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Lesson in Practical Writing.

No. XVII. REVIEW

BY D. T. AMES

11.

In view of the long lapse of time and the multitude of new readers of the Jour-NAL since the beginning of this course of lessons we have deemed it fitting that we should, to some extent, in this new year's number review the leading points that we have endeavored to make during the course As we stated, at the outset, our purpose has been to present, not the detailed analysis of writing, but to give such general sug gestion and eriticisms repecting successful methods for the teaching and practice of practical writing as we were able. This course was deemed most desirable from the fact that three courses of analytical lessons had been given respectively by the editors of the JOURNAL and Prof. J. W Payson, associate author of the popular system of Payson, Duatoa & Scribner

First. An importance to the pupil in writing is a CORRECT PUSITION. As in logic an error in the premises must lead to fa conclusions, so a bad position, while learn ing to write, must lead to failure. It is ouly when in a correct position that the pen even in the hand of its skillful master, is capable of producing the smooth graceful line, shade and curve so essential to good writing; if such is the fact, when in a master's hand, how doubly so it is in the undisciplined and struggling band of the learner

It is also important that a proper position be maintained at the table of doel well as the relative positions of the peu, hand, paper, desk, and hody. Each of three positions at the desk have

more or less advocates, and each, in our opition, is commendable according to the circumstances of the writer. We give each position with the reasons urged in their



RIGHT POSITION .- Tura the right side near to the desk but not in contact with it Keep the body crect, the feet level on the Be Place the right arm psrallel to the edge of the desk, resting on the muscles just forward of the elbow, and rest the haud on the nails of the third and fourth fingers, not permitting the wrist to touch the paper Let the hands be at right angles to each other, and rest on the book, keeping the book parallel to the side of the desk.

This position is advocated as furnishing the best support for the hand and arm while writing, and we think not without justice in or class-rooms, where the desk is school often sloping and narrow



FRONT POSITION. In this the same rela tive position of hand, pen, and paper should be maintained as described in the former one. In commercial colleges and writing academies where more spacious desks or tables are used than in the common schoolroom, this position is admissible and is frequently adopted.

LEFT POSITION .- Without illustrating this position we would say that the left side is presented to the desk, and the same rela-

tive positious maintained as in the right and front. This position is advocated on the ground of its relieving the right arm from being burdened with any support of the body while writing, and thus giving a more free, rapid, and less tiresome action to the haud and arm : this argument has considerable force where the forc-arm or muscular movement is practiced.

It is also the most convenient, if not a necessity, in the counting-room where numerous and large hooks are required to remain in a position at right angles with the desk, and also in the execution of large drawings or specimens of peamanship which necessarily, or most conveniently, occupy positions directly in front of the artist

Another position at the desk, sometimes advocated hy authors and teachers, is the right oblique, which is a position between the front and side, thus,



OBLIQUE POSITION .- IN OUR opinion, which of these positions is to be adopted, is not of such vital importance as that the proper relative position of pen, band, and paper should be maintained, and that the arm should be perfectly free from the weight of the body while writing.



POSITION OF PEN AND ARM .- Take the pen between the first and second fingers and thumh, letting it cross the fore-finger just forward of the knuckle (A) and the second finger at the root of the nail (B) \$ of an inch from the peu's point. Bring the point (C) squarely to the paper and let the tip of the holder (D) point toward the right ulder

The thumb should be bent outward at the first joint, and (E) touch the holder opposite the first joint of the fore-finger.

The first and second fingers should touch each othes as far as the first joint of the first finger; the third and fourth must be slightly curved and separate from the others at the middle joint, and rest upon the paper at the tips of the nails. The wrist must

always be elevated a little above the desk. This position of the pen is undoubtedly the best for all writers using the finger movement, as it admits of the greatest freedom aud facility of action of the fingers; but among writers using the muscular movement, where less depends upon the action of the fingers, it is common, and we think well, to allow the holder to fall back and below the knuckle joint : it is easier held, and, from its forming a more acute angle with the paper, moves more readily and smoothly over its surface.

Finger Movement is the combined action of the first and second fingers and thumh. Fore-Arm Movement is the action of the

fore-arm slidiog the hand on the nails of the third and fourth fingers.

Combined Movement is that which is most used in business penmanship. It is a union of the fore-arm with the finger movement, and posesses great advantage over the other movements in the greater rapidity and ease with which it is employed.

Whole-Arm Movement is the action of the whole arm from the shoulder, with the elbow slightly raised, and the band sliding on the nails of the third and fourth fingers And is used with facility in striking capital letters and in off-hand tiourishing.

Main Slant. A straight line slanting to the right of the vertical, forming an angle of 52° tical, forming an angle of 52° with the horizontal, gives the main slant (M. S.) for all written letters.

Connective Slant. Curves which connect straight lines in small letters, in a medium style of writing, are usually made on an augle of 30°. This is called the connecture slant (C. S.). See diagram. Base Line. The horizontal line on which

the writing rests is called the base line.

Head Line. The horizontal line to which the short letters extend is called the head line

Top line. The borizontal line to which the loop and capital letters extend is called the top line.

A Space in Height is the height of small i. A Space in Width is the width of small u.

The distance between the small letters is It spaces, measured at head line, except in the a, d, g, and q. The top of the pointed oval in these letters should be two spaces to the right of a preceding letter.

Upper and Lower Turns. In the analysis of small letters, short curves occur as connecting links between the principles. These curves we call turns. When one appears at the top of a letter, it is called an upper turn ; when at the base, it is called a lower turn.

MOVEMENT EXERCISE. All instruction in penmanship should be imitated with a liberal use of movement exercises, which should be arranged and practiced with the view of facilitatiog upward and downward as well as lateral movement of the hand, and each and every lesson should he preceded with more or less practice upon movement exercises.

CARE IN PRACTICE.

In practicing upon movements and writing, it should be constantly borne in mind that it is not the amount of practice so much, as the careful and thoughtful effort to



acquire precision and certainty, that determines the success of the writer.

It is often said that "practice makes perfect." This is true if the term practice implies thoughful, patient, and persistent effort for improvement; otherwise it may be quite nutrue.

Throughthless scribbling tends rather to retrard that to enhance the sequisition of caroleady repeated, iscorrect, or had babis have been confirmed rather than a corrected – a move backward instead of forward. This is a fact not salificiently appreciated by teachers or pupils. Hetter far not practice than to do so cardeslay; one might as well seek to win a rare by occasionally taking a turn in the opposite direction.

Gand or well constructed writing is no nore essential than that it should be executed with facility and case; yet we would have no learner fall into the mistaken idea that be is to give special attention to speed before having acquired, by deliherate study and practice, correct forms and proportions in writing; first, accuracy, then apeed? rapid and thoughtless practice is worse than uncless - the mind, and as usch can are write the hand. The band and pen are only the servants of the mind, and as usch can arever earpase the mind? conception and power to guide and direct to any performance.

If upon the tablets of the mind there is presented constantly to our mental vision a perfect copy of the letters and their varied combinations into graceful writing, the hand will strike for the single and definite purpose of reproducing the sams, and will progress steaddy to the attainment of skill requisite for the reproduction of the most perfect conceptions of the mind. The hand of the greatest sculptor or artist has no cunning not imparted by a skillful brain. Michael Angelo was the chief of artists, because of his superior mental conception of art, and may we not puppose that the untouched canvas presented to his mental vision all th grandour of heauty in design and finish that delighted the eye of the beholder when finished into the most exquisite work of art i The hand can never excel the conception of the mind that educates and directs its action. If Spencer or Flickinger excel all others in the perfectiou and heauty of their promanship, is it not because of their superior conception of that in which superior penmanship consists ? The student, who would have success, must see that his prac tice is preceded and always attended with thoughtful study and criticism.

After having once written the copy, study and criticise your offort before the next trial. Your faults noted, and a thought as to how they may be best corrected, will enable you to make an intelligent and successful effort for improvement. Remember that unknown faults can never he avoided or corrected. First, study to discover, and then to mend. Short exercises -pr copies-if rightly practiced, are much more favorable for improvement than long ones, inasmuch as they are repeated at intervals so short as to keep faults and criticisms fresh in mind, while oft-repeated efforts for correction will be corr po singly effective. Faults observed by ourselves or pointed out by others, at the beginning of a long copy, are very likely to be out of mind before that portion of the copy in which they occur is repeated

## WHITING NOT A SPECIAL GIFT

It is aften said that good writing is a "special gift." This idea is not only fallacious, but is exceedingly perturbors, as regards the sequisition of good writing, insanach as it treads to discorage pupils who write badly, by leading them to believe that, not having "the gift," they are fabured from becoming good writers.

Good writing is no more a gut than as good reading, spelling, grammar, or any o'her attainment, and in the same way it is, and can be acquired, viz: by patient and studious effort.

The correct form and construction of writing must be learned by study, while practice

must give the monual dexterity for its easy and graceful execution. Many persons ful to because good writers from not properly uoitug study and practice. Careful study with too little practice will give writing comparatively accurate in its form and manner of construction, but habored, stift and awkward in its execution, while, apon the other hand, much practice with little study inputs a more casy and lowing style, but with much less accuracy as regards the forms of the letters and general proportion and construction of the writing, which will commonly have a loose and sprawly apperance. Example of writing which has resulted more from start than practice.

Studrygives form

Example of writing in which there has been more practice than study.

Tractice gives grad

Writing, the result of study properly combined with practice.

Study combined with fractice gives grace and perfection

Undoubtedly many of our readers will see forcibly illustrated in one of these examples their own experience; so manifest is the effect of these different modes of practice that we have only to glance at a piece of writing to discern the extent in which a writer bas combined study with practice while learning to write.

## UNITY AND SIMPLICITY OF FORM.

It is a trice and true saying that "a juck of all trades is good at none." This is so from the fact that working at many things neither the hand or brain can attain to a high order of proficiency or skill. It is the specialist that advances the standard of progress in all the directions of human discovery. Concentration of thought and action makes the great masters of the world, while by a diffusion of the same the greatest genine is dissipated and fails to attain to a marked degree of eminence.

So in learning to write, the pupil who vacillates between many systems and multitudinous forms of letters must inevitably fail of becoming an expert and skilled writer. He has too much to lears to learn it well, and, like "the jack of many trades," must fail.

It is a matter of frequent observation that persons learning or practicing writing vacillate between from two to six different f russ of the capitals, and as many as are possible in the small letters, apparently in the bolic that variety is the cluic element of good writing, which is a double mistake, as it de tracts from the good appearance of the writing, at the same time that it enhances the dillicity of learning and of exceeding i.

For example, we have known writers who, in executing a short piece of writing, would for many of the letters make use of forms as varied and aumerous as follows:

RRRRR

and use more or less variety in all of the letters, thus requiring study and practice upon about one hundred different and unnecessarily complicated forms for the alphahet, is place of tweaty-six. Thus the labor and uncertainty of becoming a skillful writer is magnitical four-fold. A single and simple form for each letter, capital and small, should be adopted, and, with a few exceptions which we shall explain during this course of lessons, should be invariably practiced. Their f equent and uniform repetition will impart that accuracy of form, grace, and facility of execution which constitutes good writing.

The simple forms are not only more easily acquired and more rapidly executed, but they are more easily read than the m reornate argles; in fact, those forms that cost the most are worth the least. It is as if a merchant should constantly purchase an inferior class of merchandise and pay the high price of the best: his chances for success certainly would on the very promising.

## ECONOMY OF FORM.

Labor, whether of the clerk or mechanic, is rewarded according to the results it can produce.

The copyist or clerk who can write one hundred words equally as well in the same time that another writes fifty, will certainly, other things being equal, command twice as much pay. The rapidity with which writing can be executed depends largely upon the simplicity of the forms of letters used, and the size of the writing. medium or small hand is written with much more ease and rapidity than a large hand, from the fact that the pen can be carried over short spaces in less time and with greater ease than over long ones, and ean execute simple forms more easily and rapidly than complicated ones. To illustrate Suppose one writer were to habitually make the capital R thus :

Which requires eleven motions of the hand to execute, and that another were to uniformly make it thus:

Requiring only four motions of the hand. It is apparent that the difference of time required to make cash cannot he less than the proportion of eleven to four; that is not all. The complicated form consists of many lines, some of which are required to run parallel to each other, and all made with reference to balancing or harmonizing with some other line, and requires to be made with much greater care and skill than the more simple form, so that the disalvantage is even greater than indicated by the simple proportion between eleven and four.

The practice of these complex forms of the alphabet will be fatal to rapid and legible business writing.

These remarks are intended to apply more especially to business and unprofessional writing. Where show and beauty are of greater consideration than dispatch, variety and complexity of forms are quite proper, and even necessary.

We here give the entire alphabet of capitals such as we would recommend for all business purposes, as combining simplicity of form and ease of construction :

AGOQEFA ito latas MOGQRE 112011

We would add as not objectionable the following :

amo CD

CORRECT PROPORTIONS ESSENTIAL TO GOOD WRITING

One might he able to execute faultlessly cach single letter of the alphabet, and yet be a most miserable vriter. Writing to he really good must be harmonious in all its parts; letters must be proportionate to each other, properly connected, spaced, have a uniform slope and degree of pen-pressure, etc., as well as an easy and graceful movement. The following example will likatrate the bad effect of disproportion of letters :

Auction

It will be seen that each letter taken by itsoft is creditably accurate in form, and yet whon associated with each other in a word, they present as appearance as ungainly as word an ox yold with as elephant. We have often seen writing in which the letters were really badly formed, yet so harmonious in their combinations and easy in their construction as to present an attractive, not to say an elegant, effect; while upon the other hand we have often seen writing in which the letters were well formed, and yet as awkward in their combinations and labored in their "excettion as to be really painful to the sight of periors having a refiend and correct taster excerning writing.

CORRECT AND INCORRECT SPACING.

Another important factor of good writing is the proper spacing and connecting of lettars and words; upon these vary much depends, as in many instances the connecting lines alone impart the distinctive character to letters.

In determining the proper spacing of writing, the distance between the straight lines of the small  $\nu$  may be taken as a space in width. The distance between the parts of letters having more than one downward strake should be one space: between the letters, one and one-fourth spaces, measured at the head. Bine, except a. d. g. and q, which should occupy two spaces, measuring from the preceding letter to the point of the oxals; between words there should be two spaces.

EXAMPLE OF CORRECT SPACING: MANY MUN

communication

## CONNECTING LINES.

Much care should be exercised while practicing to employ the proper curve for connecting letters and their parts. It is a very common and grievous fault in writing that a straight line or the wrong curve is cuployed in the construction and connection of letters, thus leaving them without distinctive character, or i sparting one which is false and misleading. As for instance, a form made thus M is really no letter, but may be taken for an M a M and possibly for a *UU*. In cases where the context does not determine, its identity becomes a mere matter of gness, and extended thus ATM its significance, as will be scen, is still more vague and uncertain, as it might be intended for either of the following seven combinations

With a properly trained hand no more time or effort is required to impart the true and unnistakable characteristics to each letter than to make forms whose identity is open to doubt and conjecture.

## SLANT OF WRITING.

The degree of slant now adopted hy the leading authors and one which we approve, is at an angle of 52° from the horizontal, as per diagram in another column.

The relative effects of correct and incorrect slope may be seen in the following examples:

Willing 0

The variation in the slope of different letters and their parts will be rendered much more perceptible by drawing straight extended lines through their parts, thus:

Allthay

THE PENMANS THE ART JOURNAL

One of the most common faults in slope occurs on the last part of letters m, n, u, h, and p, which are made thus:

WWWWWW EXAMPLE OF COBRECT SLANT, SPACE, PRO-POINTION, ETC.

Steadfastly

SIZE OF WRITING. In its practical application to the sflairs of life, writing must be greatly varied in its size, according to the place in and purpose

for which it is used. It would be obviously bad taste to us the same size and style of writing for th headings of a ledger and other books of account or record that would be employed on the body of a page. In the address of a letter and superscription upon the envelope much greater liceuse, as regards size and style, may be taken, than in the body of the writing. Nor is it practical at all times to maintain a uniform size for body writing It may with propriety be written larger upou wide than narrow ruled paper. Care should always be taken to guage the size of the writing according to the space in, and purpose for which it is to be written. This should be done by varying the scale, rather thau the proportions of the writing. When writing upou raled paper we should always imagine the space between the lines to be divided into four equal spaces, three of which may be occupied by the writing, the fourth must not be touched, save by the downward extended letters from the line above. This open space between the lines separates them, and enables the eye more readily to follow and distinguish between the lines when reading. A small or me-dimn hand is the best, both as regards the readiuess with which it is read, or ease and rapidity of its execution.

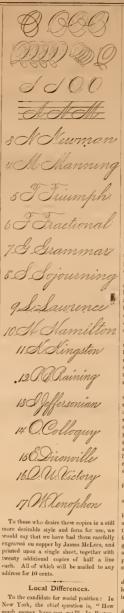
In a large band the writing is apt to be more or less intermingiel and confined, the loops of one line often cutting into and obsouring the writing upon other lines, while the more extended sweeps of the pen in the large writing are proportionately slow and rediues.

For legibility, ease and rapidity of execution, small unshaded writing is decidedly the best.

As a convenience for reference and practice, we here repeat all the copies hitherto given in the course which will terminate with the twentieth lesson.

Lessons I. and II. were devoted to movement and capital stem exercises.

mmm Cm mm -DODDORODO DDD (o) (u) (n) go on go on SSSSSS SSS I HH



To the candidato for social position : in New York, the chief question is, " How nuch money have you got?" In Boston, " What do you know?" In Philadelphia, " Who was your father and grand-father?" In Chicago, "Where are you from, and what can you do?"

The percentage of those who prepared for or entered the Protestant ministry has fallen in Harrard's graduates from 33 per cent. to 6.7 per cent. Yale, from 75.7 per cent. to 15 per cent. Princeton, from 50 per cent. to 22.4 per cent. Bown, from 35 per cent. to 23.4 per cent. Oberlin, from 60 per cent. to 31.3 per cent. Columbia, 18 per cent. to 5.8 per cent.—Notre Dame Schalaste.

## Opinions.

## BY C. H. PEINCE.

Whenever I want a feast I get down one of the handsomely bound volumes of the "PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL." I notice, in my perusal, that the editors' opinions as to all questions have been freely given, and quite satisfactory. In view of this fact, I made a special request that all my questions be an-swered by one or many of its readers, believing that an interchange of opinion would be beneficial. Not one single answer has appeared, after waiting and watching three What must be my conclusion, nths. either the questions were of little or no importance and not worthy of attention or that the fraternity, oyster-shell-like, have sealed themselves and propose to keep answers to facts so valuable within the proper limit.

Let us be more friendly, and make the world hetter by giving the rising generation such instruction as will lighten their labors and advance the cause in which brother Ames is so unbly engaged.

Question 1. What is meant by shade, and how secure its foll development? Ans. By shading is meant beautifying the letters. 1st, let some simple rules govern; 2d, imitation should be exercised; 3d, the cultivation of taxto.

Question 2. Is it objectionable to take off the band after making the first part of small p, and the introductory line to a, d, g, q, and one style of  $e^{\pm}$  Ans. No.

Question 3. What are the reasons for making the last part of some capitals helow base bost 2 Mar. Ist, good taste demands it ; 2d, case and grace of movement develop forms that are oval-shaped; 3d, the rate of speed in the execution of some letters is such as to be consistent with the general results.

Question 4. Why is the preference given to below the line f Ans. Because in an oval below the line a single motion or set of muscles is used, and in making the last part on the line, like K or K, a combination motion is used, thus requiring more skill in excution.

Question 5. Why is the tendency to make some turns in small letters greater than others? A ran. Because the document of stroker of some letters tend toward entres, and are somewhat so-while in others they are straight. In attempting to produce the proper entre a greater amount is usually given, producing large turns on base line or at bottom of letters; while in the straight lines angles are very often produced. Renety—ty to make all downward strokes straight.

Question 6. What determines the artistic form of letters 1 Ans. Good taste. Question 7. Originally, did form precede

analysis † Ans. Yes.

Question 8. Why is the tendency to make how-letters below the like herger than those above  $\beta$ . Ans. 1st, because the letters below the line are easier made (well), from the fact that the downward stocks is made first, giving a guide for the upper; 2d, the loops above the line are made difficult because the proper curve must be unde *first*, and the straight light cross at an imagingrary prior.

Question 9. What is the tendency as to direction in producing upward strokes in loop-letters and capitals † Ans. Too slanting.

Question 10. What is the tendency as to direction in producing downward strokes # Ans. Nearly vertical.

Question 11. Is it necessary to change position of self or paper as to direction while executing set of capitals that will stand the test of slant  $\hat{\tau}$  Ans. Yes.

Question 12. Is there any difference in position of bedy while executing with the whole-arm or tore-arm † Ans. Yes. \*

Question 13. Why was 50 to 52 degrees chosen as the proper main slant for writing † Ans. For beauty, speed and adaptability. Question 14. Should all the tarms at the

top and bottom of short and extended letters be about the same ! Ans. Yes.

Question 15. Are the introductory lines

to r, p and final t on less slant than any other small letters ? Ans. Yes.

Question 16. Has the introductory line to small e greater shant than any other small letter, or is the curve simply greater † Ans. The latter.

Question 17. In any kind of fore-arm work should beginners intempt to more the hand cutirely across the paper without lifting the per f Ans. No. About one-third way across is sufficient, and will answer all purposes.

Question 18, Should the position of the feet he the same in whole-arm as fore-arm. Ans. No.

Question 19. Why do most systems join the lower part of f at half-space above base line 1 Ans. Because the authors deem it correct, or knowing the error, do not care to go to the expense of changing all the plates for such a trifle. My preference is given to closing at base line.

Question 20. What determines the stant of each capital, supposing the standard forms be taken ?

I await au auswer.

# Letter-Writing.

How absurd ! Just think of it ! I mean in writing letters, that every time a response is rec-ived from certain correspondents, it should commence in exactly the same way, as if the top of the paper was stereotyped, "I take my pen in hand to lot you know," One can almost read the first page without opening the envelope, "Variety is the spice of life," and in no part of life for letter-writing has grown to be a part of most lives-more than in letter-writing. Charming letter-writers are few, and if w discover such a one we will do well to add them to the list of our correspondents, if possible. I have in my mind a respected and much loved friend, who invariably prefaces every sentence with " Now I will say to you." It is a sheer waste of paper and time, and after wading through several pages, it not only grows monotonous, but aughable. It reminds one of the babit some persous have unconsciously fallen into, when talking, of in erlarding their sentences aud phrases with "you know," or "I said, says I." Some persons seem to have a natural talent for letter-writing ; any subject they touch upon comes out in glowing, almost living colors. One cau almost see, and hear, and feel what they describe. Such a correspondent is indeed a bright light, that shineth into the lives of others ; making amends, oftentimes, for the absence of friends; coming like a sunbeam just when the dearth of joys is greatest, and lighting and cheering the drooping spirits. It is always a pleasure to learn that abseut friends are "well," and "doiag well," and that they wish for us the idestimable blessings of health and happiness. But how unsatisfactory if it ends here, as far as news, description, or anything that makes a letter interesting, is concerned, even if it covers three or four pages. It is such a treat, such a lasting pleasure, to he the recipient of a genuincly good letter. One that tells us what is going on in the world heyond our limited vision; that tells us what those dear to us are doing, and aspiring to do; what their homes are like, how the flowers flourish how the garden thrives, how very cute the little ones are growing, and all the gracefally-told chit-chat, that goes to make a letter a letter. If we have the least shadow of a talent in this line, let us cultivate it. Let us endeavor to write even a letter so well that if we meet it again, we will not be ashained that our unine subscribed thereto, proves we wrote it .- Agents Herald.

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THE PERMAN'S APT JOURNAL is a bling of beauty, and a juy for the present, typographically considered. As to matter it is not wanting, heing filled with valuable hints, and suggestions on the subject of writing  $\pm 1$  a year pays for it.—*Educa*-.onal *Review*.



## Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broady New York. Brief educational items solicit

England bas 1300 colleges

Chicago has enrolled in her public schools 58.097 popils The Freebman Class at Cornell contains

twenty-one ladies. The income of Columbia College in the year

1840 amounted to \$321,000

Oberlin College has 1,325 students this year an increase of 268 over last year. Boston University has just received a gift of

\$10,000 for her scholarship fond.

Philadelphia appropriates for school pur poses for 1882 the sum of \$1,534,685,04. Within the last year the sum of \$19,000,000

bas been given by private individuals to the

The Syrian Protestant College in Beirout, Syria, has graduated 118 students at 204 a partial course .- N. Y. Christian Advocate

Prof. Somner, of Yale, says that the present ollege fushion is to "teach a hit of Latin, a bit of Greek, a bit of biology and a bit of some so that in the result men hardly thing else. know anything."

President A. D. White, of Cornell University, who has relinquished the Berlin Mission, has entered into bonds with the trustees of that University not to accept any political office for four years .- The Western World.

A non of affluent parents may spend, at Harvard, from \$1,000 to \$1,500 without acquiring a reputation for extravagance, while at Oxford, England, a con has been known to spend £2,000, or even £3,000 a year without exciting comment.—Volante.

ce Cornell University was founded over \$1,500,000 has been given to it for buildings and equipment. The endows the institution is over \$1,700,000. which places it among the rich lowed institutions of the country

San Francisco has now in her public schools the largest av are attendance which she has ever known. The first superintendent's report, made in 1852, gave the average attendance as The last report gives it a 29.092. While most of the children go into the eighth grade than half us many con to the next higher grade .--- N. O. Christian Advocat

Out of a class of one hundred

and twenty-six which were gra duated this year st Yale College only five propose to enter the ministry. We believe it is a fact that as colleges grow strong, wealby and conspicuous, the number of ministers coming out of the successive classes diminish. Will some one give a satisfactory explanation of this fact?—The Tresbyterian.

Great interest has been aroused at Bowdoin College by the suit brought against eight students for \$10,000 each for dumages to a fellow-student, whose eye-sight was nearly destroyed by their wanton "hazing," The more class, and probably the whole entire sophe college, will be summoned as witnesses. The trial will be held in January by the Suprems Court of the county .- Notre Dame Scholastic

There are 145 business colleges in this country. They employ 535 instructors, and are attended by 22,021 students. Many of Many of them have good select libraries, the aggreg number of volumes r-ported on hand by man agers of these schools is 55.222 volumes Commissioner Enton, in his report, says : "Ger many has select commercial schools in every chief provincial city and in a large number of smaller towns. The course of instruction cm braces German, French, Euglish, Italian or Spanish, commercial arithmetic, book-keeping commercial correspondence in different lan guages, botany, the study of raw materials and manufactured articles, history and geography tary systems, physics, chemistry, and drawing," France. Spain, and Belgium have similar schools all under the supervision of the State. - Teachers' Guide

It can no longer be said that "Greece is liv Her famous University ing Greece no more." He enrolls thirteen hundr audenta enty-two professors, and a library of 150,00 olumes. She has many other institutions of high grade and a system of free schools co inste with the wants of the age -- Normal Journal

The fact should be impressed that it is an absolute, educational crime in a cultivated person to be a poor speller of his mother-tongac. I believe much of the neglect in the matter of spelling has come about through the inctalk about reformed orthography. We may pray and work with religious fervor for a reform, but until that reform comes we have nothing left but to teach according to the present standard, -Educational Monthly.

