

DAILY BEA

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EVERY man, woman and child in

Indiana is said at the present time

to be on the stump or around it.

ANDERSON, of New York and

H. English, of Indiana, are very

popular workers in the ranks of

the democracy, which propose to

run the party. Judge Hilton believes

that the democracy will win the

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AN EDUCATIONAL WANT

The Bee has already called attention

to the public school system, the lack

of industrial schools for the children

of mechanics. The United States is

the only great country in which this

class of schools is not in successful

operation. It is the only country in

which education men for the learned

professions at the public expense, and

neglects to provide a practical educa-

tion for the most important element in

the body politic. While France, Bel-

gium, Germany and England have for

years provided the efficiency and ben-

efit of such a system of industrial

schools, the United States has yet to

organize and put into successful oper-

ation the first free industrial school

for the training of skilled workmen.

It is over twenty years since the

French government and the municipali-

ties of Paris opened the first school

for apprentices in France. In these

schools the boys were permitted

to select the trade, which they were

afterwards to follow, and were then

placed alternately in the workshop

and school room, under the eye of ex-

perienced artisans and teachers. No

part of their technical training was

neglected. The aim of the school

was to turn out thinking workmen,

masters of their trade, and fitted not

only to adorn, but to improve their

calling. The result of this experi-

ment was a success beyond the anti-

cipation of its founders. The work-

men from the Paris schools for ap-

prentices were eagerly sought by the

trades at high wages. In foundry work,

in the machine shop, at the carpenter's

bench, in the composing rooms, the

great metropolitan papers the appren-

tices from the public schools soon

filled places of emolument and

honor, and founded schools with

particular reference to the improve-

ment of industrial art. The efforts of

the movement were manifested in

yearly increasing demand for Belgian

metal workers, lace designers, pattern

makers and fresco painters. England

has more recently followed France

and Belgium, and the industrial schools

of South Kensington are becoming a

power in the country. From its desks

the designers for the great potteries,

woolen and cotton mills, carpet fac-

ories, and artistic metal works, are

everywhere. Armed with a Kennington

certificate, no graduate need be out-

of a handsomely paying position for

a single day.

All this is accomplished at a cost

not exceeding the sum expended in

our schools for the graduation of a

paper in the grammar school course.

The benefits of such a system of in-

dustrial schools in the United States can-

not be overestimated. In the first

place it would relieve the public

schools of a great number of pupils

who decline to receive an educa-

tion which will be of little dollar value

and cents value in after life, and whose

inclinations are toward the mechanic

arts. Such a class are a drag on the

efficiency of the high school, but

placed in the industrial school might

become our future Watts, Newtons

and Ecksteins. Apart from meeting

the material wants of a large num-

ber of our growing generation, such

free industrial schools would here, as

abroad, exercise a great influence for

good on trade and the arts. Ameri-

can manufacturers would then no

longer be forced to send to England

and the continent for skilled work-

men and designers. Our mechanics and

RELIGIOUS.

The Second Presbyterian church of

Dubuque has just been celebrating its

twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Baptists now have 18,928 mem-

bers in Sweden, of whom 3384 were

baptized the past year.

The Universalist society at Algona,

Iowa, have engaged the services of a

lady preacher, Miss Sifford.

The Presbyterian church at the result

of eight years work in Mexico, have

3907 communicants. They have also

1039 in South America.

The Wesleyan conference of Eng-

land reports 439,711 members, 57,245

on trial, 2023 in numbers, 321

superannuates, and 328 on trial.

There are in California 53 Episcop-

al clergymen, 37 parishes and 3362

communicants. There were 457 ap-

prentices the past year, of which 94

were adults.

The British Methodist Episcopal

church of Canada has united with the

African Methodist Episcopal church

of the United States, from which it

separated some years ago. It is a

small colored body with one bishop.

It is said that of the 398 Congrega-

tional churches in Connecticut, 132

are in debt, owing amounts varying

from \$10 to \$25,000. The average

salary of Congregational ministers in

the United States was \$812 in 1887; in

1888 it is \$1399.

Very few churches in America have

a seating capacity of over 1,000. The

following shows the size of some of

the largest churches in Europe: St.

Peter's Church at Rome, with 45,000

members; Milan Cathedral, 7,000;

St. Paul's at London, 36,600; St. Peter's

at Bologna, 24,000; St. Peter's at

Rome, 24,000; St. Peter's at

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POETRY OF THE TIMES.

Good Time Cometh

The summering days,

With Sol's glorious rays,

Slanting down on woodlands and foliage,

Are all over and done,

Punctuating all things,

And these but a days melancholy.

But there's no need of grief;

Winter brings a relief,

With other soft and quiet as sweet-

ness with others to wind,

With your very best gift,

While your arm forms the back of the seat

Autumn Breezes

Have you examined the fit of your coat?

Have brushed out the moth from your

suit?

You know that Jack Frost will soon be

on his rounds,

And his blasts from the north pole will

spin?

'Tis hoped you've been prudent in sewin'

your cash,</