butterine, in which prices quoted range from 14 to 22 cents per pound for an article which will, they say, not only stand the warm weather better, but will at the same time be superior to the best grades of oleomargarine or genuine dairy butter. All of which is suggestive of a short way out of the farmers' difficulties.

Some one suggests through the Agricultural Gazette of England that cattleranching might be profitably carried on in Great Britain. Hie says that the cost of transportation of an ox from the western states to England would of itself be a fair rent for land well suited to growing beeves in England. "If, therefore, land cost absolutely nothing in America, it ought to be as cheap in England." He then enters into a detailed statement of outlay required and of probable income, and, if his estimates are correct, makes a showing quite favorable to cattle-ranching in Great Britain. In conclusion he says: "I think these figures will convines any one that cattle-breeding in this country, in a suitable district, will pay a deal better than 'cattle ranches' in America. The whole of the western side of Great Britain, from Land's End to John O'Groat's House, is well fitted for the breeding of cattle, and very large districts of it are fit for breeding sheep, which are still more probtable than cattle."

Snake Shooting.

One of the most novel and exciting sports that the warm weather of spring develops for the sportsmen of Baltimore is snake shooting. Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties seem to have accumulated the legion of reptiles which St. Patrick boycotted in Ireland. As this is the season in which the black snakes, the garter snakes and the moccisins are engaged in making love to their mates, it is the best time to go after them. They hover together on dry spots and make so much noise with their hissing and wriggling that they can be "stalked" from fifty yards distant. The moceasin snake looks dull and rusty on land, but his back lightens up into beautiful kaleidoscope cross-bars when in the water. He is the easiest snake to kill. When the their food they come to the surface and hang on to a floating weed, or else crawl out on the bank and lie stretched out in the grass or sand. One of them will run before you can step on him, but if he bites the wound is apt to be

is easy to see the moceasins when their gallery buil's-eye. When the builet goes true the little reptiles give up the ghost after a few excited convolutions. A parlor ride or a 22-calibre Remington o oue best "snaking piece."

In April canned beef was exported to the value of \$174,572, against \$290,-653 in 1883, and for six months \$1,480,-299, compared with \$2,158,355 last

At its meeting in Indianapolis June 8, the Indiana Short-Horn Breeders' Association discussed a proposition to donate \$200 for the purpose of holding a fat-stock show in 1885 in that city. Definite action was deferred, as the attendance was small.

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"As to the snocess of your modicine, this I know, whereas the mosths ago. I was weak, lead and shoop-shouldered, with assirations, but no lowerd force to execute them, whose nights were specified to to execute them, whose nights were specified to housing and realing upon a dissipleas bed, whose dryp were hausted by measuredly reveries to blighted by himiting headachs. I say whereas that was the case then. Now, after the use of your most anyellent remain, I feel myself a MAN—exect, strong, weight IIs the apprile so pood that I whistle in the house and shout out of doors, in sight of all this the fall sucks

and shout out of doors. In sight of all this the finit sinks into insignificance. I wish I might be shis to be self lawf or deluded young men by recommending your remedy."

The original letter from which the above is an expect, and several bundred others expressing stains opinions, in remaining terms, are on all and will be shown to any one calling at our offices who shows that his interest is the matter oriest purely from a desire to guard against imposition.

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lith. Yours truly. J. S. CAHR, President. Office of the Bank of Durham .
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J. S. CARR. Esc...

Derham, N. C., May In, 1981.)

J. S. CARR. Esc...

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10 See our other announcements.

(Continued from last week.)

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country can testify to their quality and E. W. Marsh, of the Desacrat, bought a Jas. Book Gold Watch case is years ago, and carried it until a short time ago, when I purchased it, and sold it to a customer. The case showed no signs of wear, except that natural to any case, and I am satisfied can be safely guaranteed for at least ten years more. I have sold the James Bose Gold Watch Case for many years, and the sames these them waters are for many years, and the parties who bought the first ones are carrying them to day, as well satisfied as though they had bought a solute will case costing twee the money. I recard them as the only cases of this kind a jeweler should sell with desires to give his customers that worth of their money of values his reputation.
WM. J. CUSHWAY, Jewelet

Send Scot stamp Is Keystone Wateh Case Factories, Phila-Send Seent stamp IS Revators mater than hier showing bur delphin, I'm, for handsome Illustrated Pamphiet showing bur James Boss' and Evystors Watch Esses are main. (To be Continued.)

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Attention Teachers. Notice is hereby given that I will examine all persons who may desire to offer themselves as candidates for tenchers of the common schools of Webster county at my office in Red Cloud on the third Saturday of each resould. Examinations to commence at 9 a.m. Do not ask for special examinations. C. W. SPHINGER.

examinations. C. W. SPRINGER, County superintendent of public instruction.

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