## EDUCATIONAL FANCIES

Taught or untaught the dunce is still the sam Yet still the wretched master bears the blame - Druden

The letter D is truly an old salt, having followed the C for years

Who introduced salt pork into the navy? Numb, when he took Ham into the ark.

" Capital punishment," as the boy said when the schoolmistress scated him with the girls.

One boy to another : " Turn, if you could be an animal what would you choose to be?' "Oh, I'd like to be a lion; because he's so-"Oh, no, Tom, don't be a lion, be a wasp because then you could sting the schoolmast

A facetious yong man calls a female institute " Vannor weather prediction " because it con tains so many misses

"Yer can't stuff that down this chicken," said a young lady in Indiana, in reply to her teacher's statement that the sun was larger than the earth

A Western editor, being asked by a sub-scriber what was meant by the word bydrogen, replied : "Gin and water," and explained that hydro was the French for water

New Jersey is trying to claim Noah, because he was a New-ark man. Yes, but you know he looked out of his Arkansaw land. Give the south a fair show in this thing .- Collegiate

A young lady at an examination in grammar was asked "why the noun bachelor was singular." She replied immediately, "Because it is very singular they don't get married."

The proposed revision of the English Educa-tion Gude makes sewing compulsory for all boys and girls in the schools under seven years of age. Then young men will not be obliged to marry wives for button sewing.-Educational

Teacher : "What was the sin of our first nts ? Bright pupil : "Stealing apples Teacher : "Correct. But did it ever occur to you to wonder what kind of an apple it was that Eve gave to Adam ?" Bright pupil: "Often." Teacher : "Well, have you made up your mind about it !" Bright pupil : " Oh, avn't I! It was a 'fall,' pippin.



The above cut was photo-engrared free (Pa.) Business College

The schoolmaster is a very inquisitive pers He is always asking questions. His is a question-able calling.

If a student convince you that you are wrong and he is right, acknowledge it cheerfully, and -long him.-Emerson

The schoolmaster is sometimes called a tutor and occasionaly an ass. astoter man is seldom found. On the whole, an

Experience is a dear teacher," but she has large school. For terms of tuition, and full particulars, inquire in person.

What court was in session at the time Adam broke the law ! Of course you all give it up Well, it was the Apple-ate court.

Freshman: "Action and reaction are equal and opposite, as, for instance, when a cannon jumps as far backward as the ball goes forward."

A Nevada school teacher died the other day and the local papers announced it under the bead "Loss of a Whaler,"- Teachers' Guide,

In a school of young rascals the school master is always the principal. (See heading and judge in accordance

therewith.)

"Sony, father, I learned something new at school to-day." "What was it?" "I learned to say 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir.'" "Did you?"

It all came from educating his daughter at a seminary. She reproved her father for wiping his mouth on the table-cloth, and he went to the barn and hong bimself.

The desirability of making the proper dis-nction between the words "set" and "sit" is illustrated in a recent newspaper in which a recipe for lemon pie adds, vaguely, "Then sit on a stove and stir constantly." Just as if anybody could sit on a stove without stirring con stantly

Freshman to whom the instructor said : "You een evolving that translation from your consciousness;" and who responded: "Well, professor, I read in my devotions last evening that 'by faith Enoch was translated,' and I thought I would try it on Horace."-N. F. World

# Stands to reason : Post-affect clerk-" Here! which is transmission to the second state of the second state of the second state of the state

A professor who says he reads a man's char ster by his signature spent three days in trying to figure out Longfellow's autograph. whow it would show up the venerable poet as a man who liked to bet on horse races, go to ariety shows and howl around nights. And of course the professor knew the poet was not that sort of man, and he couln't make it con out any other way and went nearly wild till he found that the autograph was a forgery Evening Telegram.

If you want card stock of any kind, ad-dress the New England Card Co., Woon-socket, R. I. See advertisement in auother column.

## Telegraphic Codes and Ciphers.

DEVICES FOR LESSENING THE EXPENSE OF CABLE TELEGRAPHY AND CONCEALING CABLE I SANINO. [New Fork Times.]

Cable rates to England are now 25 cents a word, but they have been as high as \$100 for a ten-word message. Notwithstanding the great reductions that have been made in the cost of oceau telegraphy since the Atlautic cables were first laid, rates to points in Asia or to South America run up to several dollars a word. There are houses whose business requires frequent tolegraph communication with such distant points, and methods of attaining brevity of expression are hence of very great value. Telegraph code makers supply such methods.

"Code making as a business has grown up within the last five or six years," said J. C. Hartfield, who makes it a specialty. "It has advantages of both economy and secrery. The use of codes for ordinary business purposes dates from the beginning of ocean telegraphy, but people at first got up their own codes. It is an easy thing to do, apparently. All you have to do is to make list of phrases which you have frequently to use io your business and represent them by a corresponding list of single words. But people found that words are apt to be changed in telegraph transmission into words whose telegraphic notation is simi-

lar. The result has sometimes heen disastrous. Code makers make avoidance of such liability to error a special study. Then, too, code makers cau attain a condensation of expression that make their work far cheaper than any similar code such as a business man might get up for himself. Hence, large business houses are willing to pay well for having codes made for them. There are houses that are spending as much as \$30,000 a year for telegraphic advices, and a system which will put their messages into few words effects a very great saving for them. I have made a combination code for one house here by which the entire state of the Japauese teamarket can be put into seven words. Those seven words will convey to them the date of steamers sailing, the state of market for nine grades of tea, the rates of freight by six routes, the amount of purchases

for Europe and the United States, the grades upon which the demauds are running, the principal buyers, rates of exchange, the number of packages sent in the day's shipments, and the points to which they are consigned. I have made a code by which the amount of sales of flour, butter and cheese, the state of the market for each. and the amount of money paid into bank are sent daily to a house in this city by its branch at Liverpool, the whole message being but two words."

Can codes he gotten up for the use of any house in the same line of husiness, or do houses prefer to have their own special codes †

" Large bouses prefer to have their own codes. Oue large banking house, for whom I prepared a code, had a printing establishment set up inside the bank building, so as to make certain of receiving all the copies of the code that were printed. Some of the codes used by large houses are very volumi-Brown Brothers & Co. have a code of 64,000 words; Thomas & Co., 67,000; Moske Bros., 60,000; Drezel, Morgan & Co., about 45,000 words. We have to ransack all languages to get so many words which shall all be telegraphically dissimilar

"How much do codes cost ?"

" From \$30 to \$6,000, according to the amount of labor required."

" Are secret cipbers used to any extent in telegraphing ?"

" Some stock operators make use of cryp tograms, and get them up, themselves, method used a good deal is to have a simple code, in which the words deuoting the phrases to be conveyed are numbered, and imply the numerals are sect. Such a code can be used so as to conceal messages ever from a person getting hold of the code, for numerals may be sent which the only prop-er person will understand to differ by a certain amount from the numerals denoting the phrases really conveyed. I know one in use in which the role was to add the date of the month to numerals of messages from a branch house. Thus, if the figure five came on the 20th, they would look for the meaning of 25 in the code book. The use of codes and eiphers is very large, but the use of the highly condensed codes, where not only words but their combinations convey meanings, is not so wide as would be expected from its great economy. It takes some time and trouble to learn to use such codes with facility, and this retards their introduction, but they are couving more and more into ase every year.

Code makers keep the details of their work secret, but the principle upon which codes are constructed is easily understood. The rauge of all staple husiness transactions has limits, and, as a rule, closely contined limits. The aim of the code maker is to classify phrases which shall express the constantly recurring details of the market for any staple, and to denote each of it. phases by a word. Another object is to use one word so as to convey seven meanings, This is done by arranging market details above the tops of columns of words and prices, quantities or any other information along the side. A word in the table ex presses the phrase at the top of its column and also the phrase at its side. The con pilation of a code is a very laborious task but its value as an aid to business communications is indisputable.

Sometimes queer sentences result from the chance grouping of cudo words. Not long since a tea house got this : "Unboiled babies detested."

## Worrying over the Wear of Gold Coin.

It is estimated that the average weekl depreciation of the \$7,000,000 in gold held by the Boston banks is nearly \$300, or say \$15,000 per annum, the calculation bein made on the recognized basis that a gold coin in use actually loses a five-hundredth of its weight in a year. The coin is packed in bags of \$5,000 each. These bags are passed from back to bank, and the constant friction which is made in handling and weighing wears away the edges and of the coin, so that, sooner or later, a bag falls short in weight, and valuable time : well as money is lost in determining which bank shall make good the deficiency, the labels attached to each parcel, ou which appear the names of the hanks through which the bag has passed, being the only means to aid in fixing upon the responsible party The Treasury Department has refused to issue gold certificates for large amounts, or the ground that it would occasion trouble and expense for the Government Other expedients proposed are-the appointment an institution, not chartered by the United States, as a gold depository for the national banks, the interchange of certificates among the banks, and the establishment of the Clearing-house as a depository. There are objections to each plan, and au other-the division of the burden among five or six bauks-is the one which may be temporarily adopted until Congress shall supply a permanent remedy. The packing of the coin in bags is a conventional way. and it does not reflect much credit on the inventive faculties of hank officers that they have not thought out a better. If the coi were packed in boxes fitted with grooves in which the pieces would lie close and so confined that they would not move in course of transportation, and these groovea were made so that they could be lifted out, with their contents, the loss from friction in tumbling around the bags and pouring out the coin as though it was sugar would be very much reduced.—Boston Transcript.

THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

### Science

An immense galvanic battery has been constructed for use in the lectures at the Royal Institute at Londoo. It consists of 14,400 cells of chloride of silver and zioc elements. Each cell is composed of a gla tube about the size of a large test rube stoppered with a paraffine wax stoppe through which the zine rod and chloride of silver are inserted, a small hole being left to pour in the solution, which consists of a weak solution of chloride of ammoujum (sal-annoviae), the hole being fitted with a small paraffine stopper to make it air tight. The tubes are mounted in trays, each containing 120 cells, eighteen trays are fitted in each cabinet. The battery, which is in the basement of the building, was be-gun in June, 1879, and finished in August, 1880. The charging of the battery occupied three persons a fortnight. A lightning-flash a mile long could be produced by 243 such batteries.—Educational Journal.

# To Remove Ink Stains.

The Journal de Pharmosic d'Ancers recommends pyrophospheto of soda for the removal of lub stains. This sait does not injure vegetable fibre, and yields colorless compounds with the ferrie oxide of the ink spot, then wash in a solution of pyrophosphates until both tailow and ink have disappeared. Stains of red aniline ink may be removed by moistening the spot with strong alcohol acidultale with utire acid. Unless the stain is produced by cosine, it disappears without difficulty. Paper is hardly affected by the process; still it is always advisable to make a blank experiment at list.

The blurring of india ink in working drawings of machinery, has been the sour of much trouble and annoyance, and can be easily remedied by making use of the follows ing process to fix india ink on paper, first mentioned in the W. D. V. Ingeniure. It is a fact well known to photographers that animal glue when treated with bichromate of putash and exposed to the suclight for some time, is insoluble in water. It has been found by analysis that india ink contained such animal glue, and consequently, if a small quantity of bichromate of potash be used with it, the lines drawn with such prepared ink will not be affected by water provided that they have been exposed to the suulight for about an hour.

### Signature of the Cross-Mark,

The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross, and this practice having formerly here fullowed by king and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of auceitatims. This signature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance a bucieutity, the use or this unark was not confined to illiferate persons (for among the Saxons, the mark of the cross, as no statistication of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could not write.

In those times, if a man could write or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus*, or clerk, was synonyrous with pecuana, and the haity, or the people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters.

The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal alike by those who could and by those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations, and generally the mark. On this account Mr. Charles Knight, in

bis notes on the "Pictorial Shakespeare," explains the expression of "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an eath.

This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shekespeare, but for a long time was left by the commentors in its original obscurity.—*Philadelphia Suturday Nume*.

## William Penn's Deed from the Indians.

This indenture witnesseth, that we, Packenath Jaracouan, Siekals, Partuegesatt, Jewiss Espennock, Felkroy, Hekellapan, Econus, Mechlonat, Metchcougha, Hisa Powey Indian Kings, Sachunakers, right mers of all lands from Quings Quingas called Chester Creek all along by the w side of Delaware River and so between the said creek backwards as far as a man can ride in two days on a horse, for and in consideration of these following goods to us in hand paid by Wm. Penu, proprietary and Governor of Penusylvania and Territories and thereof, viz: 20 guns, 20 fathoms inatcheoat, 20 pounds powder, 100 bars of lead, 40 tomahawks, 100 knives, 40 pairs of stockings, I barrel of beer, 20 barrels of red lead, 100 fathoms of wampum, 30 glass hot tles, 80 pewter spoons, 100 awl blades, 300 tobacco pipes, 20 tobacco tongs. 20 steels, 200 flints, 30 pairs of scissors, 80 combs, 60 boking-glasses, 200 needies, one skipple salt, 30 pounds of sugar, 5 gallous molasses, 20 tobacco boxes, 100 jews-harps, 20 hoes, 30 ginblets, 30 wooden screw boxes, 100 strings of beads, do hereby acknowledge. Given under our hands, etc., at Net Castle, second day of eighth month, 1689

The whove is a true copy taken from the original by Ephraina Morton, now living in Washington, Peunsylvania, formerly a clerk in the land office, which copy he gave to William Stratton, and from which the above was taken in Little York, this 7th day o December, 1813.—*Exchange*.

## Truth in Print.

It is common to call good hand-writing an accomplishment. We call it a necessity. There is value and assistance in it, and a substantial good.

To run over a page of fair hand-writing is like riding over a suooth, solid highway. To work ove's way through a page of had writing is like foreing a passage through a swamp, thick with underbrokh, netted with briers, and unstable with quicksands. There is a certain honesty and friend

There is a certain honesty and friendliness in good pennanship; uay, it has a quality of justice and equity, as though it said, I do unto others as I would that they should do unto me.

Bad band-writing is an incivility. It has an air of selfshness about it. It asys, "What is your convenieure, or pleasure or time to me?" We received lately a note, covering less than one side of halt a sheet of paper, which it took us fifteen minutes to read, suf required the co-operation of all the faculties. It took our correspondent not more than two minutes to write it. Had he spent five minutes in writing it, we could have read it in two minutes. Thus, between us, there was a loss of ten minutes of time, to say nothing of eyes and temper.

But suppose it takes my correspondent only five minutes less to write what it takes me five minutes more to read, because it is written badly, by what pretence of justice does he throw the loss of that five minutes upon me? His practical declaration is, "Your time is less valuable than mine."

But have I no other duties to perform <sup>4</sup> Am I, like Champellion, to decipher Egyptiau manuscripts, without the honors of a discoverer? But why is it accessary, in a time of profound peace, and on a matter of common business, to write an *cipher*, as though we were conspirators, plotting a robabilion <sup>7</sup> Let us understand, then, that there is a certain openness and ingreauousness of charaters, a love of fair davling, as it were, in clear, well defauel, distinctly featured penunaship, and let us so teach on echiltera. It is like a good physiognomy in a stranger, which interests us in liss welfare at once. But is had penunaship there is something unmanerly, evasive and dissembling. When old John Hancock signed the

5

When old John Haucock signed the Declaration of Independence, he wrote his mute in a broad, bold, energetic character, as though he said, "if I am ever tried as a rebel, I'll not deny my autograph."—*Penmar's Gazette.* 

## . A Back-handed Speller.

### THE CURIOUS FACULTY OF A YOUNG NEW MEXICAN COMPOSITOR.

Santa Fé has a young man with a mind which has a faculty that is rarely to be found, if, indeed, it can ever be discovered elsewhere. The gentleman in question is Hugh McKevitt, a printer, working over at Military Head-quarters. He is a rapid typesetter and a thoroughly good workman, so that he is not dependent on any side business for a good living, and, as a consequence. has never said anything about his spelling canacity which is the subject of this item McKevitt is a left-handed speller, and defies any one to put at him a word which he cannot spell backward as rapidly as the best and quickest speller could give it in the ususl way.

The other day the reporter fell in with him when he was in a mood more communicative than usual, and had occasion to try him. Incomprehensibility was not a marker for him. As soon as the word was pro-nounced, Mc said, "Nineteen letters," and went at it backward so fast that his bearers were unable to tell whether he was right or wrong. "You see," said a fellow-printer, "he can tell the number of letters in any word without a moment's hesitation, as well s he can spell it backward, and not only that, but you can give him a whole sentence, and he will tell you at once how many letters there are in it, and go right on aud spell through the whole thing backward faster than most people could spell it the other way."

This thiog was tried time and time again, and no word or series of words could be hit upon which were not rendered as indicated above. Of course, there are words in the English language which McKevitt never heard of, just as is the case with almost every other man, but he is what would be called a fine speller, "right-handed," as he says, and is familiar with the language and any word which he has heard and can spell at all he can spell backward with astonishing rapidity. The straogest part about the whole thing is that McKevitt has never practiced or studied spelling backward a day in his life. He says he does not know how he ever acquired the ability to do it, but that as soon as he hears or sees word, even if he has never thought of it before, which, of course, is the case with a large majority of words, he knows immediately how many letters there are in it, and how to spell it backward or in the regular way. It is so, too, with sentences. He knows at ouce how many words and letters in any sentence that may be suggested, and states the numbers promptly as soon as the words are uttered. McKevitt can also distribute type backward as fast as forward. In the left-handed spelling there is no theory of sound to aid him, as in very many instances the letters spell nothing at all and cannot be pronounced, so that there is no accounting for his ability to spell in that way except to conclude that it is the result of a gift-a peculiar faculty of a remarkably onick mind.

There is no particular advantage in all this as far as can be discovered, hut it is a curiosity and a rare one, and if anybody thinks it isn't hard to du let him try to acquire it.—Santa Fé New-Merican.



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Actrist the lowely hills 1 send The New Year's which to your my frien Shut, in the wonds, with first and ch The wind-flower waits her summans Among the mountains, here, sen summans. The prophery of Spring is kept; So new, so strange, so far awary. The product of the New Year's Day.

Yet sure us earth and stars remain Shall April quicken unce again; So shull the wind-flaver come apare. To greet the old accustomed place. Its petals hold nor best for more of streaked color than before; Of strenge contains a new to stay So old, so dear, so sure to stay The blossing of the New Your's Day, DORA READ GOODALE

Sky Furm, Dec. 31st, 1891. - The Springfield (Muss.) Republican.

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## Our New Year Greeting.

In accordance with the prevailing enstone of the season we herewith present our New Year's Card to the readers and patrons of the JOURNAL, and most heartily wish them all a prosperous and happy New Year.

As we turned that proverbial new leaf we imagined that we saw our thousands of readers do the same, with eyes beaming of joy and of hope for the new year-most turned pages hearing bright, honorable records of hopes realized, of time well spent in good and useful work, while others alas! turned pages bearing records of disbonor and shame, which they would feigr were in oblivion. We would that such pages may second lessons that may be a warning and guide to a more bouorable record in coming years.

The old year bas been one of great commercial activity and general prosperity throughout the land-one in which willing hands have not been idle, harvests have been abandant, the mechanic's and artisan's skill has been in demand, while the prossions bave been liberally patronized

Yet the year has not been without great chastenings. The nation bas been called to mourn most sadly the fall-by the hand of an assassin-of its chosen and beloved Chief Magistrate, and to aid and to symnathize with many thousands of its people who were hereft of kindred, bomes and fortunes by devastating coeffigrations.

The new year is ominous of continued national peace and prosperity, while there is abundant promise for individual suc in every legitimate field of labor. Only the ill-qualified, idle or vicious will wan for hosorable and profitable employment.

We trust that our young readers-many of whom are students at school and clerks in stores and offices-will ever hear in mind that their own attaimments, industry, and trustworthiness, are to be the measure of their future position and prosperity

## Flourished Writing.

THE PENMANS APP ART JOURNAL

Of all things in business writing that superfluous and flourished lines are the chief. Unskillful and bad writing may be excusable for many reasons-such as extreme haste, unfavorable circumstances, or physical inability; but for useless, unneaning flourishes there can be, to a practical business-man, no satisfactory reason or ex To him they are not only a sheer waste of time and energy, but are ugly excrescences upon the writing which he can peither tolerate or excuse. The Quaker yea and may idea of speech is applicable to business writing - plain, simple, legible forms, easily combined-most fully meet the demands of business. So-called authors of so-called systems of practical writing, abounding in multifarious complex and difficult forms, for letters with superabun dant flourishes, are simply plagues and hisderances in the way-of learners-to good, practical writing.

In ornamental or artistic penmanshin, which is practiced only by professional writers, a certain amount of variety and flourish.

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NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1882.

## Greeting.

-----Spencerian Script Rulers.

manufactured rulers for use in schools and counting-rooms upon which are the capital and small script alphabets; also the figures, elegantly printed, showing in easy form the proportions of each letter and the measurement of the different classes of letof great service in keeping constantly before the pupil correct forms of all the letters, and they should be used at the regular writing hour; and at spelling and written examin tion exercises should be kept in view of the writer until the habit of good writing is nttained. It will also be invaluable to college students, accountants, and teachers. The rulers are tifteen inches in length, made both of wood and metal, and are sent by mail to any address; wood for 15 ets., and metal for 30 ets. Orders received at the office of the JOURNAL.

ing, when executed with taste and skill is not only admissible but desirable, but the great mass of our school-children have not the requisite time or taste to acquire such professional skill; good practical writing is all they seek or desire, and are under the necessity of acquiring that in the most certain and expeditious manner. To place before such, copies of complex, flourished and unsystematic writing, is a wrong which can be accounted for only on the ground of ignorance or knavery on the part of the authors or teachers.

There should be a clear and sharp distinction between practical writing for the masses and professional writing for the few. ....

## Twelve Page Journal.

Owing to the long amount of matter and cuts which we desired to present in the prescut number, we have been obliged to again add four extra pages.

## Subscribe Now,

And begin with the new year and new volume, while subscriptions may commence at any time since December, 1877 it is desirable to begin with the volume, as the period of subscription is then more readily remembered, and the numbers are in better and more complete form for binding. We are confident that there will be few paper published during the coming year that will give greater satisfaction to their natrons than will the JOURNAL, and none that can offer more liberal and valuable premiums to their subscribers. Now is the time to subscribe and secure clubs.

## Standard Practical Penmanshin

We are very sory to be obliged to again nnounce that we have not yet received the promised suply of this work from the pub lishers, and cannot set the time at which i will be ready, but we are confident that it will not be very long.

## Political and Literary Reminiscences of P. R. Spencer.

Fifty years ago, under the nom de plume of the "Western Bard," P. R. Spencer was a contributor from time to time to the joureals and periodicals of that early day. He was also a public speaker of well-merited celebrity. During the Harrison times he was one of the orators employed in the canvass, and spoke at Erie, Pa., on the occasion of a mammoth political gathering, at which General Harrison was present, and was specially complimented by that great standard hearer for his eloquence and patriotism in behalf of the cause. After the advent of Harrison's administration, General Whit-tless wrote from Washington that the President had requested him to advise Mr. Spencer that he would be appointed to a position in Washington, prohably in connection with the post-office department. The death of the President, a few days afterward, defeated his intention to place in that vast transit department of literature and chirography, maintained by the Government, the man who has given to the nation a standard style of writing, long known as Semi-angular, but in later years designated the Spencerian.

In polities he advocated the emancipation slaves with compensation from the Government to the owner

He was known through the press of the country as a contributor of acknowledged ability, and, on the rostrum as a public speaker, possessed of rare argumentative, persuasive, and magnetic powers.

His popularity in the 19th Ohio Coegressional district led his many friends to urge him to permit the use of his name as caudidate for Congressional hopors.

Slavery, once common and well protected, even in the State of New York, and some of the New England States, was seeking enlargement of domain in the Territories in addition to its stroughold in the Sonthern States. It was upon this question, mainly that Mr. Spencer had become prominent in the political affairs of his time

There seemed to be no doubt as to the certainty of his election, if he would accept the nomination in his district, but he preferred not to become identified with politics as a representative, and subsequently Mr. Gildings, then an obscure young lawyer, became the representative, and served in that capacity for many years

It is well known that our lamented President Garfield succeeded J. R. Giddings, and for nineteen years represented the 19th Ohio District in Congress. It is proper in this brief sketch, which at best can show in but feeble light the character and experiences of Mr. Spencer, to add that he was a personal acquaintance and warm friend of General Garfield, and wrote letters to his old political friends and associates throughout the district to secure the election of delegates from primary meetings to the district convention, friendly to the nomination of General Garfield as the people's representative.

No pen can record a tithe of the good accomplished in the long and useful life of a man who sought the welfare and benefit of his fellow-men.

The literary productions of Mr. Spencer would make a fair-sized volume. Many of them have never been published. Au "Ode to the Art of Writing," composed by him, was published in St. Louis, set to music by Prof. Rubine, and song by the thousands of children in that city at the opening of writing exercises each day in the schools. His services to the business and educational interests of the country, through his system of writing, have received world-wide rocognition. In the language of President Garfield the great seal of national approval has been placed upon his labors. "He founded that system of peumanship which has become the pride of our country and the model of our schools."

It may be proper to correct the idea that be died poor, for such was far from being the case. At the time he assembled pupils

The above cut is photoared fr and jul shotch arouted expressly for the " Journal" ha the well-known artist J. H. Barlow

### Our New Year Card

In the allegorical illustration for our New year's greeting, by J. H. Barlow, a little explanation may be necessary. The New Year is appropriately symbolized in the form of a vigorous and healthy infant. As he emerges from the dark cavity that held him in embryo, the first motion he makes is to plaut one foot firmly upon the gar ment of the old year, and, as he reels in expiring, throws toward the precipice, with a vigorous push from the other, he shove him over the edge of the abyss, and the clouds of oblivion envelop him forever.

At the left of the infant is seen the volume of the ages. The page most distant is that of the year just closed, and upon which the mists of time are already creeping. one by his left hand is the one upon which is to be chronicled the events of the year upon which we are entering. The vast future is still mostly enshrouded in the fogs of uncertanty.

The Spencerian authors have recently In the class-room these rulers will be

from different States in his Log Seminary at Geneva, Ohio, he was owner of severa valuable farms in Northern Ohio, also held a few shares of paying railroad and bank stocks, and annually derived a liberal income from his extensively-used publications. The biographical sketches which appeared in the great dailies and press of this country. and in Europe, at the time of his death, given currency to the fact that his reputation as author and teacher was not only national. hut world-wide.

## Rhythm of Handwriting.

Dr. J. H. Wythe, of Sua Francisco, "maintains that every man's handwriting is infallibly distinguished hv three char-acteristics, that may be de-tected by the microscope,

accentates, that may be de-tected by the microscope, while they escape the eye, which he calls the rhythm of form, dependent on habit or organization; the rhythm of progress, or the involor organization; the rhythm of progress, or the invol-untary rhythm, seen as a wavy line or irregular man-gin of the letters; and the rhythm of pressure, or alter-nation of light and dark atrokes. The proper micro-scopic examination of these three rhythms, under a suf-ficient illumination of the letters, examo fail, he be-leves, to demonstrate the difference hetween a remning difference hetween a genuin and an imitated signature."

The Doctor's theory we believe to he sound ; but we would prefer to more simply define the "three character istics," as habit of form. inovement, and shade: these is connection with other attendant peculiarities of handwriting, furnish a basis sufficieat to enable a skillful examiner of writing to demonstrate the identity of any hand-writing with a great degree of certainty.

In extreme cases, and especially skillfully forged signatures, the aid of the microscope will be necessary for a proper examination, but for the greater proportion of cases of questioned handwriting a common glass, magnifying from tea to twnty diameters, will serve much the letter purpose, as it is any le to reveal the characteristics of the writing, while its greater ounvenience of use and broader field of view are greatly in its favor.

In the writing of every adult are babits of form, movement, and shade, so multitudinous as ia the main to be unnoted by the writer, and impossible of perception by any imitator. Hence, in cases of forged or imitated writing, the forger labors under two insuperable difficulties, viz.: the iacorporation of all the habitcharacteristics of the

writing he would simulate, and the avoidance of all his own unconscio

writing habit, to do which in any extended writing we helieve to be utterly impossible. How far this inevitable failure may be

discovered and demonstrated depends upon the skill of the forger, and the acuteness of the expert

## Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the colu mnð are equally open to him to say so and tell why

Subscriptions Payable in Advance. We frequently receive postal cards and letters from persons requesting the JOUR-NAL to be mailed one year to their address unaccompanied by the cash. It will save such parties time and postal cards to know that under no circumstances is a nan placed upon the subscription-list putil the price of the subscription has been paid Others request that the paper be not stopped at the expiration of their subscription, as they intend to renew. We cannot consisteatly comply with such requests. A large and complicated business-such as managing a widely-circulated paper-must he conducted according to some established method which cannot be modified to suit

certaia basiness colleges, we studiously avoided in our preparations, styles, form, and colors, which, in our judgment, were prohibited by the statute, or capable of being the instrument of imposition or fraud, and we have in several instances declined to fill orders for a more attractive and deceptive serint.

THE PENMANS

It seems, however, that our judgment respecting the law, and the danger of issuing such currency, and that of the United States officials differs, as the following communication will show :

## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, FOR THE SOUTHERN DIST. OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, DOT 515, 1881

DANIEL T. AMES, ESQ., Publisher, etc., 205 Broadway, New York:

under which the manufacture, sale, and use, of collego currency are prohibited, and to which we are referred by the United States Attorney, are as follows :

Sec. 38c). No person shall make, insue, circulate, or pay out, any note, elsek, memomalum, taken, or other obligation, for a low sum than our dailar, insteaded to circulate an money, or to be reveived or used in lieu of arbul money of the United Stores; and every person as offending shall be fased not more than five hundred do-ing, or imprisoned not more than five hundred do-tan, or imprisoned not more than a months or both, at discretion of the court

SRC. 5188. It shall not be lawful to design, er SRC: 3184. If shall not be lawful to design exprase, prefix or it says moment make or accurate, are unite, using distribute, circular, or use, up huntees or professional origination of the same state of the same state of the same disputies or manifold of any arcmining use or mine disputies or manifold of any arcmining use or mine disputies or many its based under that into a says wheth has been or many its based under that into a say and the same state of the or advectment of days partice and state states.

tice or advertisement of any m or thing whatever. Every person who violates this section shall be liable to a penelty of one hundred dollars, recoverable one-half to the informer.

Under the broad and sweeping terms of the statute, as above quoted, acarly, if not all, the script now in use by business colleges and schools is clearly illegal, and parties ing or using it are liable to the criminal penalties imposed by statute, and further liable, in a civil action, for any loss sustained by parties who may in good faith receive such currency as actual money.

In accordance with a demand from the United States District Attorney we have surrendered for destruction our entire stock of college script and fractional currency, and caused the transfers, from which the same were printed, to be destroyed.

NEW AND LEGAL SCRIPT. In view, of the great importance, if not now absolute accessity, of some circulating medium which will enable the uctual busiaess transactions in vogue ia all first-class busiaces schools, we have prepared new designs for the various denominations of script and fractional currency which are approved by the United States Attorney, and which will, we helieve, be a very acceptable substitute for the college money now and hitherto in use. It will be of a general form, suitable for any business college, and will be kept in stock, so that orders for any amount can be filled by return of mail. or on a special order it may

The above cut was photo-engraved from copy prepared by Lyman P. Spencer, one of the Spencerian authors, Washington, D. C., for "Hill's Album of Biography and Art."-L. P. Spencer enjoys the reputation of bring one of the most accompliched pen arists of the world.

Copperight 1879 by Initian Blakeman Taylor & Co

## Illegal College Script.

Some two years since we prepared de-signs for all the necessary and convenient denominations for college script, including fractional currency, and, as we supposed of such a character, from its plainness of design and execution, as to be free of any in friugement of the statute and of the danger of imposition upon the most ignorant and nuwary. Having formerly been ourselves cognizant of several impositions perpetrated upoa ignorant persoas by inducing them to take for genuiae money the finely engraved and highly colored college script, used by

the desire and convenience of each of a multitude of patrons. Imagine the detail of such an effort! Illerat College Series. I have enumers the same and one wires and no thereof up and the maunice use and no thereof up and the maunice th be chauged to suit the same and location n violation of the Statutes of the United States, to w I have heretofore referred you, and therefore to suspend its manufacture.

to essend its manufacture. Table currency in many regards as in the likeness and similitude of the National Banking Currency and other obligations of the United States, therefore II may easily be diverted from the innecest use you design it for and employed to deceive and defraud innecest, ignorant

Troub are eause incoverniterse to the many business of Troub are eause incoverniterse to the many business colleges throughout the constry now using their imitation currency or moscy, and would suggest that your prepare a design for such spare root within the prohibition of the status. Very respectively, STEWART L. WOODYDMD, U. S. Altorney.

## UNITED STATES LAW.

be ready as early as the 15th inst., when specimens will be received and estimates

of any institution, and at a slight additional

The fractional currency is now ready,

The dollar denominations will

and samples with terms will be mailed -

cost

request.

given.

A. Geatilii, of Leipsig, has taken out a patent for an "automatic rapid-writing apparatus." By means of it he claims to be able to register the movements of the vocal organs so that the words appear legible on paper at the same rapid rate as they are ken, witbout any further action on the The sections of the United States Statute part of the speaker .--- Minneapolis Weekly.

Win Willion Egg.
Han William Car
Naltimore Ind
lin _ Af you will sell to the
bearer Mis James N. Hudson, of this with a bill of goods to any amount, not exceeding Dwelve
hundred Dollars, I will become responsible to
you for its prompt payment.
Should he make any purchases of
you on account of this letter, please advise me of the amount, and in ease of failure in pay
ment let me know it immediately
Yours respectfully, J.SOT Cunton
J.D. Munton!



A Specimen of Careless and Impudent Correspondence.

On Nov. 24th we received a letter of which the following is a verbatim copy.

Nov, the 21, '81. Dear Sir : Will you please send me three of the pene 20 cts. And niso a set of Ames' copy slips for instruction in writing per sheet containing 40 exercises, 10 cts

Inclosed in the letter was 30 cts., hut no name or address given. The letter was of course, placed on ble with many others which remain unanswered for similar reasons, to await further information, which came to hand on Dec. 19th, in the form of the following communication. Dec. the 10, '81

Beec, the 10, 8 O. T. AJURA—Dear Sir: 1 wurl for lavee post copies about three weeks ago and 1 have not recei-tions yat. And 1f you do not and those pease and co 1 will not take the Pomma Art Journal any more influences 1 will give it a poor name. And if you mean mongh to keep the 30 cit, why keep it and And if you an

To the last letter was the name and address of the writer, and, of course, with a hope to avert the dire consequences threatened, we hastcood to forward merchandise as per order.

The above letters are fair samples, both as regards carelessness and impudence, of a large number of letters received in the course of a month's correspondence.

A writer omits his name or address, or from some cause his letter or answer miscarries, he jumps to the conclusion that he has been swindled, and proceeds to indict us as swindlers.

If correspondents will exercise more care they will often save themselves from vexations delays, and a temptation to write letters which, if published, would afford them little pride of authorship.

### ..... The King Club

For the past month comes from C. W. Robblue, teacher of writing at Musselman's Gein City Business College, Quincy, Ill., and numbers one hundred. This is by far the largest club ever received from a business college, and is highly creditable, not culy to Mr. Robhins, but to the college from whence it comes, for it is only from among students in whom skillful teaching has enkinded an enthusiasm in writing that such clubs can be secured. The second club in size is from C. W. Boucher, principal of the husiness department of the Northern Indiana Normal School, and numbers seventy-fire-making for him a grand total of seven hundred and sixty, within a period of less than two years. L. Asire, eacher of writing at Minneapolis, Minu., sends a club, third in size, numbering thirtyone. Clubs during the past mouth have exceeded by many fold in size and number any other December number since the publication of the JOUNNAL, while promises for the new year are quite unprecedented.

### Not So Bad.

Our readers will remember that in the last issue of the JOUBNAL we copied from the Springfield Republican an advertisement by G. C. Hinnsan and commented upon the same. We have since received from Mr. Hinman a letter which reads as follows

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dcc. 22d, 1881 Mr. D. T. AMES.

Dear Str: If you for a moment thought my "ad" in the S. R., referred in any way to standard work of prononneed value, or that I intended to injure or belittle it, or

any one engaged in it—row fulled greatly is taking my meaning. Relieving, how the taking my meaning. Relieving, how the second second second second second the second second second second second to a second second second second second to a second second second second second the light and improvement of better ideas and bette mean, it wells to the people just as well as thes, to the injury, and of mysel, but the doys and grins who in yit, the work of the take the second secon

In reference to the allusion made by us to Mr. Hinman's short-comings as a teacher in New Jersey, hs explains that he was very suddeoly called away from his classes there to the death-hed of a sou, and his classes and business was left in the hands, as he supposed, of a competent and houest repu seutative, whom he had supposed, conducted and closed all business in a satisfactory

He further requests us to say that any unpaid claims against him will be paid with interest on presentation.

The Large Cities of the World. According to Rand, McNally & Co.'s " Atlas of the World," lately published, the population of the ten largest cities in the world is as follows :

London,							1 000,000	
Pans, -							1,988,806	
Soo-choo,							1,500,000	
Canton, -							1,300,000	
Pekin,							1,206,590	
New York:							1,206,500	
Berlin,							1,111,630	
King-te-chi	ng.				-		1,000,000	
Philadelphi	z.,						846,979	
Chang choy	ν.						800,000	
Chang chou	ν.	2					800,000	1

While New York stands in the above list as the sixth largest city in the world, it is in fact the second or third. As given above, its population is 1,206,500. Separated from it only by narrow passages of water, and closely connected with it by steam ferrics, are the following cities, and their popula-

Brooklyn,					566,689
Jersey City,			-		120,728
Hoboken,				-	30,999
Long Island	City.				17,117
					735,733
Add that of	Now	York,		-	1,206,500
And we have	σ.				1,942,323

Which clearrly gives New York the third place among the large citics of the world; mors than this, within a radius of fifteen



The above cut was photo-engraved from a pen sketch executed by J. G. Crass. A. M. author of " Eclectic Short-hand," and Dean of College of Commerce, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bicomington, Ill.

## Giving Credit.

Brother Ames copies from our September issue an article written expressly for the GAZETTE, without giving us credit therefor. This, we are sure, must be unintentional. The Penman's Art Journal is too good a paper to appropriate the articles of a ec-temporary without a courteous acknowled-ment of their source.—Penman's Gazette

We are obliged to Brother Gaskell for calling our attention to any supposed failure on our part to give full and proper credit to any source, from whence matter has been appropriated for the dOURNAL. He is right in his inference that it must have been unintentional, and we will add that it was entirely unknown on our part, the article baving reached the JOURNAL through another source than the Gazette.

## -----

## Eratum.

In our last issue was an exchange notice of the "Penman's Monthly Bugle," Hiram, Ohio. The title should have read " Bee man's Monthly Bngle."

miles, and closely connected with numerous lines of railwaya and steamboats are the cities of

Newark,	(with a	. populati	on of	)	-		136.400	
Elizabeth,			47				28,229	
Yunkers,	-		- 16			•	18,892	
							183 521	

These cities are little else than suburbs of New York, as is a large portion of Staten Island and other thickly populated suburban territory. These figures added to our former ones gives a population of 2,125,844. which is by far a more just and proper hasis for the estimation of the size and commercial importance of New York than is the census of Math utan Island, upon which the city is so parrowly circumscribed, and which seems to fairly place New York second npon the list of the large cities of the world.

## Chirographic Juveniles.

Leslie and Artie Pearce, two lads, aged eleven and ten years respectively, it would seem from reports, have lately created quite a ripple of sensation at the National Capital in Philadelphia where they have given public exhibitions of their skill in industrial NAL, for \$2.00.

and artistic writing. They hall from the shades of Cornland, Logan Co., 11. Their father, dohn B. Pearce, has supervised the instruction and training of his sons from Spencerian unblications at their home until recently. He says, " The little fellows have had no more aptitude for writing than other boys, but have by determined perseverance and through the merits of Spencerian become adepts in the art. They have been under the training of Lyman, and H. C. Spencer at the Spencerian college in Washiugtou for a short time. While there they went into public places with blackboards, and with crayons exhibited to thousands of people their plain and artistic writing. the close of each performance they sold the Standard Script Rulers, which the people purchased almost as fast as the youths could hand them out. Such large audiences gathered around them that streets were blockaded, and the authorities prohibited further exhibitions.

December 9th, 1881, Mr. Pearce and his sons visited Philadelphia in company with Mr. H. C. Spencer. At an association meeting of about six hundred experienced educators, the lads were introduced by Mr. Spencer, and gave evidence of their skill with chalk in folding lines into easy graceful letters, and were warmly applauded and amended for their success by the teachers.

They appeared before the students of Sonle's B. and S. College, numbering several hundred, who manifested a high appreciation of the free, beautiful execution of the young chirographers. We learn that they are now spending a short time in Philadel delphia, practising card writing with that renowned pen-artist, Prof. Flickinger.

Cards written by the little Pearce brothers should be paid for and treasured up as a souvenir, showing what the youths of the land cau do, if they will, in the way of mastering that great secondary Power of Speech, the Art of Writing.

## Our Premiums for 1882.

In addition to the premiums offered during the past year, we now offer a copy of the "Garfield Mcmorial" (see reduced copy on another page), printed on bae plate, 19x24. It is among the finest gems of pen art ever executed, and in view of the noble example and exalted attainments of President Gurfield, it is a most fitting picture for the adorament of any home or school-room in our land.

On other pages of this issue will also be scen copies of three others of the premiums offered. The remaining one, the "Centennial Picture of Progress," is too large to be reduced to a size convenient to print in the JOURNAL; it may, however, he safely regurded as equal to any here represented, in the quality of its execution, while in the extent and character of its design it very far excels them all.

It will therefore be seen that to every subscriber or renewer of a subscription, during the present month and 1882, there will he given a choice of any one of fire pre-

The	Garfield Memorial,	-		-		19x24
The	Lord's Prayer, -	-	-	-	-	$19 \times 24$
The	Centennial Picture	oť	Pro	gri	c819,	18x26
The	Flourished Eagle,	-	-	-		20x32
The	Bounding Stag, -			-		20x32

Any premium additional will be sont for 25 cents; all five of them, with the JOUR-



DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31st, 18-1.

Editors PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL :- LE renewing my subscription to the PENMAN's ART JOURNAL for 1842, and thus indicating my appreciation of its merits, I desire to express my regret that there should be any real or seeming jealousy among the active workers in the various departments. of what ought together to constitute a Symmetrical Business Education, embracing whatever may be essential to the realization of what is expressed in the name, " Business Educators' Association of America

By the action of the association at its meeting in Chicago, in 1880, this name was substituted for Business College Teachers and Penneu's Asssociation, adopted in New York, in 1878, thus providing for its embracing persons generally, engaged in promoting business education in any and all ways, including editors and authors, and short-hand writers and telegraphers, as well as peumen and teachers in business colleges

Personally, I am interested in this whole work, in its widest sense, and I desire in a catholic spirit of the broadest fraternity to fellowship all others so engaged, upon the simple basis of their being "business educators," whether penmea or not, provided they are carnest workers.

I have heretofore suggested in open convention the id-a of persons interested in specialties, working in separate sections a our annual meetings, as referr d to by my Brother Spencer, of Milwaukee, in +h December number of the JOURNAL. But let us remain fellow-workers " of oue spirit," by any and all means promoting the great and good work indicated by the same of our IRA MAYUEW. association.

## BASCOM, Ind., Dec. 27th, 1881.

Editors of JOURNAL :-- You will find cash inclosed to renew my subscription to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

 ${\bf I}$  am but a common school teacher, yet  ${\bf I}$ would not do without the JOURNAL for twice the amount it costs. I send a few cards and copies as specimens of what I have learned from the JOURNAL. I owe my improvement more to the JOURNAL than any other source.

## N. L. RICHMOND.

Mr. Richmond writes a hand which would do honor to a professional. Indeed, few better written letters than his have been received during the month, and we give place in the JOURNAL to his letter as one of the many testimonials from public school teachers respecting the value and influence of the JOURNAL in that direction. The JOURNAL in the hands of every public school teacher, would very soon work a much useded re formation in the manuer and efficiency of teaching writing in our public schools, and it would by no means retard the work, were the school officers of the notion to become regular readers of the JOURNAL, but, like leaven, it is working already, as the names of many officers as well as teachers are upon our subscription list, and the number is now rapidly increasing.



F. A. Holmes, of Holmes' Commercial Col lege, Fall River, Mass., writes a good hand

J. W. Titcomb, has opened a Writing Institu tion at 274 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. A specimen of his lettering and flourishing, photo-engraved for the title-page of his circular, presents a very creditable appearance.



THE PENMANS TA BART JOURNAL

This work is universally conceded by the press, professional pennian, and artists ally, to be the most comprehensive, practical, and artistic guide to ornamental penmanship ever published. Sent post baid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50 or as a to for a slub of twelve subscripers to the JOURNAL.

The above cut represents the tale page of the work, which is '1 x 14 in size



L. B. Lawson, Ferndale, Cal., writes a some letter.

T. C. Chapman, penmao at the St. Joseph (Mo.) Normal Business College, writes a very raceful letter

C. B. Hanna, teacher of writing at Epworth Seminary, Epworth, Iowa, incloses two creditable specimens of flourishing and writing.

C. N<sub>1</sub> Crandle, teacher of writing in the pubschools of Valparaiso, Ind., sends a an. fully executed specimen of off-hand flourishing.

C. W. Rice, of Greenwood, Colorado, write a handsome letter, in which he incloses super or specimens of practical writing and flourish-

J. M. Vincent, of Los Angeles, Cal., Business College, incloses, in a well-written letter several excellent specimens of plain and fancy conda

7.J. M. Pierson, of Lone Star Business College, Fort Worth, Texas, writes a hands letter in which he incloses several well-executed specimens of writing.

Annie E. Hill, teacher of writing in the pub lic schools, also the Collegiate Institute, Springfield, Mass., is an accomplished writer. Her letters are superior specimens of practical writing

J. F. Mooar, teacher of writing in the Bryant and Stratton Commercial School, Boston, incloses an elegant specimen of p tical writing by a young lady pupil of that

Miss Georgie Underhill, of Bridgeport, Conn. sends an elaborate and ingenious design, entitled "Welcome 1882." While it has faults in the detail of its design, in general it has much merit.

A letter, done up in true Spencerian sty es from P. R. Spencer, Cleveland, Ohio. also incloses a superb specimen of practical writing by John S. Scott, who is teaching with Mr. Spencer in the Spencerian Basines lege

C. W. Wilkins, with the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., Manchester, N. H only writes an excellent business hand, but ses considerable artistic skill, as is evin cifal by a set of resolutions lately engrossed by him, a photograph of which is before us.

An imperial-size photograph of a finely executed specimen of lettering by Mr. J. Goldsmith, of Moore's Business University, Atla Ga., has been received. The work is in form of a college advertisement. The lettering, for accuracy of form and good taste, is really excel-

The Rev. N. R. Luce, of Luce's Business College, Union City, Pa., is an enthusiastic disciple of Father Speacer, writes a good hand, incloses a handsome card, and says, respecting a Penman's Convention. " I think the penme of this country should hold a Convention of

Art annually, and these should be a full atince and earnest work done to advance good writing and elevate the standard of ornomental neu-work

## Answer to Correspondents.

A. E. J., Omega, Texas. To give a correct position to the pen the hand should be turned oward you until the wrist is acarly flat and the pen holder points directly over the right shoulder, keeping the front of the pen square to the paper, so that the two nibs of the pen shall be constantly under the same degree of

J. H. S., Hubbardston, Mich., askes a que tion relative to spacing writing which he will find answered in the fourth column of the cond page of this issue

S. J. R., Murphreys Valley, Ala

S. J. A. ANDIPATTIS CARE, A.G. '14. After writing a short time my hand be-comes tired and pains mer, is if caused by let-ing the thum berst against the probables at the second finite being placed agriculture by the second finite being placed agriculture by bolder at the course of the mail Model. Will being space made, or, in other works, 'Taw bond,' binder use from being an expert perman 1 My weight is 130 lbs, height, 5 feet, 10 inches."

Ans. 1st. The most probable cause of your difficulty is too tight a grip upon your penholder, which is possibly too small. large-sized holder, and hold it loosely. Use a

Ans. 2d. We think not; we have known many very spare persons who were expert

A. J. F., Worthington, Iad .- What is meant by the scale of thirds as used in Ans .- The space between the writingf ruled lines upon paper is supposed to be divided into four equal spaces, three of which above and two below the hase line are to be occupied by the writing. The following out will illustrate.

The three spaces occupied above the line may be denominated a scale of thirds.

The following is said to have been the direction on a lotter left at the Fort Wayne post-office :

381-office : Bostimater, bleas to send him strait, Bensilvany is der Staight, Oh Venango, dats der connty. Vers oft honree out mit Heaven's ponnty, Franklin, she's der gonnty sest. Der Bost Office on Liberdy Statreet ; Sharley Taylor, he's de man ; Sond hen wire as onick as was con Send her yust as quick as you can. Penn. B. C. Journal.

### Back Numbers.

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## Whole-Arm vs. Fore-Arm.

### BY C. H. PEIRCE.

Free speech is America's main-spring, and the difference of opinion serves a purp that places her in the foreurost rank in all schemes of venture.

I venture the assertion that the teaching of whole-arm should precede fore-arm. Programmes " B " and " C," as given in

the JOURNAL, will give all its readers a key to my argument. As the different points are gained in their order in Programme "B," they may be followed intelligibly and successfully in Programme " C."

For example, take any one of the 103 Extended Movement exercises, and attempt execution fore-arm, and aine out of teu will fail. Produce in order of simplicity a few of the extended movements, whole arm, and good results fore-arm will follow, nue out of tep, with but little discouragement A fair trial will convince the most skeptical

I do not hold that it is an impossibility to learn fore-arm without whole-arm.

But take a class, and the best results are obtained by executing whole-arm movements first, then follow in order of simplicity with work fore-arm.

1. That the fore-arm is the great contral power is no reason why it should precede whole-arm, ao more than a child should begin by reading the newspapers because it is what he or she will do when grown

2. To the average student whole-arm is far easier to acquire than fore-arm, hence should precede.

3. There is certain work requiring the whole-ar.n that cannot conveniently be supplied by fore-arm. If this be true, we are compelled to leara it in order to meet all requirements to the best advantage, and if compelled, why not at first, when facts point to it as the easiest for beginners?

There is no claim to any difference ia these two movements after power over both has once been gained, no more than there is any difference in intellectual power between 2 x 2 and [] x 11.

To beginners there is a difference, othererwise there is none

4. The muscles of the shoulder are more easily moved, producing whole-arm, than the muscles of the fore-arm.

5. The muscles of the fore arm are con trolled by the larger and stronger muscles of the arm, hence, power over the larger will control the smaller.

More, if accessary, at another time

## The Largest Libraries.

A correspondent asks which are the largest three libraries in the world, and which the largest three in this country. By far the largest in the world is the National Library at Paris, which, in 1874, contained 2,000,000 printed books and 150,000 manuscripts. Which the next largest is it is difficult to say, for the British Museum and the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg both had ia 1874 1,100,000 volumes. After them comes the Royal Library of Muoich, with its 900,000 books. The Vatican Library of Rome is sometimes erroneously supposed to be among the largest, while ia point of fact it is surpassed, so far as the number of volumes go, by more than sixty It contains 105,000 Enropeaa collections. printed hooks and 25,500 maauscripts. The National Library at Paris is one of the very oldest in Europe, having been founded in 1350 while the British Museum dates from 1753, or a time more than 400 years later. In the United States the largest is the library of Congress at Washington, which in 1874 contained 261,000 vol The Boston Public followed very closely after it with 260,500 volumes, and the Harvard University collection came next with 200,000. The Astor and Mercantile of New York are next, each having 148,000. Among the colleges, after Harvard's li-brary, comes Yale's with 100,000, Dartmeuth's is next with 50,000, and then



The above cuts are photo-engraved from peo copy, and correctly represent our fractional currency, for use in schools of business, except that the currency is printed from photo-thiographic transfers, and is about i smaller than the above cuts. The former currency having been pronounced illegal, from its being a promise to pay a specified sum of money, we have substituted other matter which entirely overcomes that objection without at all dimishing the convenience and attractiveness of the script. The fractional correctly is now ready for sale, and duplexates of these cuts will be sold at \$3.00 each.

The regular currency of the dollar denominations will be ready by the 15th inst. It will be very handsome-reflecting more the penuman's than the engraver's art. One of the chief objections urged against our former Script was the strong resemblance between the styles of lettering and vignettes used to those customery with bank nois engravers. This we have avoided, as well as the the terms Cashier, and President. Also the promise to pay, and the term Dollar have beecomitted. Samples and terms sent by reture of mail

comes in order, Cornell with 40,000; the University of Virginia with 36,000; Bowdoin with 35,000; the University of South Carolina with 30,000; Ann Arbor, 30,000; Amberst, 29,000; Princeton, 28,000; Wesleyau, 25,500, and Columbia, 25,000,— New York Tribune.

## Great Writers at Work.

How Dryden worked I cannot find re corded ; doubtless at any time and all times whenever the need of money pressed him Pope always required his writing-desk to he set enon his bed before he rose. Gray, the author of the "Elegy," was perhaps of all writers the most curiously miunte in his method; it is said that he perfected each line separately, amending and rewriting it over and over again, aud never common auother until the first had wholly satisfied his fastidious taste. Byron est down to write without any premeditation; his ideas flowed with his ink, and one line suggested the next. But after the poem was completed, and during its passage through the ress, he was continually altering, interlining, and adding. 'The first copy of "The Giaour" consisted of only 400 lines; to each new edition were added new passages, uutil it swelled to nearly 1,400 lines. During the printing of "The Bride of Abydos" he added 200 lines, and many of the origi nal were altered again and again. Oue of the most constantly laborious writers of whom we have any account was Southey. In one of his letters he says: "Imagine me in this great study of miue (at Gests Hall, Keswick) from breakfast till dinner. from dinuer till tea, and from tea till supper, in my old black coat, my corduroys a nated with the long worsted pantaloons aud gaiters in one, and the green shade, and sitting at my desk, and you have my pic-ture and my history. \* \* My actions are as regular as those of Saint Dunstan's quarter bags. Three pages of history after breakfast; then to transcribe and copy for press, or to make my selections and biog raphies, or what else suits my humor, till dinuer-time; from dinner till tea 1 read, write letters, see the newspapers, and very often indulge in a siesta. After tea I go to poetry, and correct and re-write and copy till

I am tired, and then turn to anything till supper, and this is my life, which, if it be not a merry one, is yet as happy as heart could wish."—The Argosy.

## Philosophy.

A CHICAGO GIRL AT CONCERN.—A young lady on the west-side has just returned from Boston. While there her uncle, who is a reporter on a sporting paper, took her to the Summer School of Philosephy at Concord. She heard some one read an essay on "The Absoluteness of Absoluteism," and became indituated with the doctrine taught.

"Chawles," said she to her lover the other evening (he is a clerk in a harnessstore: "Chawles do you realize that you cannot differentiate the indissoluble absoluteness of the absolute !"

"No," he replied, " to tell you the truth, I dou't;" and, as it was the first time he had seen her since she got back, the suggestion uttered struck him with some alarm.

"Do you ever stop to inquire," she began again, "into the inchoation or the radimentary incipience of the rhapsodical coagnetiation of your thoughte of love ?"

<sup>4</sup> Well, not to speak a(r) he said. <sup>41</sup> Then, if there is one drop of blood in your heart that pulsates for me, if there is one concell, monocupic or psychological, that in the incupitary of your dreams, or in the perquisition of your waking hours, absorb a thought of me, I beg that you would eliminate any abstrme or equivocal particles of distrust from the profound and all-trans-

picious abnormality of your love." "Great beavens! Maria, heve you swallowed a dictionary ?"

"No, I have not," she said, with a lock of stern and furbidden displeasure; "I have heen to the school of philosophy at Concord."-Inter-Ocean.

TRE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for Jacunty is of more than used interest. Its leading article contains the opinion of five emineut physicians—Drs. Beard and Seguin of this city; Elwell of Cleveland; Jewell of Chicago, and Folsom of Boston—upon "The Meral Responsibility of the Image." The promience just now given to this aubject by the trial of the assassis Guitau attaches to these able papers more than an ordinary degree of interest. The other articles in this nember, and which are by no means uninteresting, are: "The New Political Machine," by Win. Martin Dicksons, "Shall Womeo Practice Medicioel" hy Dr. Mary Pottman Jacobi; "The Geowar Award and the Insurance Compause," by G. B. Cole; and "A Chapter of Confederate History," by F. G. Ruffis. The an-mousement is made that the February number of the *Revice*, to be issued Jauwary 15th, will contain Dart HI. of the "Christian Religion" series of articles, and that it is to be a very able defense of the Christian Ruffi.

## Book Notices.

ERY TO SADLER'S COUNTING-HOUSE AUTIMATER—We are in receipt of a copy of the above-named work. It consists of 116 pages printed in autographic style, and presetts a good appearance, and will undoubtedly he a work of great convenience and value to teachers and others who are using this arithmetic either as a text or hand book. Full information may be had by addressing W. H. Sadler, 6 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

A NEW COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC .---

We are in the receipt of a note from Prof S. S. Fackard, the well-known authorof the Byrant and Stratton series of B usizesCollege Text Books, assuming that hehad mailed to us (but which we have notreceived) the advance pages of a newPractical Arithmetic, which he esgo "is,of course, to be the best Arithmeticever published," which we can voachfor so far as large experience, ripe scholarship, and caruest faitfihl work can gotowards producing such a work. We maysay more when the proofs arrive.

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for time. From D. M., M.-Landhan, Principal Canada Businesse Gullege, Chathant, Ont.: From D. M., Chennegher, S. (1999) and S.

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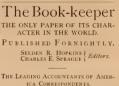
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### D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprieto B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

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Lesson in Practical Writing,



BY D. T. AMES.

A member of onr class says: "I am teaching an ungraded county school, and have, practicing writiog, pupils of all seges-from cight to eighteen years. Would you advice teaching the forearm movement to all my pupils ! If not, where would you make the distinction ?"

This question involves a difficulty which has perplexed alike skilled and unshilled teachers of writing, and so much depends upon the different circumstances surrounding each case that we feel at a loss in giving the proper answer. It has been our practice to permit the fuger movement until some progress had been made toward the correct positions and formation of the letters, as too much upon the mind is lable to confuse and dishearten the young beginner.

The proper time to introduce the forearm and combination movement must rest chiefly with the discretion of the teacher, depending upon his own ability to properly instruct the ability of his pupil, and the annout of time and attention that cau be between dupon the practice of the movement and writing. It is obvious that a teacher who does not himself practice or adderstand the muscular movement, cannot teach it at my stage of his course, and this is the case with a very large unjority of our public-schoolteachers, especially in the country, as we know from observation.

We answer, first, that every teacher who assumes the responsibility of cooducting the writing exercise in any school should understand, and be able to practice, the forearm and combination movement, and should be informed respecting the best methods of imparting a knowledge of the same to others.

Second --- By such teachern the movement should be taught early to the course, say as soon as the pupil has mastered the positions and the elementary forms of writing, and every subsequent writing exercises should be introduced with a drill upon movement exercise. We regard a free, discipling anmacular movement in writing equal to impurtance with form -- for to be acceptable or practicable for busicess purposes, writing must be executed with facility as well as legibility.

We will precede the present lesson with the following exercises for movement :

Que ili

In the practice is should be borne io mind that an easy and rapid gliding over the paper is not all that is necessary. The band must be *communded* is every motios, to produce as exact and definite result. Random and thoughtless lines will use nere trais the band for graceful and securate writing, than would hring into the air train a rifeman for expert maximum high.

The following is the regular copy for practice :

18 Us Junesville

A few Suggestions Respecting the Practice of Writing.

## BY L. W. HALLETT.

Editors of the JOURNAL:--The JOURNAL for JAOUATY, just received, is both attractive and interesting. Its new heading, from the facilo peos of Ames and ROllinson, is a benatiful gen of peo at. The JOURNAL certainly must now hold rank among the most useful, us it is the most attractive, art and educational paper published.

As 1 peruse its columns I observe that its contributors are commercial teachers, or interary writers generally, and that it is seldom that an itizerant pennae contributes to its columns. Having been myself one of that class for some interten years, with your permission I would be pleased to bear witness to the great becefit I have received from a careful study of the JOURXAL, proving the old udage true, "Never too old to learts."

The following suggestions are the result of my own practice and observation :

First, I select a table of the proper beight —as persons of different stature require tables of different height. Next, io order, implements and stationery adapted to my use. Por paper, I select Southworth Mills, or old Berkehire—either is good. For perholders, the oblique, as I field it the best for my nse in uice shading. For pens, I use Gillott's No. 1, for all practice fielding it well satied to uny tauch, and it e caubles me to produce finer and smoother lines. Next, the ink used: Arnold's Finla and Walklerg's Japan, mixing four parts Japan and one part Fluid.

Having named the materials, I will now eseut my plan of practice in its order, taking the first lesson in Ames's course lateral and finger mevement combined. Second, practicing the direct oval in the hair-live exercise, giving the band a light Third, direct oval in the continuous capital O, shading the first downward stroke, d practiciog this notil I had perfect con trol of the fore-arm movement (No. 6). Then, reversing the movement by prac ticiog the reversed oval in the hair-line ex ercise, and again taking up the reversed oval form and continuous reversed oval shading the downward right curve. After this, I have taken the continuous capital stem as presented in Ames's course of lessons. and giving it a long and careful practice, as it forms a very conspicnous part of thirtesu of the standard capitals. These exercises, before any good results can be accomplished, must be carefully practiced. I then take up the small letters in their derivative form, studying carefully the angles and the upper and lower turns in each letter as they presented in their order. Theo, taking the capitals in their derivative form, commencing with the four direct oval letters, O, E, D and C, as they are derived, then the reversed oval and stem letters in their order, pr ticing also words in small letters with diffi cult combinations, and capital letters with difficult monograms. I have, also, io my criticism, found it very beneficial to use magnifying glass as a means of discovering how well I had executed each form, as well as for examining every minute point in each of the copies practiced. Permit me to say that I owe my improvement very largely to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, having been kindly advised to take this most excellent paper by Mr. G. H. Shattuck, general agent for the Speecerian works published by Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. I com-mend it to all, old and yonug, teachers or pupils; in short, everyhedy should read and study the JOURNAL. I subscribe myself, humbly,

The Knight of the Quill.

Explanation of Programme "B." (Concluded.)

## WHOLE-ARM MOVEMENT. By C. H. Peirce.

5. Combinations.— The bighest point reached in the work of this programme is found in the execution of continuous and disconnected combinations. By combinations is usenant the placing together of two or more expital letters, usually applied to proper vanues. Good taste demands the application of either one or both kinds.

A coationous combination is coiting two or more capitals without lifting the peo from the paper.

A disconnected combination is uniting two or more capitals by lifting the pea from the paper at the finish of each letter. The kind of combination used in the writ-

The kind of combination used in the writing of any proper name depends entirely VOL. VI.-NO. 2.

upon the letters employed. A judicious selection cannot be made except by one pesfectly familiar with all the forms of movement and variety of styles of capitals.

Combinations are too frequently attempted by beginners, and, as a result, we find avkwardness in its unost diversified formas. If advice be of any value, let the rising penma look well to his laurele and out mangle the most beautiful productions of plain work by joining capitals erra. A true conception of form he developed in letters of a single dash.

I would not discourage any one making as attempt to produce the highest order of work, hat I extially must olifer my voice against any encouragement for any nose who has not practicel systematically the work that one part of the work is more difficult then another, it is then that we recognize an order of simplicity. The conclusion, thes, is essily reached, that recognizing this order we should observe it with a firm resolve to be thorough. Under the old code, peames were found as an easis to the desert. This can be accounted for in hat one way.

A lack of intelligent practice was the rule. Occasionally, there was to be found a man who, in the face of all difficulties, succeed in reaching the goal. The new code is eatirely different. Good pennera are to be found everywhere, notwithstanding the change in standard. Yet, I do affirm that, while great advancement has been made, there are still thousands who bliedly seek and do not field the coveted prize. Scratching and seribbling at rundom will not, as a rule, show good remult. Extrustences without intelligence is of but little avail. So my charge cannot be too strong, and 1 repeat-practic intelligently.

6. Black-board Work.—As this comes directly under the work of this programme, I cannot well omit it and do myself justice, notwithstanding Prof. Hiuman has ably handled the subject under "Black-board lints" in Vol. 1., No. 2, of the JOURNAL.

A skillful handling of erayon is a teacher's best passport. Let every one who aspires to success not undervalue the very thing that will gain the confidence of any civilized community.

To become equal to every respect as a black-band attist, the same care to systematic development must be observed. Haphasard practice occasionally will dot lead to eccouraging results. You must shaad firm day after day at such time as may be set apart for it and with an eye to basicase, guided by a teacher or good judgment, practice with a nerve indicative of success.

Negative suggestions :

1. Standing on both feet with the same hoft; letting the hand wauder from the face will produce only ordinary results.

2. Poor material-meaning black-board, crayou and craser-should not be used.

 Holding the crayon without changing, only occasionally, will produce heavy upward lines which do not accord with good taste.

4. Standing square in front of the board is an exception, not the rule.



 Writing too high or too low should not be attempted by beginners.
 Writing with a whole piece of grayon

is not the best way. 7. Standing too far from the board will

defeat every good design. 8. The size of work produced is a consideration worthy of notice.

Messra. Editors .- In a future article 1 will define at length my views on this point.

## Senatorial Orators.

David Davis, perhaps more than any other Senator, indulges in manuscript, preparing even a five-ninute speech with great are. This is his inflexible rale, and has been since he outered public life. After he delivers his speeches or rather after he reads them, he hands his manuscript to Mr. Murphy, the Senato ateoographer, who seedas it i the Government Printing-office. The compositors never have any anathenass for the judge's writing, which is large, disturet, and full of character.

Edmunds never uses notes, and once a apoech is out of his mooth, he doesn't hother his head about it. During all the years he has been in the Searte, he has not revised a single speech. He turns everything in his mind heforehund, and never rises to address the Scrube without

address the Scrate without baving weighed in the scales of his great mind what he intends saying.

Ben Hill will speak for three hoors without a scrap of paper. The only preparation he makes is n ne k ing references and pasanges in this book or that I have seen him time and again thuader away for two hours without stopping even for a glass water. He revises his speeches, however; makes additions and corrections in a clear band, much like that of a college hoy, and gives the priaters little would with his proof. Hill has an astoueding memory, and ao man is public life, except Edmunds, has such imperturbability. The only man who could well worry Hill or excite his wrath in debute was the late Matt Carpenter. How it tickled Carpenter to put ome adroit question at the Georgian and get him con fused !- a hard thing to do at any time, but Carpenter »ften succeeded. And it was more the re-

such a successed. And it was more the result of an irresistible propersity for fou than suything else, for never was non who had loss malice than Matt Carpenter.

Another Souator who, like Edmunds, cover torixid a speech, was Thurman. Ocrasionally he spoke from ununseript, but the stenographer took down every word he add, as the old gendleram forgoth is manuseript and driffed into extemporary oloquence. Thurmon, though never a gracefol speaker, was always forelish. He was, beyond all doubt, the shields of the Demarata, and their leader from the time he mittered the Senate.

Begruit works, hard at his speeches, and shough he writes them out and follows his nonuscript decly, he revises after proof is alken. He makes few changes, however, but holds the proof very often until 2 o'dock a the morving, as he spends his evenings generally in social circles. The is a good pennanu, writing a medium-sized running hand.

Lamar is a great reviser, cuts proof into tatters, writes a iorrible hand, and tries the soul of a printer. Occasionally he goes down to the Government Printing-office to look after his speeches, which, when published, are vastly different from the stenographer's report of them.

Sepator Conkling seldom makes a co n of his utteraoces in the Senate Chamber. He is perhaps the best extemporaneous speaker in the United States, and even his remarks to running debate are splendid in-dices of great ability. During the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress he de livered a speech apos the Army Appropriation Bill without note, papers, hook reference of any kind. When the Vice-President annousced "the Senator from New York," up rose the stately form of Roscoe Conkling. Never before or since had a Senator such an audience. He spoke for four hours. Before the adjournment of the Senate 150,000 copies of his speech had been subscribed for. Every printing establishment in Washington seut to the Senator its lowest estimate. In a very short time, Oyster, one of the best living typos, and foreman of the Congressional Globe, had the proof of the great speech ready. He took it up to Wormley's about 9 o'clock in the morning and asked for Senator Conkhing. "He is not up yet," said the private secretary; "the Senator breakfasts about II; however, as you are in a hurry and want to see after the speech, I shall call him." "Tell Mr. Oyster to come in-ah! how do you do, Mr. Oyster ?" and Lord Chesterfield never was more polite than was you. See, I'm dividing copy." "Yes, Senstor, I see you're abread of me; but I went home only six hours ago, and ahall be here for sixteen consecutive hours." "Well, I know ii's hard work, Oyster. I've heen at it, nad know what nicht-work meana."

Voothees prepares his speeches carefully and revises molerately. He is ong of the few, very few, mean who use manuscript in such a way that not a single controlled grace and a support of the second second second rout we never could tell. We rather thick he does. But, with or without manuscript, Yoorhees is an orator of the first school. And, as a rule, the very sight of manuscript in the heads of a separker is enough to erve one for a hore. Demosthenes was right when he said, "Oratory-delivery" is killed by manuscript.

Jones, of Florida, always a hard stodent, labora diligently at a set speech. He is passionately fond of Edmund Barke, and knows his works as we never hnow any other to know them. He has a memory equal to Blaine's or Ben Hill's, and time and again have we heard him repest page after page of Burke's immortal appeches. It is the same with the speeches of Philips, Grattan, Curran, and O'Comoell. Jones is a

The original, from which the above out was photo-engraved, was executed by D. Grifftha, after a course of eight weeks' instruction in ornamental permanship, under the tuition of J. W. Michael, at his Institute of Penmanship, Delaware, Ohio. Size of the original, 1274.

Conkling in his nightshirt. After robbing his syste he looked at the proof, made a few changes and atrack out he "10.m" hefore " Roscoe Conkling." You will never find it prefixed to his name in any speech intended for general distribution. After he reovived the speech, he wrote his thanks very kindly to Foreman Oyster, as follows:

UNITED STATES SEATE CHANNER, May Teh, 1872. My DEAR Siz.—I beg you to review my thanks for the bound speech, and for your kindness throughout. I may koor your botter in fauro. Cordially yours, E. W. ONSTER, Esp. ROGOR CONLEXO.

The present Secretary of State, when a member of the Senate, used to look carefully after his specches, which, for the most part, were made from "headings," Probably there never was in the United States Senate a una who needed less preparation than James G. Blance. He is infallible in history, impregnable in debate. His memory of facts and (aces is absolutely wonderful. He can begin with William the Conquerer, and give you the name of every socreting of Eugland down to Victoria, with the dates of their relign. Now and then the Senator would give his personal attention to a printing of a speech. One moring Oyster found him healy at work "entiting up copy" for the printers. "Hello, Oyster, I'm absold of

very able man. His Democracy is extreme, but out of politics he is one of the best fellows the world over.

Davis, of West Virginis, though an old member of the Sepate, has made but one speech—on agriculture. It was printed exscily as it was written. His remarks are left to the tender mercies of the stenographer.

Beck, Davis's colleague on the Committee of Appropriations, is the most rapid talker in either House of Congress. Well for him that the Senate has such a stenographer as Devis Morphy, whose pen travels over paper like lightning. We doubt if his equal be found anywhere. Beck is an untiring worker, has the constitution of a Kentucky race-horse, and no amount of lahor is too heavy for him. He is not much of a reviser-going on the principles of Ponquod scripsi, scripsi. He is as tiue l'ilatehluut as Joey Bagstock, and as good-natured as Mark Tapley. As there are "no leaves to print" in the Senate no Senator can publish a speech without having at least read it from manuscript. The first page of the Daily Record is quite a desideratum as the place to air the title of a speech, and many a grave Senator who would willingly sit at the end of McGregor's table is loath to have his speech hidden in the middle of the

Record. It is vain to attack Solomon's theory about vanity .- Our Second Century.

## How to make Invisible Ink.

Dilate a strong aqueous solution of pure chloride of cohait with water until, when written, the characters are invisible after drying at ordinary temperature. Heat will develop a dark blue or purple color. Use closus peo, and a sheet of blotting-paper.— Universal Pennon.

## Age of the Planets.

One of Proctor's most interesting lectures treats of astronomical time and the ages of the planets, commencing with the earth. From the different geological features of the earth's surface, it has been computed that the formation of its crust must have alone occupied 100.000.000 years. Such is the estimate formed by Crowe and eccepted by Sir Charles Lyell From the investigations of various physicists, and experiments by Bischoff, it is found that 350,000,000 years must have elapsed while the earth cooling from 2,000 to 200 degrees of temperature. Prior to this again, the earth ex isted for a long period in a nebulous condition. The earth may, therefore, he fairly assumed to be 500,000,000 years old-and

this is considered as errive to the side of deficiency rather than to excess. Comparing this plauet with Jupiter, on the principle that the larger a ody is the longer must he its time of cooling, it is calculated that it will be 3,500,000,000 years hefore Juniter reaches the stage our planet has now attained. Ten times as long a period must pass before the sup arrives at a similar condition. The moun was in this relative period of her existence 420,000,000 years ago. If any planet is of nearly the same age as the earth it is Venus. Mars is older. Mercury is older still; the moon, the oldest of all. The features of Veaus most nearly resemble those of the earth Mars is about equally divided into land and water, and must have an atmosphere. The moon pictures the earth's future condition. It is a dead world. It has neither water, clouds, nor atmosphere. But as the earth is eighty-

one times larger than its satellite, while it has thirteen times as much surface, about 2,500,000,000 years will be required for it to arrive at the moon's present coulding. Following out his theory we greatly reduce the number of placets on which life is possible. In our solar system we have only the earth, possibly Venus, and, it may be, some of the ascillutes.—Student's Journal.

## Writing with Lemon-juice.

Father John Gerand, of the Society of Jesus, who was confined and credity fortured in the Tower of London at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was in the hahit of writing letters in orange or lemon julice to his frieads. The manner in which he thus haffield the vigilance of his julicrs is described in detail in his highly interesting autobiography, published a few years age by the Rev. Father John Morris. Father Gerard says:

"Now lemon-juice has this property, that what is written is it can be read in water quite as well as by fire, and whole the paper is dried the writing disappears again till it is steeped afresh, or again held to the fire. But anything written with orange-juice is at once waabed ont by water and eannot be read at all in that way; and if held to the fire. fire, though the characters are thus made to appear, they will not disappear; so that a letter of this sort, once read, can never be delivered to any one as if it had not been read. The party will see at once that it has been read, and will certainly refuse and disowo it if it should contain anything danger-

One result of Father Gerard's orangejuice correspondence was that, with the aid of zealous friends outside, he effected his es cape from the Tower in 1597. The last teo ars of his life were spent in the English College at Rome, where he closed a long. ardnons, and meritorious career on July 27,1630, aged seventy-three.-The Budget.

### Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.

A compulsory education law has been pronosed for Lowa

Nebraska has apportioned \$189,380.70 among her public schools.

Washington University, at St. Louis, has 1,285 students and 80 professors.

Boston University has come into possion of the Rice estate, valued at \$2,000,000.

Columbia College was called King's Col. lege till the close of the war for independence, when it received the name of Columbia.

Several students of Brown University The Occident

Miss II. Carter, a teacher among the Chinese in Boston, writes : " It is not unusual to find a man who learns the alphabet and a few words in a single lesson.'

Amherst College is to receive, from the estate of the late Joel Giles, a Boston lawyer, and a member of the Class of 1825, a bequest of \$500,000 for its library .- Western Educational Journal.

The young lady-students at the Presbyterian College in Ottawa, Can., learned a few days ago that a poor woman, who obtained a living for herself and children by wasting, was laid up by sickness, and the next morning they went to her house, did the washing and ironing for her, and sent the clothes home.

The Pennsylvania Legislature last year passed this law : That the School Directors are required to allow the teachers who are actually engaged in teaching school the time and wages whilst attending and participating in the exercises of the annual County Institutes for the improvement of teachers. -N. Y. School Journal.

Four students at Waconsta, Wis., stole a farmer's gate. The college faculty condemped them to expulsion or the alternative of whatever punishment the farmer might inflict. He senteneed them to chop four cords of his own wood and deliver it to a poor widow. They did it to the music of a hand and the plaudits of a crowd that watched the operation .- Notre Dame Scholastic.

A conference of the public school managers of the German Swiss cautons, held lately, unanimously resolved to substitute, in the teaching of writing, Italian for German characters. This resolution is based on the ground that, while the Italian characters are used by the great majority of eivilized conntries, they are less trying to the eyes than German characters, the use of which is accountable for much of the myopia which prevails both in the schools of Germany and

The State of New York expended \$9,675,992 last year upon her public schools -a larger amount than any other State Illinois follows her on the list with \$6,735,478; then comes Pennsylvania with \$7,046,116. The smallest sum expended-\$7,056-was that provided by Wyoming New York has 386,225 illiterates out of a population of 5,082,871 : and Massachusetts 168,615 out of a population of 1,783,085. Georgin is the State suffering most from Second is the State solution of 1,542,180, and of this number 967,099 persons either caunot read or caonot write.—N. Y. Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES " There's such a thing as simin',

In over loadin' children's underpinnio." An indication of spring - a schoolboy

putting a bent pio in his teacher's chair.

It is to be presumed that the man who plays the cornet was educated at an institu

The Springfield Republican says that a non-resident professor is a man who takes up more room in the catalogue than he does in the college.

What swindlers there are in the world ! In this State an institution, which claims to fit young men for the ministry, doesn't own a single croquet set.

It will save a good bit of time if the Phonetic Reformers will drop the last letter in the word damn, and then let it stand for gooduess gracious."-Modern Argo.

A young man who was presented with cleves Queen Anne penwipers on Christmas by his lady frieads, continues to wipe his pen on his coat-tail .- Norristown Herald.

An exchange speaks of "a male train." The sex of trains has always been a matter of some doubt; but a train should not he called a male because it smokes and "choos."

Lesson in Logie. Prof .- " What would you say of the argument represented by a cat chasing her tail?" Student .--- "She is feline her way to a cat-egorical conclusion." Applause.-Ex.

In mercantile houses it is always deemed hest to be cautious in crossing the "t's" and dotting the "i's," hut in broken hanks the defaulting cashier's chief thought is to cross the "c's."-The Score.

"Pray, Mr. Locturer," asked a lady, "what is a paraphrasis ?" "Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory and pleonastic cycle of oratorical sonorosity, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in verhal profundity." " Thank you, sir."

A schoolteacher, discharged for using the rod too freely, applied for employment in a " Have you dressmaker's establishment. had any experience in sewing ?" asked the dressmaker. "No," was the reply ; "but 1 have a thorough knowledge of basting."-Teachers' Guide

The senior class in a Western High school was asked by the stylish young professor to define "compressibility." was some hesitation, but soon a young lady who knew whereof she spake, answered " Compressibility is that property of matter which renders it capable of heing squeezed."

An undergraduate under examination at Dublin, was missing question after question. At last the examiner got irritated, and said "I declare I've a dog at home that could auswer the questions that have been given to you." "Have you, really, sir ? " said the ergraduate blandly. "May I ask if you would sell him ?"

### About the Convention.

Office of the President of the Business Educators' ation of America.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13th, 1842

Editors PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL :- For the purpose of giving taugible form to a suggestion which I made through your paper relative to the proposed Pennen's Convention, I now beg leave through your column to extend to the pennea of America a cordial invitation to meet in Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 6, 1882, jointly with and as a division of the Business Educators' Association of America, which will convene at the same place and time

Richard Nelson, Cincinnati, and A. D.

this Association, will lend their aid in furtherance of this object.

THE PENMANS

I hereby request S. S. Packard, New York City, to name a committee of three representative penmen to act as a committee of arraugements for the Penmen's Convention, to meet as above, or as they may deem best. and to notify said committee of their appointment and daties.

I take the initiative step in this mo ment, in which I am interested, and venture to direct it toward the proposed close relationship with the Rusiness Educators' Area ciation, because it seems to me that from very point of view it will prove to be the hest for all concerned.

But should experience decide otherwise, we can govern ourselves accordingly in our future actions on this subject.

So intimately are the penmen and business educators of the country connected, professionally and financially, that in many cases they have no separate existence, and such will probably continue to be the fact. They are Siamese twins, so to speak, and, to a certain extent, cannot he far separated without violence

The pen is the power that made business education possible, and it is the instrument which upholds it. This creation of the pen honors its parentage, and will do so through all time. But in doing this it need not shrink back into the instrument which gave it birth, but rather expand into their grand proportions which the conditions of modern life so favor, and the current of human affairs seems to demand, carrying with it on its right hand, in the affections of its heart, and in its active brain, and on the sweep of its restless and grand enterprises, that of which it was born, and without which it would perishthe pen

With this feeling toward the profession of which 1 have been a humble member, and for which I have a high and tender regard, I officially invite all pennon to meet with us in Cincinnati at the date above named, and, so far as I can, will use my endeavors to secure to the profession and its representatives appropriate recognition on that occasion and at all times. This I feel bound to do as a public duty and from that tenderness of heart which I experience in this matter, because I am the son of a father who loved and honored the peu and all pepmen who used it well and nobly. Yours fraternally,

ROBERT C. SPENCER, Pres. B. E. A. of A.

Our opinious respecting the importance of holding a pennen's convention are well known to the readers of the JOURNAL.

We helieve that the penmen of this coun try should meet during the year 1882 in a convention. "When ?" "Where ?" or "How ?" are the questions.

Above is an earnest appeal and invitation to the penmee, from Robert C. Spencer, President of the "Business Educators' Association," to meet with that body in convention, on June 6th, at Cincinnati. The acceptance of which invitation we are disposed to advocate for reasons, as follows :

First. Its President has ever been recog nized, not only as a skillful penman him self, but a friend and associate of penmen He is, by taste, experience, and occupation, closely allied with them, and, above all, he is an open-hearted, frank and honest man. and therefore his proposition may he accepted with the fullest assurance that so far as it is possible with him, penmen and permanship will receive all due consideration in the convention over which he will preside

. Second. It is a fact which we have often argued that a large proportion of the penmen of the country are engaged either as proprietors or teachers in business colleges. and would, therefore, be equally interested in both a peumen's and the business educators' convention

Third. Many peumen who are not now identified with business colleges are liable, Wilt, Dayton, Ohio, Excentive Committee of if not now ectually seeking, to become so; to such, the acquaintance and experience to be derived in a combined convention, would be of the greatest advautage.

Fourth. It is an open question that if the peumen outside of and disconnected from the business colleges could organize and maintain a separate association, and should they assemble with the convention at Cincinnati, they will have the advantage of th experience to be there acquired, and, should it prove unsatisfactory, they will have hazarded nothing of their opportunity for a separate organization. In fact, if found desirable, such an association might then and there be effected.

Fifth. The committee of three representative penmen (which, we understand, Prof. Packard will name, as per the request of President Spencer) to co-operate as a com-mittee of arrangements with the executive committee of the Association, will secure a liberal representation of penmanship upon the programme of the convention.

These reasons, in our judgment, should be sufficient to induce the penmen of this country to enter at once into hearty accord, and to make an earnest effort to so display the beauty and utility of their art as to do honor to themselves and their profession.

In this connection we would invite the attention of every reader to an article, in another column, respecting the value of a convention to pennen, by Prof. Thos. E. Hill, of Chicago. We also hope to announce, in this issue, the names of the committee of penmen selected by Prof. Packard.

We sincerely hope that every person in any way interested, not alone in penmanship, but in any department of education which will have consideration in the con vention, either as authors or teachers, will resolve to be present and contribute te the hest of their ability to render the convention e proud success.

## S. S. Packard's Report on Committee

Editors of JOURNAL :- President Spencer of the Business Educators' Association, placed upon me the difficult, and not wholly congenial, task of naming a committee to act on behalf of the Penmen's Convention, which he recommends to be held in Cincinnati, concurrently with that of the Business Educators' Association.

There is no reason why I should have been assigned this duty, except that Mr. Spencer knew that I would discharge it. He knows. also, that I will do anything in my power to make the convention at Cincinnati a success in the largest sense-even if it be to stay away myself, which I shall not do, unless I am assured that it is best.

I desire, especially, that if the Pennen's Convention is held, it shall be a "Penmen's Convention," in all that the words imply; aud that if, in the opinion of the penmen themselves, its purposes and interests can-not be conserved in connection with the other convention, it shall organise an entirely separate meeting.

And I am not sure but that would be best under any circumstances. However, I have taken pains in naming the committee to guard against failure from not understanding the ground. My first thought was that persons should be named who had no connection with business colleges, and I did correspond with such parties, but without attaining results. I concluded next to select persons who represent, in the best sense, penmanship, not only is practical and ornamental work, but io methods of instruction, and who have the tact and energy to bring penmen together

I have accordingly nominated for such committee, Mr. D. T. Ames, of New York, Editor of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL; Mr. A. H. Hiaman, of Worecster, Mass., and Mr. N. R. Luce, of Union City, Pa.; and I am sure the claims which these gentlemea have upon the consideration and confidence of the pennen of this country will secure the best possible results as to the convention itself. Very sincerely yours, S. S. PACEARD.

### Intimate Relation of Writing and Business

## UNION CITY, Pa., Jan. 26, 1882 PROF. S. S. PACKARD, 805 Broadway, New York

DEAR SIR : - Your favor of the 24th just at hand with "proof-letter" of R. C Spencer inclosed, and your request for me to serve as a member on committee of arrangements for a joint session of the penmen and accountants of America as a Business Educators' Association.

It has always been a fact patent to my mind that penmanship and the science of a counts are one and inseparable, and, too, in their highest forms.

Business records without the pen are as subjects for the sculptor without the marble and chisel. Penmanship without records are the marble and ebisel without a subject. The one dependent on the other

Art in its higher forms, and accounts in their perfection, are thus very intimately associated. Much in pen-art, as also in the science of accounts and mathematics, may rise above the ordinary plodding business man, but that pleads no excuse or reason why each of these in their perfection should be the standard aimed at. An arrow projected toward the sun at the zenith will rise higher, although it may not reach it, than if let fly in any other direction. A unitual session, where the interests of each may be legitimately brought out, cannot be otherwise than of the greatest benefit to all the colleges, teachers, scholars and business

en of the United State When this educational movement originated, it was evidently largely the work of leading penmen, in the interest of penmanship, as the devoted disciples of our honored and lamented " father of good penmanship," namely, P R. Spencer, Sr., and every convention ought to give reasonable space and time to the art that made a business education possible, or that gave it birth.

If my humble services may be of any practicable to the interests indicated in Prof. Spencer's lotter, as a member of the committee you name, you

are at liberty to use it. Awaiting advice and such hints as may enable me to perform my duty intelligently and satisfactorily to all concerned, I am, yours truly N. R. LUCE

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## JOHNSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, ST. LOUIS, February 1st, 1882.

Editors of JOURNAL :- The importance of the subject, together with the fact that its agitation seems to be neglected, rather than a belief in my ability to discuss it in fitting words, prompt me to present my opinious respecting the proposed "Penmen's Convention." Being a member of the profession, I need hardly say upon which side of the question I stand. I am in favor of a penmen's convention in the fullest sense of the term - a convention of pennier who are earnest and active in the cause, and who, when they meet in convention, will not for its success, trust solely to social fellowship. If we hold a convention, let its first and ruling characteristic be business the advancement of the profession

An effort can, and in my judgment should, be made to bring before the educators of the United States the importance of, and the great benefit that would follow, a reform in the prevailing method of instruction. By doing this, we will not only serve the merited cause of education, but will, indirectly, promote the welfare of the profession at large; for, if the minds of our educators are fully awakened to the growing demands for more practical methods of teaching the art, it will necessiof special teachers of penmanship in all the principal cities of the United States, and thus provide good paying positions for those who are waiting and worthy to fill them.

THE PENMANS MAL ART JOURNAL

The interchange of opinious and the clash of ideas, inevitably arising from the meet ing of so many experienced teachers, will certainly be of incalculable value to all But we should bear in mind that, as individuals, we cannot, to the exclusion of all others, saddle our whims or hobbies on the convention; nor can we afford to tolerate the too frequent imposition of allowing one person, for the purpose of promoting his personal interests, to monopolise the time and attention of the members. This observation may seem premature, but when we reflect upon how adroitly some shrewd financiering penmen have manipulated the wires in times past, we may be pardoned for sounding that trite note of warning for the benefit of the tricksters-a "fair field and no favor." If I can meet a brother teacher who knows more than I --- and I have met several such in my time -I want to add to my own incomplete fund of information, all which is new and useful that be can teach me; and I know of no way to do this more effectually than by attending a penmen's convention. We are in need of sage counsel and fraternal advice. The younger members of the profession, especially, should enter into the spirit of the undertaking with enthusiasm. To them, in particular, it will be of the most lasting benefit. Such a convention, if properly

Having been au attendant, and seen the workings of the two last conventions. I am clearly of the opinion that in a three days meeting of commercial teachers, it is impo sible to do justice to their work and give that attention to writing which penmen, as a class, demand.

A convention of commercial teachers is a most important meeting. Such a gathering should be held annually, and the subjects that pertain to a successful business career should be thoroughly discussed.

In the deliberations of the convention the importance of a plain, business penmanship should be dwelt upon, and an hour might be profitably spent by some practiced penman in demonstrating how best to teach it. But penmanship should no more claim special attention in the meeting than should mathematics, grammar, or the writing of forms.

The business college teachers meet to onsider the best means to be employed in training students to become successful business men. In this work penmauship plays a part no more essential than do several other branches of an education. It should have due consideration in the programme of exercises, but considering the extended work of business educators, the simple form of constructing letters is a matter of minor importance, and should in no considerable degree monopolize the attention of a business teach-

In saying this, I do not wish to be understood as underrating the importance of penmanship as an art. On the contrary, I

This cut was photo-engraved from an original copy executed by H. W. Kibbe, artist penman, and teacher writing, Utica, N Y

> called and conducted, must bring together the veterans of the cause, who are looking about them for worthy successors upon whose shorlders they may cast their mautles. From their lips let the young hear the recital of wisdom and experience garnered during long years of labor in the vineyard that they may begin where their predecessors ended, and thus be continually advancing

> Referring to the time of holding the convention, the suggestion of Prof. R. C. Spen cer, to hold it immediately after (or before ?) the business teachers' convention, seems to me both wise and timely. By adopting this time, it will enable many to attend, who could not otherwise do so, and secure a more general representation of the best material in the profession. I have no fears of the business teachers' convention absorbing all the interest on the occasion. If the peumen of the United States cannot meet anywhere, at any time, and upon any occasion, and hold a successful convention, it is high time to cease agitating the question. Let us have the opinions of the profession, and by all means let us have a

Respectfully, F. H. MADDEN

## OFFICE OF HILL STANDARD BOOK CO., CHICAGO, LL., JAN. 15, 1882.

notice that the subject of a business teachers convention is again under consideration, the question being as to the advisability of ing a cousiderable portion of the time of the ing to the claims of penninship.

value it so highly as to desire a convention of penmen to be held especially in its interest to the exclusion of all other subjects. from the fact that the time of a three days meeting could he fully and profitably occupied in studying and discussing the subject, the following being a partial programme of exercises for a penmen's convention :

Origin and history of writing. Improve ent that has been wrought in pennanshi modern times. What constitutes a goo ment that has been wrought to permansing in modern times. What constitutes a good business penmanship. Best means of teaching writing in public

Best means of organizing and conducting

private classes in peumaush Pen-flourishing, its uses, and how it may

e acquired. luks, per loks, pens, paper, and the materials ne-sary to execute plain and ornamental amanship.

Cards, card-writing, and the ctiquette of Capitalization, punctuation and forms of

Capitalization, punctuation and forms of working notes of invitations and replies, promissory notes, orders, bills, receipts, enve-lope addresses, letters of correspondence, forms of petitions, drafting resolutions, etc. German text and Old Euglish writing, marking-letters for shippers, orrannental let-tering and pen-drawing, hubricape-shecking, engraving, etc., with a view to reproduction in photo-engraving. It will be seen be the above his of tonics

It will be seen by the above list of topics that the time of a penmen's convention could be profitably occupied for an entire week At any rate it will be readily seen that in a penneu's convention, continuing in sessi three days, doing full justice to the subject of plais and ornamental penmansbip, there would be no time to spend on topics outside of the work in hand.

In view of the growing importance of penmanship as an art, I suggest that a penme convention be called, at an early day discovery of the means of reproducing specimeus of pen-work through the process of photo-engraving has opened a new field of operation for penneu. By means of this art, many penmen are now kept busily at work in New York and other large cities engrossing resolutions, invitations, diplomas cortificates, etc., which, through this process may be multiplied indefinitely. A large number are also employed in the reproduction of portraits and many kinds of engravings from photography. In fact the time is probably not far away when nearly every picture will be first sketched with a pen, and will be copied precisely as first skillfully sketched by the artist-penman. Many of the engravings in the leading magazines and pictorial papers are to day reproductions from the work of the peu-artist.

I protest that this skill should not alone be confined to a certain educated number. various penmen can successfully ply their knowledge of pen-drawing in the metropolitan cities, the penmen of other regions the country can make use of the art also. Every city throughout the land may employ its pen-artist in the manufacture of portraits of its eitizens, and in the making of diplomas, family records, writing of cards, engrossing of resolutions, etc. In this the penmen of the country simply need educating in order to practically and successfully apply their knowledge

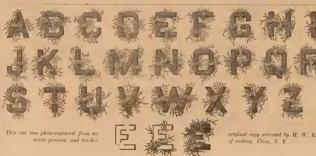
Let a convention he called for the artist-penmen of the country, the special purpose of which shall be to determine the best methods of teaching, and the best means of applying the ornameutal to the practical purposes of life. Such a meeting will be of as much advantage to the country as is a convention of pho tographie artists. It will dignify the art, it will canoble the profession, and it will much instruct. benefit and profit the penmen. Yours, etc., THOS. E. HILL.

## H. D. Stratton.

## BY W. P. COOPER, Kingsville, Ohio.

MESSRS. EDITORS :--- It may be that the following incidents and recollections might interest some of the many readers of the JOURNAL. Give it a place or not in your columns, as you find bes

It was in August, I think 1853, that I first met II. D. Stratton. Having a short vacation I made my way to Mr. Spencer, as was with me a custom for years, to see old friends, and to professionally "brush up." I found "Jericho" supplied with twenty or thirty students driving the pen, and, amongst them, H. D. Stratton. I found no difficulty in the way of soon becoming sociable with the future founder of the famous "Chain." He was then quite young, perhaps 26 or 27 He was tall and very slender. The eccentricity and vivacity of his manuers, and the inviting kindliness of his face soon drew about him a troop of new friends, myself being one, and not the least pleased of the On my second day at Jericho, Stratton went to Oherlin to attend Commencemen after two days he returned, and as he and I. by Mr. Spencer's ordering, occupied a room together, he soon became very communicative, and proceeded to lay before me what he was pleased to say were some of his plans for the future ; plans as he averred, new in conception but, nevertheless, no doubt in the near years to be broudly plauted, and to he persistently pushed to consummation and



Two or three nights, after class adjournment, were nearly wholly occupied with discussions of these plans - chimerical enough, as I supposed, but afterwards, strange, as it might seem, nearly all faithfully put in operation and carried out. I said these plans were carried out; I should say perhaps not without some modification and alteration very likely. He had already determined upon a Grand Commercial Institution in Cleveland. Folsom's College in-law, H. B. Bryant, was at that time or in that institution. He (Bryant) should be drawn off from Folsom, and b his confidential adviser and partner. TL must have one more ; who should it he? Spencer had already purchased Chamberlain's College. Did I know J. W. Lusk He must learn all about Lusk; he would write by me to Lusk. Spencer, by teaching at Cleveland, often would popularize his Model College; hut would not Lusk make a grand partner to hold this department steadily up !- Bryant would marry his sister, he would marry Bryant's sister-Bryant would prove a lasting pillar of strength to all of his cuterprises; still he would be the business man of the concern. Folsom should be absorbed, money would flow in but, said H. D., growing excited and jubilant, "I must not be sout up in Cleveland, oh no, I shall surely plant another college in Chicago, another in Buffalo, and heaver knows how many more. You see, Cooper, I am put up for no cramped or circumscribed undertaking. The fact is I'm a national man. We shall kill or swallow all competitine, but our schools after all must be realities-substantial, meritorious, and lasting." Mr. Stratton now amused himself by giving a humprons account of a little of his history in the past. He was pleased to say that he commenced his career as a "Profes sor of Penniauship." I think it was his first enterprise in Boston. That, said, he was a decided success. "Of course," said he, "I could not write, but then my plan and method of raising and conducting a class was a success." He then went on and explained his method. Stratton had a keep sense of the ludierous, and he seemed to enjoy this view of his professional history immensely. Finally, said he, after ventilating New-England and Boston professional mat ters, " Cooper, 1 now have in my mind an idea for you. It is a Pennen's College in St. Louis to be established this very winter by you and 1. I will furnish the money shall go there with me; I will plant and you shall run the institution. Will you do it? Will you settle there and there remain ? That point is our key to the South and now is the time to begin. I shall plant colleges all over America." I was then aware that Mr. Stratton had but little means. I considered his notions chimerical, and his proposed enterprises impossible, but he assured me that there should be no want of means, and no want of steadiness of pash. From what followed I take it that he had already determined very nearly the husiness method afterwards so successful throughout. Stratton, in a day or two, went home Clevelaud, and in two days I called on him ou my way to visit Lusk. I handed Lusk Stratton's propositions. Lusk replied ; and the two men very soon settled, that is, bu and with the council and co-operation of Bryant, upon the course afterwards pursued. I remember that afterwards when Stratton insisted on opening a college immediately in Chicago, his ability was not only dis puted, and in his judgment no faith expressed, but his selection of his points of time in which to establish new enterprises was doubted. Mr. Bryant, however, always backed his partner, letting his peculiar

business caprices have unrestrained play. I pressure in the end he not only made money by so doing, but did the schools and the country also a lasting service. Stratton was in every way a *lice* man. He often desired more " push," more energy in the colleges; he often "aid to the write; "All success us in energy, work, untiring zcal, and enthusiasm all around rightly directed." He hated all narrowness in deal; was al-

ways an apostle of peace and goodwill, and a great friend and patron binself of merit wherever he found it. The history of his enterprises has long since placed his husiness reputation in the right place.

I have yet to learn that in his broad dealings, and broadly spread out undertakings he ever wrouged any man.



P. Ritner has opened a Commercial College at St. Joseph, Mo.

C. F. Hill is about opening a Commercial School at Biddleford, Me.

Maxwell Kennedy is having good succesteaching writing at Macomb, III.

J. W. Plunkett is teaching writing-classes at Montpelier, Ind.; he writes a good hand.

A. S. Dennis, teacher of writing at the Iowa City Commercial College, is an easy, graceful writer.

 M. B. Moore, an accomplished perman, is teaching, writing eards, and executing artistic permanship at Morgan, Ky.

G. W. Rathhun, of the Great Western Business College, Onnha, Neh., writes that his school is unusually prosperous.

<sup>4</sup> W. B. Osgood is teaching writing in the Public Schools of Hartford, Conn. He is an accomplished writer and popular teacher.

The Duily Ermaince, Wusco, Texas, makes favorable mention of R. H. Hill, who has lately opened a Business School in that place.

Messra, I. S. Preston and Beers, are teach ing large writing-classes in Holyoke, Mass, and vicinity. They are both superior writers

H. Bussell, of Joliet, Ill., hus lately removed his College to more commodious rooms; he reports the attendance as larger than ever before.

R. A. Lumbert, who is conducting a Commercial School at Winona, Minn., is favorably mentioned by the *Daily Republican* of that city.

The Island City (Galveston, Texas) Business College, was lately burned, but has been promptly reopened by its enterprising proprietors, Messes, Joss and Benish.

T. M. Oshorn, the enterprising manager of the N. E. Card Co., Wuonsocket, R. L. is interested in a new eight-page monthly publication, entitled "Siftings" which is mailed one year for 50 cents.

F. A. Holmes has lately opened a Commercial School at Fall River, Mass., which seems highly promising for success. Mr. Holmes writes a good hand and has had considerable experience in teaching commercial branches.

C. G. Sweensberg, principal of the Grand Rapide (Mirk.) Business College, informs on that he is enjoying an unusual degree of success. The Grand Rapids Duily Democrat pays Mr. Sweenberg, personally and his school, a high and,well-deserved complement.

Dayton, Ohio, is to be congratulated on its new posituaster. A. D. Wilt, who has conducted, for some years past, a very popular Basiness College at Dayton. He is a gentleman of rare ability and attainments, and cannot fail to do honor to his new, as he has to his former, positions.

C. H. Peirce, has become the proprietor of the Keokuk (hown) Mercantile Quege, as the successor of Mr. Miller, hely deceased. Prof. Peirce is well known to our renders through numerons and intervesting communications. He is a skillfall writer, popular teacher, and is warmly commended by the press of Keokuk.

Ex-Tressurer Spinner, who is now eighty years of age, perfected his fanous autograph when he was a yong man, working at harness-making in Herkiner. Ho practiced writing it hour after hour, and his od partner said a year or two ago that he had seen as much as two bundred sheets of foolscap covered with the attempts. This Cleans the

A hundsomely written letter comes from C. A. Brosh, Philadelphia, Pa.

An elegant specimen of epistolary writing comes from H C Spencer, Washington, D. C.

R. M. Nettle Oro City, Cal., sends a skillfully executed specimen of off-hand flourishing,

L. A. Bates, Ellington, N. Y., incloses in a well-written letter several handsomely executed cards.

J. E. Garner, Harrisburgh, Pa., writes s and some letter, and incloses several finely written cards.

An elegantly written letter comes from A. H. Himman, principal of the Worcester (Mass.) Business College.

A very fine specimen of common sense practical writing, in letter form, comes from W. A. Frasier, Mansfield, Ohio.

A photograph of a finely executed pen-drawing of fruit and foliage comes from Eugene E. Scherrer, Galveston, Texas.

W. D. Speck, teacher of writing, at Pleasant Hall, Pa., writes a handsome letter in which

he incloses several handsomely written cards. W. B. Snyder, a compositor in the office of

the New Era, Lancaster, Pa., writes an elegant hand. It would do honor to a professional. J. D. Briant, Rushland, La., writes a letter

in a creditable style, in which he incloses an attractive specimen of lettering and flourishing.

Another elegant specimen of practical writing comes in form of a letter from J. W. Swank, the perman of the U. S. Tressury, Washington, D. C.

James McBride, of the Greenville (Ohio) Business College, sends several skillfully executed specimens of flourishing and practical writing.

A. E. Degler, pennen at the North Western Ohio Norroal School, Ada, Ohio, sends a skillfully executed specimen of flourishing and drawing.

A. E. Dewhurst, New Hartford, N. Y., sends an artistic and skillfully executed specimen of lettering and flourishing in form of a letterheading.

W. A. Beer, teacher of writing at Monroe, Pa., sends a specimen of flourishing executed by W. B. Lorah, one of his pupils, which is creditable.

A letter executed in the highest style of practical writing, comes from J. E. Soulé, of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. L. Gilbert, teacher of writing at the Speacerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis., writes a good practical hand, as indicated by letters received.

D. D. Bryant, Susquehanna, Pa., writes an elegant letter in which he incluses several fine specimens of card-writing, and his portrait for the scrap-book.

During the month of January, two letters have been received from H. W. Flickinger, of Philadelphia, which surpass all others in their ease and unaffected art.

Geo. W. Davis, teacher of writing at Bryant's (Buffalo, N. Y.) Business College, writes an elegant letter. For real case, grace and accuracy of form it is rarely excelled.

A handsomely written letter, and an interesting communication to the columns of the JOUNNAL, comes from F. H. Madden, of Johnson's Commercial College, St. Lonis, Mo.

S. S. Landrum, Idaho, Ala., writes an easy hund, and incloses several specimens of wellexecuted flourishing; fewer flourishes and shorter loops would improve the appearance of his writing.

A handsomely written letter and a skillfully executed specimen of flourishing, comes from F. L. Stoddard, Elvasion III, Mr. Stoddard was lately graduated from Peirce's Writing Institute, Kockuk, Jowa.

An elegantly written letter comes from D. L. Musselman, Quincy, IIL, in which he says that his cullege is more largely attended than ever before. Besides conducting one of the most popular Bosiness Colleges in the West, Prof. Musselman is acquiring well-merited literary fame, as one of the editors of the Madern Argo, a weekly publication, having a wide circulation and rapidly growing popularity.

Among the really elegant specimens of correspondence received during the past month, is a letter from L. L. Williams, President of the Rochester,  $(N, Y_i)$  Business University. It is a valued addition to our scrap-hook.

A skillfully executed specimen of flourishing and lettering has been received from A. W. Dudley principal of the commercial department of the Northern Indiana Normal School It may be seen at any time in our scrap-book.

C. W. Payne, Kewanee, Ill., writes that he has never had any other tencher than the JOURNA, by few more degrant letters than his have been received during the past month. The card specimens he forwards are highly creditable.

L. W. Hallett, Wost Danley, N. Y., favors us with an arricle tor publication, and sends several excellent specimens of his present writing, together with those formerly excented, showing creditable improvement, and far which he credition the Juppixon.

H. A. Stodard, Principal of the Rockford (III.) Commercial Cllege, incloses in a well written heter, photographics of three specimens, embracing lettering, thurishing, drawing, and practical writing, which will cook among the best specimens of our scrap-book.

We have received from Fred. D. Alling, of Reductster, N. Y. a roll of specimens of floarishing and writing extends with soveral kinds of inks numdicatored by him, which presents a spheridi appearance. They are jet-black, gold, silver, and white. Alling sinks are host growing in popularity with good judges of link. Yeamen and others wishing anything in the his line, should read his "ad." in mother column, and be guided accordingly.

## Left-hand Writing,

The readers of the JOURNAL have seen crasional notices of the success of Mr. E. S. Shockey in writing with his left hand, having lost his right hand while a soldier. Mr. Slocum, formerly a clerk and pupil in this office, weat, shortly after completing studies here, to Bulfalo, where he secured au extensive reporting business. But too much labor induced nervous troubles for a time, the result of which was that his right hand became almost unmanageable. But by perseverance he succeeded in training the left hand to do the work ; and he now writes, as I know by inspection of his notes, very legihly with his left haud. And the firm of Slocum & Thoruton having heen dissolved, Mr. Slocum continues the business, retain ing, as Official Stenographer, the position in the courts he has held many years, generally using his left hand, and only occasionally relieving it with the right, which has improved in control since it has been used less. Student's Journal.

### -----

R. M. N. Oro City, Col., complains that several numbers of the JOURNAL have failed to reach linn, and asks if we make up mising numbers without charge f. Where papers fail to reach the subscriber, on creating matice thereof, we at once remail copies free, and also where copies have been worn or solied from exhibition to prasme subscriptions, we, with pleasure, mail other copies, hat where papers have been simply lost of destroyed, reministance should be made at the rate of ten cents per copy.

It is our desire and carnest endeavor to have every subscriber get their paper surely and promptly, and any one not so receiving it should give immediate notice. Each issue is mailed not later than the 12th of the month. Back numbers may be had from and inclusive of January 1878.

### ----

We invite attention to advertisements in another column, by A B C, and X Y Z, for situations as teachers. Both the advertisers are parties well known to us, and are capable of filling responsible positions.

## ----

## Back Numbers,

All or any of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, and since inclusive of January, 1878, can be supplied. No number prior to that date can be mailed.

that date can be mailed. No number prior to All the 48 back numbers, with any four of the premiums, will be mailed for \$3.25, inclusive of 1882, with the five premiums, for \$4.00.



Published Monthly at SI per Year D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, 205 Browlway, New York, lingle copies of the JOLINAL sent on receipt of 10e scimen copies furnabled to Agents free.

## ADVERTISING BATES

	month.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
colomp	\$25.00	\$55.001	\$100.00	\$150.00
	13.75	201100	56.00	(RR,00
44	7.50	15 00	35 00	65.00
Inch, 12 lines	2.75	5.00	8.50	15.00
Advertuements Ic	r one at	d three (	months, pu	yable in
lyance, for six ma	fors alfm	ODP VEBT	payable s	marterly

### LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

### DREMIIIMS

Flourishing, es and \$3 we will forward the large Ceo-ser40 in.; retails for \$2. mes and \$7 we will forward a copy of wknrd's Guide", retails for \$3 werintions and \$10

", returns for \$3 1 \$12 we will send a copy seasural Penmanelup,

TO CLUBS:											
Without a SPECIAL premium to the sender, we a											
mail the JOURNAL, one year, with a choice from the [	1117										
premiums, to each subscriber, as follows:											
2 copus \$1.75   15 copus \$	75										
3 1	50										
4 "	50										
5 " 3.50 100 " 41	001										

The JOURNAL will be inseed as nearly as possible of the first of each month. Matter designed for interfi-muth the received no or before the 20th. Remittances should be by Post-follow further or by Regis tered Letter. Money environed in letter is not seed at our

Money circlese is Address, PENMAN'S ABT JOURNAL 205 Broadway, New York

LONDON AGENCY. Subscriptions to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL ters for any of our publications, will be received apply attended to by the ANTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 11 Bouverse Street, [Fleet St ] London, Eagl

Notice will be given by postal-oard to subscribers the expansion of their subscriptions, at which there paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription is reneved.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1882

Twelve Pages for the Journal. Five times during the past year we have und it necessary to add extra pages to the JOUBNAL that it might contain the matter and illustrations which we desired to present, and, at the same time, accommodate patrous who have sought advertising space in its columns Indeed, it is now manifest that eight pages will no longer suffice to coutain the great amount of matter which, each month, seems desirable to present. We have, therefore, determined henceforth to make the JOURNAL a twelve instead of an eight-page paper, and, notwithstanding this will largely increase the cost of the publication, there will be no change in the price of subscription. We simply ask its present patrous and friends to reciprocata by calling the attention of others who should be interested in its work, to the fact of its publication, and commend it according to its merits.

## The King Club

for the past month numbers seventy-one, and comes from Messrs. Carbart and Folsom, proprietors of the Albany (N. Y.) Business ollege. We lately had the pleasure of a visit to the spacious rooms of this college, and found them day and evening tilled to well nigh their utmost capacity, while the facilities for, and the modes of, instruction were all that could be desired for a school of business. Prof. Folsom is oue of the pioneers in the business college system, and has for more than twenty-five years been conspicu-

ons for his shility and attainments as an author and teacher of commercial science. while Mr. Carhart has won an enviable re putation as an energetic and accomplished numercial teacher, and lately as author of Carhart's Class-book of Commercial Law, which has met with an unusual demaad as a class-book in husiness colleges. Mesars. Folson and Carbart happily combine a ripe experience and youthful vigor which are bestowing upon the firm well merited success.

THE PENMANS

The second club, in size, numbers sixty one, and comes from Geo. W. Davis, teach of penmauship, at Bryant's (Buffalo, N. Y.) Business College. So large a club, certain-ly, speaks well for Prof. Davis, and his efficiency as a teacher of writing, and one who secures the confidence and esteem of his pupils

The third club, in size, unmbers fifty-four, and comes from the Rochester (N. Y.) Busi ness University, and is an evidence that the teachers of that institution also know how to interest their students in the art of good writing. Many other clubs of nearly equ magnitude have been received, and to all the senders we return our most hearty thanks and good wishes, and can only say that we shall eudenvor to see that they, and the members of their clubs, find, through the columns of the JOURNAL, an ample return

And it is the same lack of good sense and taste that leads one to robe their person with uncoath dress, or decorate it with showy gewgaws, and to add useless tails, flourishes and outlaadish personal eccentricities to their writing.

## Bad Writing Expensive.

A verdict of \$500 damages was lately rendered against a gas company in this city The claim for damages, and verdict rendered, was founded upon whether or not a certain word written in a receipt was intended for "him" or "her."

It was Mirabeau, the celebrated French statesman and philosopher, who said, "The two greatest inventions of human ingenuity are writing and money, the common innguage of intelligence and the common language of self-interest.

## Maskwell's Compendium.

We had supposed that there could be nothing sufficiently new in the way of a compeadium of writing to be astonishing, either in style, or in the magnitude of its claims, as an open sesume to chirographic mystery and display, but it would seem that we have been recknaing without our host, for in the February number of the Century Magazine is a



THE SPENCERIAN LOG SEMINARY.

The above cut is a correct view of the renowned Log Seminary, opened by P. R. Spencer, author of "Spencerian," in 1854. Hou. V. M. Rice, W. P. Cooper, H. D. Stratton, also James W. Lusk, and representatives from almost every State, twenty five years ago made pilgrimages to visit the author at this rude chirographic temple which he kept open as a summer hav Its geographical location is at Geneva, Ohio, ou one of the Spencer farms, three miles from Lake Erie, and about the same disace from the beautiful village of Geneva. The cabia is now gone; some of the timbers were carried away, and manufactured into caues. A small stock of sound sticks have heen preserved to be made into penholders by Mr. Speecer's sons. In this cabin the founders of the Bryant and Stratton chain met and arranged to open the Cleveland, now Spenceriau, Business Colloge, and sub sequently the college at Buffalo, N. Y .. under the style of Bryant, Spencer (R. C.), Lusk, and Stratton. Thus originated the great Chain of B. and S. colleges

## Good Sense in Writing.

Horace says, " Good sense is the sou and foundation of good writing." Notwith standing, we often hear it allirmed that good writing is a gift. We hold that it is no re so than any other accomplishment. All human faculties and attainments may be said to be gifts in the same sense that good writing is. The same good sense that makes a well-poised man of affairs cau make a good writer. The same good taste and judgment that selects tasty and appropriate articles of dress can make a good writer.

prospectus of Professor Maskwell's Com pendium accompanied with testimonials and specimens of marvellous and, according to their authors, well aigh instantaneous chiragraphic transformations that have been wrought through its instrumentality, which transformations, though perhaps, not altogether free from plagiarism, upon the whole afford ample cause for authors of previous compeudiums to look anxiously to their

One enthusiastic patron affirms that he has "acquired a rapid and elegant style merely while getting on and off the trains of the Elevated Railway," which he thinks is the quickest time ou record, but he would seem to be fairly outdone (not in point of time, however) by a Western laborer who claims to have "learned to write a floarishing style with his left hand while sawing wood with his right."

"A special edition of the Compendiam has been issued for use in railway restanrants, and Maskwell's coupons are now attached to through tickets, so as to enable the tourist to take three lessons a day en route. The only objection ever made to this system is that it is too easy."

Several specimeas are given of the abaadoned and acquired styles of writing, through the use of the Compendium, and the one that is regarded as the most remarkable for the month is from the well-known hieroglyphist F. E. Spinner, which is accompanied by his portrait, specimens of old and new autographs, and the following testimonial:

HERRIMER CO., Fla., Sept. 7, 1881. DEAR SIR :---Your compendium arrived this morning and I have been practicing a little—with what result yon will see. The ink was hardly dry on the old style bofore 1 had acquired the new. In up opinion, the present flourishing condition of the country is largely due to the introduction of Mask-well's Compcadium. Very truly yours, F. E. SPINNER.

STYLE DEFORE USING "MASEWELL'S COMPENDIUM."

Datormento

STYLE ANTER US USE

humer

Exhibiting Specimens at the Convention.

Prof. Richard Nelson, of Cincinnati, chairman of the Executive Committee of the B. E. A. of A., asks: Would it not be expedient to have a fine display of peamanship at the coming convention ? Why not ! There is, beyoud a question, artistic skill sufficient in the profession to produce work ia amount and degree of artistic excellence to constitute an interesting and instructive feature of the convention. Let the exhibition consist of work in any and every department of the penmau's art, as well as illustrative of the methods and results attained in teaching. As brother Packard has seen lit to honor us, but we favor not the cause, by placing our name upon the committee, we shall use our influence in behalf of a grand display in this direction, in connection with the convention. We have not yet had opportunity or time to confer with other members of the committee upon this or any other matter relating to the object of its appointment. Of this more will be said in or future issues, but, in the mean time, we take the liberty of inviting correspondence upon the subject.

## Books and Magazines.

The UNIVERSAL PENMAN, published by Sawyer & Brother, Ottawa, Canada, is an interesting magazine devoted to pentnanship, phonography, and drawing. See prospectus in another column.

WENTWOTH'S PORTFOLIO AND WRITING-TABLET is a very convenient and useful contrivence for receiving and for holding, in place, paper, and will be of great utility to lawyers, physiciaus, clergymen, stenographers, teachers, authors, professional pennen, book-keepers, students, copyist, business mea-to all who use the pen or pencil. Mailed for 75 cents, by D. Wentworth, 553 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

MAYHEW'S UNIVERSITY BOOK-KEEPING advertised in another column, is & practical and popular treatise upon the science of book-keeping, and is extensively used and highly commended by teachers in business colleges and other schools who have used it as a class-book. Its author is president of the Mayhew Business College of Detroit, in which hook-keeping, telegraphy, shorthand aud typewriting are taught. Painphlets are seut on application.

GEMS OF POETRY AND SONG ON America's illustrious son, James A. Gartield, (J. C. McClannahan & Co., Columbus, Ohio), is a neatly gotten up volume of 144 pages. It is a compilation of poems and letters, written by various authors, relative to the life and services of Garfield, together with hyrons sung at his fuueral obsequies. It is an attractive and interesting work, and will be highly prized by all admirers of the man. Price, by mail, \$1.00.

THE BOOK-KEEPER'S COMPANION is the title of a work or chart lately prepared by T. A. Lyle, and sold by J. G. Beidleman, 2028 Beidleman, 2028 Fairmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. It shows at a glance, by means of a diagram, how to close all the various accounts of a ledger, and to obtain a correct statement

of the business as respects resources and liabilities, and gaios and losses; to bookkeepers who are not clear upon these points valuable aid and guide. Mailed for 75 cents

MUSSELMAN'S PRACTICAL BOOK-REEPING just issued, contains 205 handsomely printed pages, and treats in a clear, concise, and practical manner, on the science of accounts by single and double-cotry book-keeping. So far as we are able to judge from an examination of the work, it is one of merit. D. I. Musselinao, the author, is a commercial teacher, and of large and varied experisnoe, and is principal of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill. The book will be mailed for \$2.50

PACKARD'S COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC This work is advertised in another column The 204 Advance Pages, which we have received and examined, seem to be all that can be desired as far as they go for a commercial arithmetic-clear, concise, and practical, sums it up. The Advance Pages are substantially bound in board covers, and are complete through equation of payments, which covers all of arithmetic that is usually taught during a commercial course. The work as it is, therefore, answers a good purpose as a class-book in business schools, and is being extensively ordered for that purpose.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for February is, as usual, full of interest. Au article by Acdrew D. White, president of Cornell University, on "Do the Spoils be-long to the Victor?" is an able and interesting appeal for Civil Service Reform, and should be read by every voter of this Republic. President White traces the present system from its origie, under the administration of Jacksou, to the present time, depict ing clearly and foreibly its evil results and fature \* damages to the public welfare. Under the title of " The Lancet and the Law," Heory Bergh makes a savage assault upon the propriety and efficiency of vacciuntion, as a safeguard against smallpox and other contagious diseases. He speaks of vaccination as a "hideous monstrusity," loathsome, dangerous, and utterly uscless as a protection against disease Ductors do disagree. Other articles in the review, are "A Remedy for Railway Abuses," by Isaac L. Rice; "Repudiation in Virginia," by Seuator John W. Johnston and "The Christiau Religion," by Prof. Geo. P. Fisher, of Yale Divinity School, which is an able defense of the supernatural origiu of the Christian Religiou. To believers, his arguments will undoubtedly be conclusive ; whether they will be so to such chrouic unbelievers as Bob Ingersull is not

## Correction.

Our report of the Pearce Brothers, in the January issue, it seems, was incorrect in its reference to card-writing, as the following communication from Prof. Flickinger will explain :

## Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1882.

## FRIEND AMES :

You have been misinformed with re-ard to the Pearce boys. Allow me to ake a correction. I have not been giving ake a correction. lessons in card-writing, but in practi-criting. I ueither write cards nor

them terms cal writing. I ueither write usaws teach eard-writing. When they came here from Washington, they could write beautifully on the black-board. They could also draue letters with the pen, but could be progress, hav-the base made recearkable progress, havthey have made remarkable progress, hav-ing acquired considerable case and grace in the use of the peu. Fraternally, H. W. FLICKINGER.

## Writing in Public Schools. BARNOND, MO., Feb. 4th, 1882

Editors of JOURNAL :-- Inclosed find \$1 for the JOURNAL for one year. I cannot do without it. Every schoolteacher in the land should take it. Writing is not properly cared for out here. I am a farmer by pecupation, but teach writing the best I can.

In this county there are 167 schoolbouses, and only about six of the teachers are trying to teach writing. What shall we do f I would gladly write an article upon the subject for the JOUNNAL, but do feel that I au incapable of doing it justice ; but, as time rolls on, I shall codeavor to do my part to develop this useful art. J. W. HARMAN.

What this correspondent describes as beiug the condition of writing in the public schools of his vicinity, is too true of a large proportion of all the public schools of the land. Writing, if taught at all, is done so with luck of interest and skill, upon the part of the teacher, which can only beget indif ference, and lead to failure on the part of the pupil. Writing is left to run of itself, and each pupil, if he goes it at all, must "go it alone." It is a couceded, as it is an obvious, fact that reading and writing are the two most necessary and useful branches of education, and how it is that persons cau presume to become teachers, or that school officers, whose duty it is to examine and pass upon the qualifications of professed ers, can permit those who cannot write a creditable hand, and are utterly ignorant of the proper modes of instructing in writing, to take charge of schools, is surprising

Our correspondent asks, What shall we do? We know of nothing better than to iuduce the 167 teachers, as well as the achool officers of his county, to become subserihers to the JOURNAL. If he will send us their names. We will mail them a specimen copy, and do our best to perform efficient missionary work, for we believe that the JOURNAL is now the ranking missionary in this particular field of reformation.

## \$600 as Prizes for Skillful Penmanship.

In another column, under the heading of "A Liberal Offer," will be found a communi-cation from Prof. Thomas E. Hill, author of "Hill's Manual" and "Hill's Album of Biography and Art," in which he offers three specific prizes, respectively, of three, two and one hundred dollars, for three specimens of penmatship; and to purchase, at a fair remuneration from the authors, ten other specimens; which is an aggregate of not less than \$1,000, to be paid for thirteen specimens o peamanship. The subjects named are sufficiently numerous and varied in their character to cover the entire range of the peuman's art, and thus enable all who possess valuable skill to become competitors, not alone for a valuable prize, but for landable fame in their profession. We believe that this is the first opportunity ever presented to the peamen of America for a grand national contest, which, through a series of prizes, while directly remunerative, will indirectly go far toward establishing the rela tive merits of the leaders of the profession. There will doubtless be a very general competition for these prizes, and, in obedience to the request of Prot. Hill that we should, through the JOURNAL, offer such suggestions as we were able, to aid penmeu to enter into a successful competition by bringing their productions within the requirements for photo-engraving, we offer the following

## SUGGESTIONS :

First—Respecting size of the original work which will give the best effect when reproduced. The size named by Mr. Hill is 9x6 inches, i. e., the pages are nine inches long by six inches wide. In engraving, the world should be reduced at least one-half, i.e., the original should be 18x12 inches, and if it is executed in strong and open lines, it may be 223×15.

Second-Materials. Use a fine quality of Bristol-hourd, and a line quality of black ludia-iuk, freshly ground from a stick, in a tray having rain-water, and remove all pencil lines with spouge-rubber. Hard rubber will get only remove much of the ink, but will tear up the fibre of the paper, and thus break or make ragged the delicate hair-lines. which will, therefore, fail of a good result

when photo-cugraved. All lines, when work is finished, must he entirely black. Pens .- For script writing, use Gillott's

303," or Spenceriau Artistic No. 14. For fine drawing or tinting, use the "303," or Crow Quill. For flourishing, use Spencerian No. 1, or Ames's Peeman's Favorite.

To those who may be numble to procure these articles, or are uncertain respecting their quality, we will forward them by mail from this office, as follows :

22x28, per board	.50
Per 1-2 dozen, by express	2.00
India Ink, per stick	1.00
Crow Quill pens, per doz	.75
Gillott's "303," per gross	1.25
Spenceriau Artistic, per gross .	1.25
" No.1, " "	1.25
Ames's Pennao's Favorite	1.00
Same ashhar any signa	60

ponge-rubber, per pie Since it is the desire of the editors of the

JOURNAL to hold an entirely unprejudiced position in this matter, and one which shall at all times enable them to do impartial justice to individual members, and to reader the greatest service to the eutire profession, they hereby announce that they will refrain from entering into competition for any of the above-named prizes.

## An Appropriate and Interesting Picture for Home, Schoolroom, or Office.

We have on haud a few copies of the "Centennial Picture of Progress," large size, 28 x 40 inches, of which thousands have been sold at \$2 per copy. No more attractive, interesting, and appropriate picture, for adorning the walls of a home, office, or schoolroom, has ever heen published.

This picture, with a descriptive key, will be mailed as a premium with the JOURNAL one year for \$1.25, or free to any one seuding \$2, and the names of two subscribers

To any one sending their own, and the names of two other subscribers with \$3, the picture will be mailed as an extra and additional premium.

The following are a few among the many hundred flattering commendations of the work from the press and emineut men :

STATE OF NEW JEINEY, DEFABURINY, OF YEINEY, DAVID STATUTEN, FR. DEFABURINY, OF YEINEY, DAVID STATUTEN, FR. DEFABURINY, DAVID STATUTEN, STATUTEN, DAVID STATUTEN, STATU

seeing it. splayed marvelons skill and ingenuity in evention of this most internating presen-intery of our country fluring the just

on looking upon it, sees at a glance the wood mation our country has undergone during ole conception is grand, and the execution in It certainly does great honor to you us its

r. will please accept the thanks of the Departmen interesting and valuable a contribution to us exis at the Centennial. FLLIS P. APGAR, State Sup't of Public Instruction.

It is a surprising exhibition of skill, and should adors ery home to our land -New York School Journal.

It is a murvelous work in the art of permanahip; the rork is as wonderful as the grout progressive work it immedia. N. V. Sandar (Misson)

It is a masterpiece of pennabahip, and a picture of eat historic interest --- Manufacturer and Builder. It is an claborate and remarkable pen-picture .- Brooklyn

It is a masterpiece of patience and skill, by far t periorizate effort of the kind we have ever seen, on Daily Union.

It is the most remarkable production of the pen we have ver seen.—Syracuse (N. F.) Davig Slandard.

Its excollencies will certainly attract attention and vor.-Evening American, Waterbury, Conn.

It is a most subject and wonderful article productions, in, as its name indicates, a complete history in the form petanes, of the most important evonts of the past con-ry, showing in a panorum, which may be taken in al-ord at a glance, the rise and progress of our constry, and i runsformation from a withdemess into a densely-popud and prosperous o ton, D. C.

n marvelous production, and deserves a place in homo in our land.-Elizabeth (N. J.) Davly

It is the most ingealous and striking historical H to we have ever seen .- New York Sunday Mercu

The conception is grand, the scenes life-like and thril g, and the execution masterly .-- The Writing Teacher It is really a great production .- N. Y. Weekly.

I shall take much pleasure in its examination .- Hon. M. Kerr, late Speaker of House of Representatives, Wash often, D. C.

The artist has most happily grouped the secure which illustrate the Nation's progress around the two great his-torio papers which declars the principles which have

It is a benatiful and interesting work of art which sell preserve as a menomic of my sogurm in the 1 on tates during the great Centennial - Nicholas Shishki Jussian Minister, Washington, D. C. It is a marvel of penman-hip, and an extraordinary other of Progress.--N. F. Daily Express

It is a ramarkably ingenious and beautiful picture -

It is a mlandid work of art - N. V. Tenda fo

It is elegant and artistic .- The Irish World.

It is gotten up in splendid style, and should meet with perited success.....Saugerlies (N. F.) Telegraph.

It is one of the most beautiful specimons of pen draw-ing we have ever seen.-Newark (N J.) Morning Remote

(gather, We are indicided to Prof. B. Rissoil, of the John Missions College, for a copy of that bandsome work of the town out "To Celemenial Februer Orgoress," drawn  $y \in D$ : A supervise direction of Orgoress, "drawn D to a unreview work of the art of pointenably, and the a unreview work of the start of pointenably, and of possest of the country. The work steelf as an ender a lar the great popursive marks in the projections. It is easier and market (steep in the steep in the post, and suscess an indivir) (steres) (that should entit be it to the steep in the suscess an individue (steep in the steep in the s

senses are lustoric interest that should even in every hierty-leving house fruit Russell is the agent in Joliet for the Journal, which gives this perfure as a t (Joliet, III.) Republic, Jan. 15th, 1882.

One of the most admired of recent art-prediction of the most admired of recent art-prediction reason our country during the first century of itse a work of the pen it is undoubtedly the most al beautiful extract, and as an epitome of our

# A Growing and very Encouraging Record.

Since the first day of the new year, there has been added to the subscription-lists of the JOURNAL 1,175 natures, while corresnondents would seem to have yied with each other in the bestowal of compliments and praise upon the JOURNAL. Below is given a mere fragment of the correspondence for the moath of January; complete, the columos of the entire JOURNAL would not contain it

It will be observed that during a single month club-lists were received from no less than eighteen business colleges and live normal schools, aggregating alone upward of four hundred subscriptions.

This is, by no means, an exceptional record; it was surpassed in December, and equalled during several other months, and the future is ominous of a still better record for February. There are now few business colleges or normal schools in this country or Canada, from which clubs of subscribers have not been received.

## BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 14, '82.

PROF. D. T. AMES :

PROF. D. T. AMES: Hear Sir, "After calling the attention of our students to a copy of the PENARA'S Ant JOHNSA, and its mitform recollence, we four names is the result of our first effort we are convinced that the number of your patrone would be increased to fail of our cam important a factor in the cames of practical dei-terior in the cames of practical dei-net our convertigent of the second of the second patrone and would be increased to fail of the increase of the second of the Recurrent Reference (Law Schwarzusty) Recurrent Reference (Law Schwarzusty)

OLD DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 19, 1882

Inclosed I hand you a money-order for ten biscribers to the JOURNAL. GEO, M. NICOL.

IOWA CTTY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, IOWA CTTY, Jan. 13, 1882. Yon will find inclosed a post-office order to pay for the inclosed list of twenty-eight sub-scribers to the JOURNAL A. S. DENNIS.

UNIVERSITY OF DES MOINES, DES MOINES, IOWA, Jan. 25, 1882, Inclosed you will find the names of nine subscribers to the JOURNAI, with mouve-order to pay for same. J. M. PILCIER.

SPENCEHIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, MILWAUREE, Jun. 10, 18824 Inclosed find fast of subscribers for the JOIN-NAL, numbering filly wight, with draft on New York to pay for same. I shall no doubt, send more soon. A. L. GILBERT.

PIERCE'S UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 17, 1882. Inclosed I send you seven dollars and the names of seven subscribers to the JOHRNA, with best wishes. H. W. FLICKINGER.

SCHEHRER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, GALVESTON, TEX., Jan. 19, 1882 I send you a club of thirty names for the JOURNAL, with the money. EUGENE E. SCHERRER.

Extra fine three-ply Bristol-board-

BUFFALO BUSINESS COLLEGE. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19, '20, 'on will find inclosed, money order to pay sixiy-one subscriptions to the JOURAL prize the paper very highly, and I expect end more names soon. Givo. W. DAVIS.

SOI THERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL MITCHELL IND., Jan. 24, 1882. Inclosed find substantial evidence of my high appreciation of the JUCHNAL, in a money-order to pay the subscription for the six per-sons named herein. A. W. DUDLEY.

HINMAN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, WORCESTER, MASS., Jan. 2, 1882. Inclosed find the names of six subscribers the JOURNAL. A. H. HINMAN TH LO

SPRINGFIELD, JLL., BUSINESS COLUNGE Jan. 21, 1892.

Inclosed I send you six names, with money order for the JGUENAL one year. H. W. HEERON.

HANNUM'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 10, 1882

Inclosed 1 send check to pay for the JGUR NAL, to be sent to the following named moster persons. F. A. STEADMAN. ROCKFORD, ILLS, COMMERCIAL COLLEGE Jan. 31, 1882.

June 31, 1822. I take pleasure in sending the enclosed list of anteen subscribers to your much prized JOUR-at. May it continue to be what it is—the est publication of its kind extant.

H. A. STODARD

FOLSOM'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Albany, N. Y.

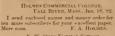
Inclused find check to pay for the accom-panying list of sixty-three solutionscribers to the JOURNAL. FOLSOM & CABHART.

FT. WORTH, TEX., BUSINESS COLLEGE, Jan. 28, 1882.

Jan, 29, 1892. I inclose money-order to pay for twenty-five subscribers to the JOURNAL-all students of our college. This list was made up in a few minutes. I expect to send another list soon. F. P. FRUITZ.

BAYLIS COMMERCIAL COLLEG DURIGUE, IOWA, Jan. 18, 1882. Inclused find my order and the names of sixteen subscribers to the JOURNAL. C. S. CHAPMAN.

BRITIST NORTH AM. BUSINESS COLLEGE TORONTO, CANADA, Jan. 24, 1882. Inclosed find \$15,00 to pay for the fifteen en insid names as subscribers to the JOURNAL. C. O. DEA



N. W. OHIO NORMAL SCHOOL, ADA, OHIO, Jan. 16, 1882, Inclosed find draft to pay for thirty su scribers, whose names you will find on the ac companying sheet. A. E. DEGLER.

GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, QUINCY, ILL., Jan. 7, 1982. I have the JOURNAL for three years bound and lying in my pennanship department for examination by the students and use of the teachers. D. L. MUSSUMAX.

From Prof. Musselman's college there came last month a club of one hundred subscribers.

MICHAELS' PEN ART HALL, DELAWARE, O., Jan. 31, 18 Inclosed find money-order and twenty-five ames, subscribers to the JOURNAL. W. B. HERLOCKER.

LOWELL MASS. Jun 14 1882 Inclosed 1 send names of sixteen subscribers to the JOURNAL, with money-order. I expect to send another club in February.

L. E. KIMBALL, Card Writer NORTH LIBERTY, IND., Jan. 23, 1882.

The JOURNAL for January has been received, read and re-read. It is alone worth the price of the subscription. D. H. SNOKE. SPRING ARBOR, Jan. 27, 1882

Every number of your JOURNAL is worth a weight in gold. REV. R. BRIDGMAN. CHARLESTOWN, MASS., Jan. 21, 1882

I renew my subscription to your JOUTINAL with pleasure. I should be sorry to be without the reading of it. ALBERT S. SOUTHWORTH.

SOPTH BEND, IND., Jan. 20, 1882

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J. HOWARD KEELER. Mr. Keeler writes a hand that would do

honor to some of our professionals.

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KEWANEE, ILL, Jan. 13, 1882 Within find \$1.00, for which send the PEN-MAN'S ART JOUBNAL. I have made very great improvement under its teachings. C. W. PAYNE

MEDIA, PA., January 4, 1882.

Inclused please find one dollar to renew my subscription. I congratulate you on the bri-liant success you are accomplishing. You de-serve a heavy subscription for so admirable a paper. W. P. HAMMOND.

Mr. Hammond will be remembered by many of our ulder readers as one of the authors of the well-known Potter and Hammond system of pennianship.

PLEASANT HALL, PA., Jun. Ser. I send you a club of fifteen names out of my present class. It will be a welcome visitor in every family represented in the class. I will be able to send you another club son. W. D. SPRCK. PLEASANT HALL, PA., Jan. 31, 1882.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 19, 1882. Inclosed find one dollar to renew my sub-scription to the JOURNAL. I prize it very highly. It is a great help to me in my teach-ing. ANNA E. HILL.

Miss Hill is an accomplished writer, and is the special teacher of writing in the public schools of Springfield. LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 7, 188

Inclosed find one dollar to renew my sub-scription to the ART JOURNAL I prize it highly and preserve them all. J. C. CORURN

highly map preserve near an The Perman's Art Journal for Decemb r is a remarkable number, counsisting of siz-reen pages of matter interesting to all hovers of the pen-art. Its nothic features are some finely exceented photo-tograved explose of the Name Collegiste Institute, a Garfeida memorial the Lord's Prayer, the Romaling Name State Institute, and the State Name State Institute and State Name State Institute Institute and State Name State Institute Institute and State Name State Institute Institute Institute Institute Institute Institute Name State Institute Institute Institute Institute Institute Name State Institute Institute Institute Institute Institute Institute Name State Institute Insti 205 Broadway, New York. may be left at this office. Journal, Alameda, Cal.

## Prizes for Penmanship.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 15, 1882.

Editor PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL: As means of encouragement to pennen and pen-artists of the country, to perfect themselves in a knowledge of pen-drawing and flourishing, with a view to reproduction through the process of photo-engraving, I make this proposition :

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sted by J. C. Miller, penman at Allen's Business College, Manstield, Pa. Size of original, 20224, and is skillful in its design and executi

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The subjects selected for this exhibition of the peo artists may consist of pertraits of Washington, surrounded by a suitable wording, Abraham Liscola, U. S. Grant, or James A. Garfield. The Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Lord's Prayer, Family Record, or a set of complimentary resolutions. Or they may consist of the Capitol build

ing at Washington, surrounded by suitable wording, some national monument, some well-known edifice, or some great park, accompanied by description.

Or it may represent a beautiful home with scenes in home life, and suitable inscriptions Or it may include a beautiful in sentiment poetry, samples of which will be furnished the JOURNAL as copies in the next number

These specimens to be ready for examination at the office of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, or some hall chosen for the purpose, on October 1st of this year. The specimeus may be examined, and the premiuns awarded by a committee of five superior peamen chosen by the exhibitors

In furtherance of this object, I desire, Mr. Editor, if this proposition secures your approval, to have you lead such suggestions to the penmen of the country as will secure their co-operation and competition for these prizes, as in so doing they will become conversant with the means by which copy is best prepared for photo-engraving and thus they may establish themselves in p THOS. E. HILL



A. H. B., Halifax, N. S .- Well pen-work, executed with David's or Arnold's Japan ink, answer for photo-engraving f Ans.-No. Nothing but jet-black India ink will do for executing work to be reproduced either by photo-lithography or photo-

J. A. W., Mobile, Ala.-We give no instruction in writing, except through the JOURNAL, acr do we, under any circumstances, send specimens of our penmaoship Should we undertake to do so to all applicauts, we should be obliged to 'suspend business, and discontinue the publication of the JOURNAL, for want of time.

J. E. H , New Haveo, Cono .- Can ladies ever attain to as great skill and freedom, in in the use of the forearm movement, as gentlemen ? Ans .-- We know of so reason why they may not, and we think the reason why they do not so frequently do so, is that they do not so often engage in occupations that

demand long-conown pen-and-inkcopy, and are given as specimens of pen-work practically applied to commercial tinued and rapid writing, wherein the inuscular inovement is so very essential.

A. J. A., Scattle, W. T .- Please answer the following in your Correspondence e umn : 1st, Which is the best for flourishing;-Japan or India ink? Ans .-- Japao, if it is not to he reproduced by a photo graphic process. 2d., Are there any other peaman's papers published in the United States, besides yours and Gashell's ? Ans .-3d., What is the hest peo for flourish-No ing † Ans .- Spenceriso, No. 1, and Ames's Penman's Favorite

D. H. S., West Liberty, Ind. - What is the proper distance between the ruled lines on paper, and how is this which I use! Your paper 's rather wide raled; An about three-eighths of an inch hetween the ruled lines of paper is best adapted for most practical purposes. Wide-ruled paper, like yours, is used for writing sermons and lectures, as it admits of large, hold writing which may be read at a distance, and also interlineations where corrections or changes are necessary in the original composition. There should be no change of the position of person, or paper, in executing capital stems or ovals

## NEW YORK, Jao. 2d, 1882.

Editors of the JOURNAL :- Can you tell how many professional peomeo there are is the United States? By professional penmee I mean these who have been teaching two or three years, or who have established a reputation as teachers. The publication of any facts relative to so promident a branch of education as penmaoship has a tendeocy to give unity and strength to the profession, to dignify the teacher's calling, and indirectly to benefit pupils.

I am led to ask you this question from the interest you have taken in the subject, as well as that from your position as editor and publisher, you know something about it.

I would also say to professionala and others interested, let us have a penmeo's convention Yours, very truly,

C. E. CADY. In reply to Bro-

ther Cady's question we can only approximate the number of penmen; but, necording to the best of our information, there are engaged as professional teachers, authors and pen-artists in the United States, between five and six hundred persons-certainly enough to make a lively convention.

## Methods of Teaching Penmanship

### ANALYTICAL AND SUNTHETICAL

Many excellent teachers entertain widely different views in regard to the proper method of teaching writing. Some adhere very closely to the analytical method, and strongly insist on the necessity of the rigid analysis of letters in order to " reveal their ituent parts." With glass and dividers in hand, they proceed to the minute examination of the various parts of letters, and we fear, too often over-estimate the impor tance of forming letters that will " applyze, and, by their instructions, make their pupils captions critics rather than easy legible writers.

Others equally positive in their views and this class is rapidly increasing at the eut time-deay the value of analysis io teaching penmanship, and assert that the synthetical method is the only true method. They claim that the human eye can as clearly perceive the formation and characteristics of a letter when presented as a siegle form, as when the letter is broken up into its respective parts. This specious argument has caused many to turn away from the misused, and in some cases overworked, analytical method, and led them to declare in favor of the synthetical as more productive of good This we cannot admit, for as long results. as pupils are scrawlers before they are caligraphists, as long as scientists find it necessary to analyze and classify, in short, as long as a part is less or simpler than a

whole, we firmly believe that a proper union of the analytical and synthetical methods, supplemented by the intelligent work of mest teacher, will be productive of the best results. Au astute philosopher has well said that analysis and synthesis, though commonly treated as two methods, are, if properly understood, only the necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other.

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91

Before deciding what particular method of teaching it is best to employ, in a given a it will first be necessary to inquire, What is the object in view ?

If the pupil is to become an adept in pen art, a teacher of penmanship, careful instruction in the analysis of letters will be of vital importance to him, for nuless he is thoroughly familiar with the elements and laws of his art, he can never attain to high rank in his profession. When analysis in writing is properly employed, there can be no legitimate objection to its use ; but when it is made a "hohby" and becomes an end instead of a means to an end, then it becomes peruicious. As a rule, the more at tention the penman devotes to analysis, the slower he will write ; and this we believe is one of the prime reasons for the outery against the applytical method. However, the charge is not wholly valid. Legibility is, we believe, always placed first in the list of chirographic virtues. No writer who gives careful heed to "the priociples" ever writes illegibly. This is an important point which the reformers will do well to heed.

If the pupil desires to learn to write a plain, rapid business hand, without special reference to its conformity to conventional standards, theo we do not deem analysis of paramount importance, though it might still be profitably employed. For private learners and for home practice, perhaps the synthetical method is the best; for practical school work it should always be used in connection with its opposite. It is true that the synthetical method,

which is not critically scientific, tends to develop individuality of style, but it will never produce an ideal standard, for it encourages the violation of fundamental rules, and, pushed to its logical sequence, it would prove that the lawless verse of the ecceptric Whitman and the strikingly origieal paintings of Tintoretto, which violate all known laws of art, are respectively the finest specimena of poetry and painting extant. Ex-tremes are seldom or oever right. Find the golden mean and adhere to it.—*Teacher's Guide*.

The Standard Practical Penmanship is not yet ready, but is promised by the pub-lishers soon.



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THE PENMANS 151 ART JOURNAL



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O. S. WARKER, Princip STATE NORMAL SCHOOL GAINEVIELL, Fin, Jan. 16, 1692 Conneering Arthur for corp of advances to conneering Arthur for corp of advances and therefore sentions. These devances From the human school of the sentimeters. of the completed work, which will contain 300 pages of other computed work, which will contain 300 pages of colum working model, and no a charachenidad tendority will also to make thermula antimericans and uccount-ants. There are no prese therma many in long without car-plications which do not explain, nor 1 poperturb a commercial student; and willier are there any paralle or commercial student; and willier are there any paral-ity of the control of the complex which, for any cases, need to be given up. In short, the book is and will be, the student of the complex which, for any cases, need to be given up. In short, the book is and will be, the student of the student of the student of the student one great this match will be entired of work by and, and 3 means for the student of the student parallele good. The following extincts, from a few of the many latters were at dually revealing, ender it stumescares to parameter. the matter in the advant full work ? EDWIN P. CATER, Principal.

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### PUNCTUATION.

Without a correct understanding of its uses a writer's meaning is often obseured, if not wholly perverted. "Punctuation is the art of dividing written language by points, in order that the relations of words and clauses may be plainly seen, and their meaning he readily understood." Aucient writing was without marks or divisions The modern system of punctuation has been in use only about 300 years; it was formerly regarded and taught merely as an aid to reading, and pupils were instructed to pause and count one at a comma, two at a semicolon, three at a colon, &c.; " but says Quackenbos, " punctuation should be regarded as being entirely independent of elocation. Primarily it is to bring out the writer's meaning, and so far only is it an aid to the reader

## THE COMMA

marks the smallest grammatical division, and commonly represents the shortest pause when reading, and is used to separate words phrases, clauses, and short members, closely connected with the rest of a sentence, and to mark parenthetical words and clauses, as

Industry, as well as genius, is essential to the production of great works." " Virtue wit, knowledge, are excellent accomplishments."

## TRE SEMICOLON

is used to separate such parts of a sentence as are less closely connected than those separated by a comma, as, "Her simple dress could not disguise her grace ; a sun down half concealed her purple-black hair, and shaded the pure opal of her face, gleaning with the white radiance of a star at twilight." "Some men are born great; some acquire greatness; others have greatnese thrust upon them

## THE COLON

is used where a sentence consists of two or more parts which although complete as te sense are not entirely independent, as "The value of a maxim depends upon four things the correctness of the principles it embodi the subject to which it relates ; the extent of its application ; and the case with which it may be carried out."

### A PERIOD

is placed at the end of every complete sen tence, before decimals, between dollars and cents, after abbreviations, and initial letters, " Honesty is the hest policy." Dr. Geo. F. Johnson, F.R.S.

THE NOTE OF EXCLAMATION

denotes surprise, astonishment, rapture, or other sudden emotions of the mind, as, Ah ! alas ! oh ! hold ! What cold-blooded cruelty did Nero manifest! How extensive is the landscape ! how varied ! how beautiful ! how anhlinu

### THE NOTE OF INTERBOOATION

is used to denote that a question is asked as, " How shall a man obtain the kingdor of God ? by impiety ? by murder ? by false hood ? by theft ? When will you go ?

THE BRACKET AND THE PARENTRESIS

are used to inclose interpolated words or sentences which serve to strengthen th argument though the main seutence would read correctly were the inclosed matter taken away. Parentheses are now less used than formerly, commas taking their place. Example

<sup>10</sup> The poets (tender hearted swains) have portrayed love as no prose writer has ever been able to paint it.<sup>9</sup> I have met (and who has not ?) with many disappointments.

## THE DASH

is used to decote an abrupt change of subject, and to show the omission of words, letters, or figures, as, "In the year 18the village of ----- was thrown into excitement by the arrival of E---- from Loud "I would-but ah ! I fear it is impossible." The pulse fluttered stopped-went onand stopped again-moved-stopped."

### THE HYPHEN

is used to connect compound words, and at the end of a line when a word is divided " hand-writing, four-fold, go-as-you please.

## MARKS OF ELLIPSIS,

. .], or [\* \* \* \*], are used to show that letters are omitted from a word, words from a sentence, sentences from a

aragraph, or entire paragraphs or chapters from a work, as, "The k-g (k or (k \* g) programmed as the " g) promenades the city at night in disguise.

## THE BRACE

is used to connect several terms or expressions with one to which all have a common relation, as, James Jones,

Henry White, Committee Charles True.

### THE APOSTROPHE

is used to denote the omission of a letter or letters, and the possessive case, as, 'tis, I'll, o'er, tho'. Ideas' treasures ;-king's daughters. " Det your i's, cross your t's, make your c's better, and insert two +'s."

## THE CARET

is used to denote omission, and to show where matter interlined is to be inserted. handmaid of as, "Temperance is the virtue."

"Commissies"

## QUOTATION MARKS

are used to denote words or composition taken from unother author, as:

" Three things bear mighty sway with mea-The sword, the sceptre, and the pen."

### REFERENCE MARKS

are used to connect a word or words in the text with notes of explanation at the margin or bottom of the page on which they occur they are given below in the order in which they are used :

1.	. 1	'he	As	teris	k.

		Dagger.

2	The	Double	Dagger.	1
0.	A HC	Double	arrighter	

4.	The	Section.	

|--|

6. The Paragraph

## UNDERSCORING

Words or lines which the writer desires to emphasize or have displayed in print, are designated by drawing lines underneath them, thus one line indicates italics, two lines small CAPITALS, three lines large CAPITALS, four lines ITALIC CAPI-

The words

"To arms! to arms!! to arms!!! they cry," underscored would appear in print,

## Thus: " To arms ! TO ARMS !! TO ARMS !!!

they cry.' Other marks are used to denote the

proper pronunciation, &cc., which will be considered at another time.

We here present as a copy for practice the more common of the punctuation points, together with the character &, the combination & Co., and the index, which are of such frequent use as to very properly receive special study and practice

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Our next and the last lesson of this course will relate to the figures. In the May number will begin a cours

of practical lessons by Prof. Henry C.

Spencer, of Washington, D. C. Prof Speacer is one of the famed Speacer authors, and has no superior as a teacher of practical writing. The lessons will be liberally illustrated, and cannot full of being highly interesting and instructive. course of lessons alone will be worth to all who are seeking the acquirement of a good handwriting many times the subscription price of the JOURNAL.

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## BY MADGE MAPLE.

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From the lowest to the highest grade of aspirants, both individual and collective-all along the line of progress and upward striving-good writing forms the passport to advancement and final triumph more than any other known or practiced science.

From being au aid in earning one's daily bread, onward through the art-grades elegant formation which indicate the patience, perseverance and long-struggling effort of the high-born spirit in search of perfectness ; onward still yet till the science of form covers and includes the grace of expression and the life-breath of high soulthoughts which find through it a voice.

From the simplest copyist, upward through all professions of any importance themselves, the importance of good writing becomes easily seen

The teacher, journalist, doctor, lawyer, scientist and explorer all need a good substantial knowledge of this art, and a good available skill with which to apply it easily, swiftly and accurately.

Botch-work, or bungling, is out of place in all positions which call for the preservation of a thought, or the record of any essential item on whatever topic, for whatever purpose, or in whatever sphere

Accuracy, reliability, and the method suited to the circumstance is what is wanted in every instance requiring the touch of a

From a knowledge of formation, taste and skill develop in other directions and crystallize in good writing. This becomes an avenue by which the progressionist of whatseever grade, may make himself heard and be known for what he is, and judged by bis true worth. In the sphere of the practical there is not an art so essential, while in the empyrean of mind it becomes a supremacy which is liuked with divinity. The p songs would die nnspoken without it The of the imagination would never glow for kindred mind when occans roll between. Heart might speak to heart through the contact of hearts, but not wheo severed by continents as now their truth may speak The thoughts of love, and will of affection would die when we die, and not live and breathe in after years as now we may make them through the written page if



skilled in noble writing. The term " good writing," from the penman's point of view applies mainly to the perfection of form te in applying our skill and good judgment as to the needs of an occasion. In the general sense "good writing" includes all this, together with skill in the use of words, taste in their combination, and all that goes to make up the grace of apt ex pression as suited to various occasio 11 is an immortal speech if shaped with an immortal touch, and is invested with an Importance which none but immortal words are worthy to describe. All practical honorare a part of its endowment, and all lofts soul-flights center beneath its spell.

It is important as a necessity, as an accomplishment, and as a finishing grace. We have the structure of all solid advancement upon it, and we climb and grow through the help of it. We feed and like upon it, both literally and spiritually. The great hold of knowledge descends to as through it, and from as through the same method must be transmitted to others

The voice of the ages sounds onward through it and cannot die. Forever onward through it will reverberate the thoughts it treasures already, and the riches of unbora thoughts which shall stud through it expression.

To seek the measurement of its importance is to clutch at the illimitable. We graxp at its infuitude, but it cannot be portrayed. We have each our necessities, in connection with which we each may compass

step by step. We grow through it as, we master it, and according to our mastery the progress is unceasing, the opportunity for growth immeasurable. By the immeasurable standards we measure the importance of good writing.

BAD COPY AND GOOD PRINTERS. —At the conclusion of the harvesthome at Slaugham, Sussex (Eng.), the Chairman asked permission of Dean Hock to print "the magnificent sermos" which the divine had delivered on the occasion, offering to copy it legibly for the printers. "That will never do," answered the Dens. "I will copy it in a slovedly hand myself," remarking, with a twickle of the ego, that if the copy were legible it would be given to the worst compositors, whereas if it were written indifferently it would be put into the best hands, and the work would he well done.— Notes and Queries.

## Handwriting, an Index to Character,

## BY REV. A. R. HOBNE.

Many people longh at what is called "graphinancy," or the art of judging ebaracters by handwrit ug, and yet all acknowledge that hundwriting des indicate sonnething. Every one allows a difference between a man's and a woman's hand. We heav people speak of a volgar hand, a gentemanly mad, a clerkly hund, etc.

Let mysoc-collect a number of signatures of Frenchune, Englishnen, Gernans and Americaus, or, what is still better, of Jewes of all nutions, and, at least in the latter instance, with ordinary perspective facultics, there will be no difficulty in determining the question of nationality. A person with half an eye need never mistake the handwriting of a Jew. Many people can detect pride and affectution, and most persons ut he say, io handwriting, how ever much it may be diagnised.

<sup>24</sup> The bridgroom's letters stand in rows above, Tapering, yet straight, like pine-trees in his grove;

While free and fine the bride's appear below, As light and slender as her jessamines grow."

Men with strong character, or strange peculiarities, can always be told by their thandwriting. As there is hnt one Heury Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Grant, Lincolo. Napoleon, Bi-marels, Krummacher, Tholnek, Washington, Luther, Bi-ron, St. Paul, in the world, and, as there cannot possibly be a connerpart of them, so there cannot he as initiation of their chirocomply. Every stroke of their pen indicates the character of such men. The holder the type of the mon, the more attrikingly will it be shown in his letters. This is as solf-ferident that it is scarcely necessary to adduce examples. A few will suffice.

The Apostle Paul's handwriting wav, if Galatiau vit, ii, is a description of it, certially indicative of his character: "Y case io what large letters I have written unto you with mine own hand." St. Faul, etdently, here refers to the capital—uncial letters, in which the best and most ancient manuscript of the Greek Septongiat and New Testament are written, as distinguished from the small or corsive letters, in which the shaves wrote. The writing of Paul, in these large, heavy, Greek agaital letters, indicated the solemu and diguified manuer of the great Apostle of the Gerultes. If the great Apostle of the Gerultes. It wathout possibly have written in any other manuer.

<sup>41</sup> Ind once,<sup>9</sup> said Archhishop Whately, "a remarkable proof that handwriting is sometimes, at least, an index to character. I had a pupit at Oxford whom I liked in most respects greatly. There was hut now thing about him which seriously dissatisfied mey, and that I often told him was his handwriting. It was not had, as writing, but it had a more, shulling character in it, which at a more, shulling character in it, which a

breakfast-table, the lady whose writing he had unconsciously been examining, made some observation which particularly struck 11-- as seeming to betoken a very noble and trathful character. He expressed his admirttion of her sentiments very warmly, adding at the same time to the lady of the house, 'Not so ; by-the-way, your friend,' and he put into her hand the slip of writing of her guest which she given him the evening before, over which he had written the words, 'Fascinuting, false, and hollow-hearted.' The lady of the house kept the secret, and Mr. ----- Dever knew that the writing on which he prouced so severe a judgment was that of the friend he so greatly admired.

<sup>a</sup> Individual writing," says Levater, "in inimitable. The more I compare the different handwritings which fall in my way, the more I am confirmed in the idea that they are so many expressions, so many emanations of choracter of the writer. Every country, every antion, every city has its peculiar handwriting."

There is no question about the fast that there have been persons who attained the same ability of discovering, is a single speciners of handwriting, the character, the occupation, the halst, the temperament, the health, the age, the sex, the size, the nationality, the heavelence or the penurionsues, the holdness or the timidity, the morality or the immorality, the affectation or the hyporrisy, and often the intention, of the writer. The skill of deeiphering character



The above cut is photo-engraved from a pen and-ink copy executed by H. W. Shaylor, Portland, Me.

always inspired me with a feeling of suspicion. While he remained at Oxford I saw nothing to justify this suspicion, but a trans action in which he afterwards engaged, and in which I saw more of his character than I had done before, convinced me that the writing had spoken truly. But I know of a much more eurious ease, in which a celebrated 'graptomancer' was able to judge of character more correctly by handwritiog than he had been able to do by personal observation. He was on a visit to a friend's house, where, among other guests, he met a lady whose conversation and manuers greatly struck him, and for whom he conceived a strong friendship, based on the esteem he felt for her as a singularly truthful, pure-minded, and single-hearted woman The lady of the house, who knew her char acter to be the very reverse of what she seemed, was curious to know whether Mr. - would be able to discover this by her handwriting. Accordingly, she pro-eured a slip of this lady's writing (having ascertained he had never seen it) and gave it to him one evening as the handwriting of a friend of hers whose character she wished him to decipher. His usual habit, when he undertook to exercise this power, was to take a slip of a letter, cut down le so as not to show any sentences, to his room at night, and to bring it down, with his judg ment in writing, the next morning. Ou this occasion, when the party were scated at the

from bandwriting has been, in certain rare eases, collivated to the extent that forgeries could be detected at a glauce, and persons passing under assumed names exposed from the manner in which they wrete their assumed names. A skillind analyzer of handwriting can point out where a writer is firm in his purpose, and his nerves were wellbraced, or where his ferus overcome resolution--where he pauses to recover his contrage, where he changes his pen, and the various after contragencies incident to forgery.

Persons have attained such proficiency in reading character, from handwriting, that it is recorded of one who made this subject a study, that at a meeting of the directors of a bank, uone of whom knew the gentleman, nor were known by him, it was arranged that he should meet them and exhibit his skill. The first experiment was this : each director wrote on a piece of paper the names of all the hoard. Eleven lists were handed him, and he specified the writer of each by the manner in which he wrote his own name. He then asked them to write their own or any other name, with as much d'e guise as they pleased, and as many as pleased writing on the same paper, and in every instance he named the writer.

Another experiment: The superscription of a letter wasshown him. He began: "A ledgyman who reads his sermons, and is a little short-sighted. Age 61, six feet high, weighs 170, lean, bony, obstituate, irritable \_\_\_\_\_ " "Come, come," said one of them, "you are diselasing altogether too much of my father-in-law."

A forged note which had been discounted by the cashier was presented. He (the geutleman) analyzed the forged signature so vividly and truthfully, pointing out one of the members of the hoard of directors as the executor of the note, and he (the forger) fell to the floor as if dead. What seemed at the time an impossibility to the other unbers of the board, namely, that one who had stood so high in their estimation, and whose churacter had been unimpeached, should be guilty of such a crime. "graptomancer's " assertion was prononneed impossible by all, and yet subsequent investigation, and the confession of the forger, proved him to have been correct.

Such are a few of the facts, corroborating the position, that handwriting is an index of character. When the subject is fally investigated, it will, undoubtedly, appear that writing is not a mero mechanical art, but that it is an outborst of the heart, an expoment of life and character, more reliable than the defineations of the countenance to the physiogenomical—Book keeper and Pennance.

## A French Detective

We walked out together, and in the course of conversation we touched upon the way in which some persons can so disguise themselves as to hide their individuality from their most intimate friends. 1 ex-

pressed myself as being doubtful whether this could be really done, provided the parties to be deceived were on the lookont for such deception. My companion differed from me, and offered to disguise himself so effectually that he would, in the course of the next 24 hours, speak to me for at least 10 minutes without arousing my suspicions. I accepted the challenge, and staked the price of a dejeuner at any cafe he would like to name. He agreed, and the very same day won the bet in the following manner. Shortly after leaving the detective, I met an old friend. who usked me to dine with him at Versailles that evening. I agreed to do so, but could not leave Paris as early as my friend intended to do and therefore told him I should go down by the 5: 30 train from the Gare St. Lazare. I did so, and as I got into a first-class carriage I remarked a short, gentlemanly-looking man, with white hair, who followed

mo into the same compartment. Frenchman-like, he began to talk about things in general, and we chatted, more or less, nearly all the way to Versailles. When within 10 minutes or so of our destination, my new friend quietly took off his hat, pulled off a wig, got rid of a mustache, and to my utter amazement sat revealed hefore me as my friend the detective ! How he had managed to find out that I was going to Versailles-which I had no idea of myself when I left him-or how he had so effectually concealed his appearance that I, sitting within three feet of him, had no idea he was the man I had left some four hours previously, are problems which I cannot solve. The detective himself only langhed when I asked him how he had contrived it. He was evidently greatly flattered at the amazement I displayed, but beyond showing me with some pride his wig and mus tache, he was very retirent, and would enter into no details. That he had fairly won tho breakfast there could be up doubt, but he said he would rather put off the event until he could see his way as to whether or not he should be able to recover a part or the whole of the property which my friend had We then parted, he taking the train back to Paris, I going to the house where I was going to dive .- Macmillan's Magazine.

A letter righter-the proof-reader.

## Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

"What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul." Addison.

Amherst College is talking of a \$50,000 ; gymnasiom.

A New museum is to be built for the University of Michigan, st a cost of \$60,000.

Cambridge, England, University has the largest freshman class it has ever known. It numbers 835.—The Occident.

Ediuburgh University has 3,237 students, the School of Medicine taking the largest proportion-1638.-The Occident.

Ko Kuu Hua, professor of the Chinese language and literature in Harvard University, died on the 14th ult., of pneumonia.

The new catalogue of Oberliu College, Ohio, shows that 1,325 students are in attendance this year, of whom 641 are gentlemen and 684 ladies.

Of the fifty-six Professors of Harvard College, forty-three are graduates of Harvard, and nine of the fifteen assistant professors are also Harvard graduates.—*Modern Argo*.

Fully forty millions of Webster's spelling books have been offered up on the altar of knowledge in this country, and still we turn out some of the worst spellers in creation.— *Times-Star*.

The University of Sydney, Australia, has recently opened its classes and degrees to womeo. It has also recently received a gift of \$25,000 to endow scholarships which may be held by either men or women.

The number of students at the Vienna University is now 3,457, exclusive of 594 unattached students, or considerably more than at the German Universities of Berlin and Leipzig. Thirty-five are Americans.

London now instructs at the beard schools and at the voluntary schools over 500,000 pupils; last year the cost per capita was \$3.18. (Is not that cheap I in New York it costs about %35 per capita.)—School Journal.

An American school for the study of Greek literature, archeology and art will be established at Atheus uext November. The necessary funds have been secured, and Dr. Goodwin, of Harvard, will take charge of the school.

By the will of the late Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, that institution will eme into possession of near half a million dollars, making it the best endowed technical school in the United States.—Am. Muchinist.

The trustees of the University of Bostou recently received a legacy of \$500,000, from a Mr. Rich. Sixty-four free scholarships were immediately established for the baseful of descript students, the sum set asile for this parpose being about \$120,000,...The Occident.

Mr. Stephen Whitney Phowis has left nearly \$1,000,000 to Colombia College. The gift consists of a valuable library which will become the property of the college at once, and shout \$500,000, Mr. Phocuix represents in his will that the library shall be kept together and be known as the Phoenix Library of Columbia College.— Concordiensis.

St. Catharine's College. Alexaniria, Egypt, conducted by the Brothers of the Obratian Schools, is attended by over 300 atalents. It is open to all, without divinetion of race, unitoxility, or heliof. The medium of instruction is ordinarily the French tongue, but English, (German, Greck and Arabie are also tanght as living languages. The Prench Consult presided at a late public distribution of prizes; near binn were setted Mahumad Bey, herolter of the Khedive, with his aid-de-camp, Mochlin Bey; also the young princes, Said and Omar, and a number of pashas and beys, who are the principal government officials of Alexandria.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

Preck<sup>28</sup> Sun of Milwaukee says: "College students will, a doce of them, pitch on to an unarroad, week freshman, punnel him till be ear't wilk, and then leave him naked out in the words to freeze, while Sullivan whips his man in a fair standing-up fight, and then shakes hands with him. And yet Sullivan is a brute, and the college students are wordly numbers of the first society, sons of bankers, and preachers and capindists."

## EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

## Vassar's cuss word is "Buy Gum."

Which of the reptiles is a mathematicianf The Adder.

The man who was "spell-hound" obtained relief by consulting the dictionary.

Carlyle frequently made mistakes in spelling. It is the same way with Josh Billings. -N. O. Picayune.

A Sunday-school teacher asked the class the question, "What did Simon say ?" "Thembs up?" said a little girl.

President Arthur was once a schoolmaster. Some of the office-holders are anxious to know whether they are to be "kept in."

Force of habit: Tutor in mechanics: "If a body meet a body—" Sophomore (in an undertone, mechanic-ally) "Coming through the rye."

" I declare !" exclaimed a slovenly writer, " I wish I could find a pen that would just suit me." And instantly came the chorus, " Try a pig pen."

"J. Grey: Pack my hox with five dozen quills." Wonderful as it may seem, the twenty-six letters of the alphabet may be found in the above sentence.

Professor of Anatomy (placidly producing the brains of a couple of sheep): "I have been fortunate enough to secure some brains for the class." Class  $\hat{\tau}$   $\hat{\tau}$  ! !—Ex.

Latin class: Prof. to student (slightly absent-minded): <sup>11</sup> Please translate Instructit triplicem acient.<sup>21</sup> Student: <sup>11</sup> He drew three acces.<sup>21</sup> Slight sensation in class. —Campus.

Junior chass in zoology: Examiner: My good child, what are quadrupeds? Scholar: Animals with four legs. Examiner: Very good. Now name some. Scholar: A dog, a horse, two heas.

Boy (to a hady visitor): "Teacher, there's a gal over there a winkin' at me." *Teacher*: "Well, then, don't look at her." Boy: "But if I don't look at her she'll wink at somehody else."

Burdette is writing a life of William Penn. We shall wait to see if he can resist the temptation to begin the biography in the good old way: "I take my Penn in hand."—Oil City Derrick.

Seene-Young hadies' boarding-school.-Prof.: "What can you say of Pluto?" Miss D.-""He was the son of Satan, and when his father died, he gave him Hell." Horror of class.-The Occident.

Inferential: —" Yes," exclaimed Brown, " you always find me with a pen in my hand. Pm a regular penholder, my hoy." "Let's see," said Fogg, musingly, " a penholder is numlly a stick, isu't it?"—Boston Trainscript.

Dr. Risley, of Philadelphia, speaking of the condition of the eyrs of school childreen says, " Hypernetropic eyes are more numerous than both myopic and cumnetropic; that next to myopic astigmating, distict lesions are most prevalent in eyes with hypernetropic astigmatism." From this it appears that "the eyes have i " -but what it is they have is a consudern to us, and we regret that they have it .- Norristown Herald.

Some Princeton College boys offered to saw wood for a poor widow, but she replied that if they would relay the four rods of sidewalk torn up by their crowd, she would nok Heaven to see to the wood pile.— Detroit Free Press.

At a young ladies' seminary, recently, during an examination in history, one of the pupils was interrogated thus:=-4 Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death  $l^{(n)}$ "No," was the treply: "he was excommosicated by a bull."-*Hararat Lampon*.

A distinguished lawyer of Chicego can write three hands—one that his copyist can read, another that he only can read, and another that to cone can r and. John B. Gough mentions another gendeman with three hands—a right hand, a left hand, and a little behisadhand.

<sup>6</sup> When I grow up 1'll be a man, won't 1  $P^{\mu}$  asked a little Austin hoy of his mother. <sup>6</sup> Yes, my son, bat if you want to be a man you must be industrious at school, and learn how to behave yourself.<sup>9</sup> <sup>6</sup> Why, mamma, do the lazy boys turn out to be women when they grow up 1?

Professor of Chemistry: "Suppose you were called to a patient who had availanced a bravy dose of oxalie neid; what would you administer  $l^n - K$ . (who is preparing for the ministry, and who only takes chemistry because it is obligatory): "I would administer the scarzament."

Pupil: "I thought of writing that in, hat I feared it wouldn't be Deatch to the subject." Professor: "Feared it wouldn't be what?" Pupil: "Deatch to the subject, sir." Professor: "You mean german to the subject?" Pupil: "Yes, sir, that: what I meant, but I thought you'd prefer the synonym."

## The Sand-blast.

Among the wouderful and useful inventions of the times is the common saud-blast. Suppose you should desire to letter a piece of marble for a gravestone; you cover stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer, then cut-in wax-the name, date. etc., leaving the marble exposed. Nou pass it under the blast, and the wax will not be injured at all, but the sand will eut letters deep into the stone. Or, if you desire raised letters, a flower or other emblem. cut the letters, flowers, etc., in wax and stick them upon the stone; then pass the stone under the blast, and the sand will ent it away. . Remove the wax and you have the raised letters. Take a piece of French plate-glass, say two feet by six, and cover it with fine lace, pass it under the blast, and not a thread of lare will be injured, but the sand will out deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace, and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass. In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass, and at small expense. workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the bardest glass, iron or ston but they must look out for finger mails, fo they will be whittled off right hastily. If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails, it will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they rap a piece of soft cotton around them they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy The saud whittles away and destroys of it. any hard substance, even glass, but due, not affect substances that are soft and yielding -like wax, cotton, or fine laces, or even the hamap hand.

## Popping the Question.

Constitutionally timil men might, if necessary, resort to some such expedient as that of the youth whose bachfulness would not admit of his proposing directly to the object of his affections, but who at length summored up sufficient coarage to hit the young hady's cat and say: "Possy, may 1

bave your mistress?" To which the young lady very naturally and eleverly responded "Say yes, pussy." Bashfuluess on the part of lovers, and want of courage in connection with popping the momentous question, have formed the subject of many a story. Here is one: A geutlemau had long been paying attention to a young lady whom he was very anxious to marry, whom he had never ventured to declare his passion. When opportunity offered, his contage deserted him, and when he was resolved to speak, the fair one never could be found alone or disengaged. Driven to desperation, he one day succeeded in accomplishing his purpose in a somewhat remarkdle manner at a dinner-party. To most people a dinner-party would seem the most snituble occasion for overtures of this description, especially when, as in this instance, the lady is seated at the opposite side of the table from her admirer. The latter, however, was equal to the occasion. Tearing a leaf from his pocket-hook, he wrote ou it, under cover of the table : " Will you be my wife? Write Yes or No at the foot of this," Calling a servant, he asked him in a whisper to take the slip-which, of course, was earefully folded and directed-to "the huly in blue opposite." The servant did as re quested ; and the gentleman, in an agouy of suspense, watched him give it to the lady, and fixed his eyes, with badly disguised eagerness, to try and judge from her expression how the quaintly made offer was received. He had forgotten one thingnamely, that ladies seldom carry pencils about them at a dinner party. The beloved one was, however, not to be haffled by so trifling an obstacle. After reading the note culmly, she turned to the servant and said "Tell the gentleman, Yes." They were

They Took Their Pens in Hand.

(From the Lawrence (Mass ) American.)

Specimens of what the postal-clocks have been called upon to decipher are given below, copiel from envelopes sent from or to the Lawrence Post-office, the capitals being given as found in the directions:

AS WRITTIN,	AS MPANT.
illinose Do Whighte	Dwight Dimois,
Lownstony M	Lenison Me.
NaSCai	Nuslea, N.H.
La Wei	Lowell Mass
S F c Clafonozy	San Francisco, Cal.
full adjoint	Philastel lina.
Nowman quette Co N H	Newmarket N. H.
Pastrore	Consider Mass.
n h hill	100, N. H
Physippe C	Pue fie Cor ser-tion.
Ea t Ohom	East Automa, Mr.
Humers Bury	Amesbury Moss.
follorvent Mass	Fall Royel, Mars.
loruse mass	Law reary.
lorinse Ma s	Lawrence.

The letters directed as above are known to have reached their proper destination simply through the efficiency of the postalclocks.

The Hare and the Fish having horrowed tobacco of each other for several mouths, and agreed perfectly well on politics, set out to make a journey together and see the sights of the World. They had not proceeded unany miles when a wolf was discovered in pursuit. The Have at once started off at the top of his speed, but the Fish called out:

<sup>44</sup> Do not leave me thus; I cannot rnn!<sup>19</sup> <sup>44</sup> A Fish who cannot rnn has no business to make a journey,<sup>47</sup> replied the Hare, and away he flew to save his bacon.

The Fish hurriel after as fast as possible, and both found themselves on the bank of a triver, while the Wolf was yet a farlong away. The Fish at once rolled into the water and darred away, but the Hare shouted after him:

"Do not leave me-I cannot swim."

"A Hare who cannot swine has no business to make a journey," and he sailed away and left the Hare to be caten on the halfshell.

## MORAL.

An Owl who had overheard the affair from his perch in a persimmon tree drew down his left eye and softly said :

"You don't know a Man until you have travelled with him."-Detroit Free Press. Well-doing. This the good Thing to an excels Thing the are seeds Thing the series the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second the second seco

Darters good, And not the clever, Fill thy Rie-With true endestor; Sive to be the nodest man, Not what talers do, Bot rathe nodest man, Do the very best you can, —*Electric Sparks*.

## Bonaparte's Handwriting.

Francis I. of Austria said of his son-inlaw, after the battle of Waterloo always thought that man would end badly, he wrote such a villainous hand." And indeed, it became so bad as to be almost wholly illegible. If rend at all, it is by guess, or that second sight which the "blind clerks" of the Dead Letter Office are popularly supposed to possess. Much of it is represented by blanks in the transcriptions, and there are many words at the translation of which by an expert the well-tried reader of manuscript can only shake a doubting head. But this was not always so. While he was a subaltern of artillery his hand, although never good, was at least human sud clear and legible. There was a sort of cor respondence between it and his simple, di rect bearing of those days, when he disdained personal appearance, and the long, llat, straight black hair partly hid and lengthened the sallow face, and everything about him was grave, rude, austere. He was not horn to a bad hand, although, like Lamartine, Byron and many other great men, he could never learn to spell; and after the 18th Bramaire the laws of orthography incommoded him quite as little as any others. But no matter bow had his writing was, " La plume entre sesmanis," as Launartine wrote, " nous valut une epec.

In a recent publication, "L'Histoire de Napoleon I. d'apres son Ecriture," the Abbe Jean-Hippolyte, a graphiologist, as he calls hlmself, makes an analysis of the Emperor's writing and character; and a clever and in-teresting book it is, due allowance being made for the eccentricities and occasiona wildness of the specialist and expert, which in themselves are often amusing. The Abbe maintains that it was the passionate vehemence of his nature and his impene trable dissimulation that broke out in the furious illegibility of his writing and conquered the earlier habats of his pen, which still sometimes reappeared in the English exercises he wrote at St. Helena with Las Cases. One of the most remarkable facts is that the change for the bad took place when the Corsicau Captaio Bouaparte of 1792, " who distinguished himself so much at the siege of Toulou," became the French General Bonaparte. Carlyle brought his "French Revolution" to a close with the "whirl of grapeshot" on the steps of St Roch on the 13th Vendemaire (4th October 1795,); and it is, curiously euough, from General Bonaparte's skillfully garbled draft report of that day, when he really entered on the scene, that M. Michon first has oceasion to demonstrate the complete graphic change. Theuceforward his writing altered but little. Frankness has vanished ; letters become confused, lopped, strangely scamped, often replaced by formless scratches which are utterly illegible. The peu, says the Abbe, seems to swallow the words, which have to be divined. It is a hidden hand, This was a natural result, says this biograober, in an arch-conspirator against every thing, who had above all to rely upon pro found dissimulation and absolute impenetrability. Men who can hold their tongues show this pecolarity in their writing; for the writer is the alave of the thinker. M. Michon has seen many mysterious hands; bot the true sphinx appears in Napoleon's atone, from the any when his comprehensive glance showed him the mastery of Europe, and he began to combine those plans which astonished the world. Fine "gladiolate" stroker, which sometimes treminate almost write, allied to his powers of concedment, made the complete diplomatisk who shows himself in the tortuons, borrildy serpectine, almost spiral lines of his writing, while Tallegrand, the king of negotiators, never surpassed.

Napoleon's passionate nature, to which his microscopic historian attributes many of his gigautic mistakes, always acted on birst im pressions when it broke through the habitual firm calm to which he ever tried to school himself. This mighty struggle of the head with the heart shaped the whole of his fateful bistory, and is shown to this student of bis writing by the constant mixture of upright with sloping letters. In intimate connection with this sign is the extreme variability of the height of the letters, which indicates great mobility of impressions. "The soul of fire was volatile as a flame." The faculty of thought was in continual fer-The imagination soars with mentations. the long stroke of a d.

But the volcanic portion of his character would have been controlled had it not been for a partial organic lesion of the brain, which is the true key to the great dissonance of his acts. He himself said (but it was at St. Helenn), " He goes mad who sleeps in the bed of kings"; and it was this cerebral aberration which, combining with his headstrong passion, led him constantly to declare war within twenty-four hours against the first comer ; to divorce a wife he loved ; to propose a kingdom of Hayti to Louis XVIII., or to take a milliou of meu into the steppes of Russia. Chateaubriand said of Napoleonic ideas, "Systeme d'un fou ou d'un enfant"; but the mental derangement was made plainer to the Abbe by the apparent unconscious leaps and bounds of the imperial pen, and especially by the strange abnormal form and excessive development of the letter p in Napoleon's writing. The historian maintains that the writing of all the partially deranged which he has exunited exhibits some similar terrible sign, which he calls " la petite bete." This " sign generally consists of a nervous, disordered, unusual stroke, which falls fatally and spontaucously from the pen. Pascal, wh imagination was so out of gear that he always saw an abyss yawning at his side, and whose writing in his later years Napoleon's most resembles, used an extravagaut and accusing g.

The clear-hendedness and precision of the general whose whole art of war culminated in being the strongest at a particular point is shown by his often using a fresh puragraph for a fresh idea, and in the profuion of space and light between the lines, the words, and often between the letters of earlier handwriting. But the intuition, the cagle eye which enabled him always to scize this point of concentration is manifested by the frequent separation of the letters in his words. Like Mazarin, too, he runs several words together : a mark of the deductive logician, of the positive, practical man who tends rapidly and directly toward the realization of his aims. His strong will, his masterful and despotic nature, are noted by the forcible manner in which he crosses his t high up. Wonderful tenacity is shown by the " harpoons," or horizontal pot-hooks which terminate the last stroke of many words; they are, as it were, the claws of an eagle. A profusion of club-like strokes show indomitable resolution and obstinacy, which may be seen to have been otractable by the implacable hardness and ingular rigidity of the whole writing. The dash of meanness which was always present in the man who gave a name to " caporal " tobacco is shown in the little crooks which sounclines commence or terminate the letter  $m_i$ , and in bis signature, which was not royal like that of Louis XIV. Until he became Emperor be always write his name Buoma- or Bona Parte, or abbreviated it BP. Afterward he wrote NaPoleon or NP--St. James's Gazette.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

## Engineering Science in the Hoosac Tunnel.

Working simultaneously from opposite sides of the mountain, it is no longer Patrick burrowing through hy whatever zigzag course he may chance to take, but these tunnelings from opposite sides must be so directed that they shall finally meet, and fall into an accurate line of adjustment. How shall this be done? As any one can see who gives the matter a moment's thought a slight deviation from the mathematical line required would cause the two arms of the tunnel to miss each other. The width of the tunnel is 24 feet. It is only necessary, therefore, for the approaching excavations to swerve from their true place at the point of expected junction by anything more than half that measure, or 12 feet, in order to slip by each other, and go further and further asunder, instead of coming together. Who will measure and set the angle which shall determine the momentous difference in such a case between success and failure ? The tunnel is to be nearly five miles long Each channel from the opposite sides of the mountain will therefore be nearly two miles and a half in length. The problem, then, is to run two lines of excavation through a mountain, with no visible point in front to aim at, as the engineer has in the open field, and yet to have them so nearly coincident in direction, for a distance of 12,000 feet each, that they will not miss each other, but form one continuous whole. No Creed moor ritle needs to be aimed so nicely in order to hit the bull's eye. No allowances for wind to awerve, or the power of gravitation to draw down, the ball from its proper course, render the marksman's problem so difficult of solution as is the engineer's in this case. An error in the sighting of his instrument, amounting literally to a hair's breadth, would send the arms of his excavation wide asunder into the bowels of the dark rock, leaving his tunnel no tunnel at all, but only a worm's track in the mountain But the problem in this instance was still further complicated. To hasten the completion of the tunnel by providing additional faces on which the workmen could operate as well as for the purpose of ventilation, it was determined to sink a shaft from the top of the mountain to the level of the tunnel, midway between the two ends. Two factors were thus at once added to the problem : First, to fix so accurately the po nt on the mountain at which to begin the downward excavation, that when, after working by faith for four years-the estimated time necessary-the miners should have reached the requisite depth, they would be in the exact line of the projected and partly completed tunnel; and, secondly, from that pit in the depths of the mountain, so as to be able to aim their course in either direction so correctly as to be sure of meeting the company of miners approaching them from both extremes of the tunnel. In short, here were four tunnels to be made at the base of the mountain at one and the same time, and another from the summit perpendicular to them, and all to be exactly in the same plane, on penalty of the failure of the entira oterprise! It was a difficult problem But it was solved most triumphantly. When the headings from the central shaft and from the eastern portal came together, as come together they did, their alignments swerved from each other by the almost infinitesimal space of five-sixteenths of an inch ! It was an unparalleled feat of engineering. With the hest engineering talent of Europe the opposite arms of the Mont Cenis Tunnel bad a divergence of more than half a yard. The office and worth of seience were admirably illustrated in the case of the Horasz. It was sciences, applied science, which hull this great thoroughfare of traffic and travel. Its lines and propertions were all ascertained and laid down by scientific celentation. Patrick could pund the drill and light the fase that would explode the charges of powher; hat without scientific engineering to lay his path for him and mark every drill-hole, Patrick would have wandered in the depths of the moustain till doomslay, with his powher and drills, and no praticable tomel would have been the renult.—Atlantic Monthly for March.

## The Stinging-wasp the Pioneer Paper-maker.

The common wasp, the terror of the small boy in the country, was undoubtedly the pioneer in the paper business, and t this despised and abused insect the Herald is disposed to award ample credit. The wasp made his paper, too, very much the same way that his human imitators do today, using often the very same material and producing, in his rude way, a species of paper nearly as delicate as the finest tissue Who will say, therefore, that grades. nature is not a great teacher ? were spinners of intricate webs before cloth was invented; the silkworm disclosed to the world a mine of industry and wealth which it is impossible to estimate, and the beaver gave to man his earliest and most valuable lessons in dam-building. It is recorded in history that, in 6701 B. C., Numa, who fived 300 years before Alexander, left several works upon papyrus, and that this is probably the earliest authenticated use of this material. As far back as 1800 years ago the Chinese are thought to have discovered how to make paper from fibrous matter reduced to pulp in water. About the year 706 A.D., an Arabian manufactory of paper from cotton was established. I 1151 the Spaniards manufactured from cotton various kinds of paper scarcely inferior in quality to those made from linen rags. Linen paper seems to have been first used in England about the year 1342, and it gradually supplanted that made of cotton. The French erected their first paper-mills in 1314, and the Germans began manufacture at a not much later date. John Tate built the first paper-mills of England at Hartford in 1498. But France supplied England with most of her paper until Louis XIV. drove out the the Huguenot mannfacturers, many of whom, after emigrating to England, began making a fine, white quality of paper, not produced before in that country, where from that time the paper industry enlarged and prospered, until soon more than enough of the material was manufactured to cover home cousumption. The ancient hangings of tapestry were superseded about the year 1640 by wallpaper of beautiful designs

## Blue and Black Indellible Ink.

Dissolve in a solution of iodine of potassiom as much more iodine as it contains, and pour this solution into one of yellow provisite of potash, containing as much of the solid pression as the whole amount of iodine. Soluble Prossian blue precipitates, and iodine of potassium remains in solution. After filtering, the precipitate in dissolved in water, and forms a blue ink, containing no free acid, and, therfore, adapted to steelpens. If the soluble blue he added to common black ink, from galls, the result is black ink, which cannot be removed from paper without destroying it.

### -----

This is the way a Vasar girl tells a joke: "Oh girls! I heard just the best thing to-day. It was too funny—I cau't remember how it exace about—but one of the girls said to Professor Mitchell— Oh, dear, I cau't remember just what she said but Prof. Mitchell's answer was just too funny for eary nase. I forgot just exactly what he said, but it was too good for anything !"—Educational Journal of Va.



## struction-Its Application in Public Schools.

First, or Primary Grade : It is evident that in teaching little folks, or anyone, standard must be taken that will reduce the instruction to such a point that conception may begin. Hence the necessity of personal instruction - the ability and standard of each being peculiarly different from all the rest. Children should not be told too much at a time, because the mind is not capable of retaining it; and what is attempted should he accomplished so as to form a true basis for the building of years, while at the same time train the mind so systematically that the mere suggestion of a new idea will he grasped at once. The best instruction for little folks is not first, second and third principles, or straight line, right and left curve, & c., nor auything akin to it. I do not assume this position, but take it from choice and an innate desire to serve the best interests of the profession. My reasoning is based upon years of experience in district, normal, private, public schools and commercial colleges. Should it be incorrect I will stand over ready to admit it on proof. My best wishes go with the frateroity, and s I hope that the profession will accord the same to me. I can account for the india position on the part of the pupils in no heter way that to say that they are almost continually led beyond their depth, not forming a just pride of their own powers, and made weak from a lack of thoroughpess No one will question that the beginning should be on slates, and a most excellent way to introduce the work is by using Roman characters to ten, of the simplest design. For instruction as to pen-holding, position, etc., see articles in July and Aust numbers, 1881.

Extract from Copy-book, Peircerian System : " If the paper he ruled, then the slates should be ruled. If the pens he sharp, then the penells should be kept the same."

How to rule slates : Take a " Spencerian" No. 1 peu, or any make similar. Break out the points and place in holder. In ruling, place the hollow of the pen upwards. This will give ruling for medium-sized work. If larger spacing is required, turn the hollow of the pen downword. In drawing second set of lines, place the rule so as to make large space a little over twice the width small, so that in forming the extended letters they can be made their proper height withoat interfering with lines above

The figures should be made the next

The "Peirce" Method of In- class-work, and, presented in the order of simplicity are as fellows



There are some, perhaps, who may heg to differ from me, and demand proof. I car only say this result, among others, was found entirely satisfactory after experimenting with more than 4,000 pupils per week, through a period of unce years. This is strengthened also by the experience of

For the first impressions of the figures general instruction is the rule, and special the exception. Too much at first must not be expected, and blackboard explanations should be made often. After the main part of class accomplishes any work let the whole class he shown the next until the figures are all passed the first time. Now you are ready to begin work over again upon the basis of special instraction being the rule, and general the exception.

Remark : If there is any one feature particularly promiucut, it is the one just men tioned. Let each pupil be instructed to d his best in preparing a line of each figure. When done, call for first division acco to Rule 5, and criticize according to Rule 6. See article in JOURNAL for October, "Rules Governing Class-work." In examining results, one pupil will be found to fail where another has succeeded. This result is general in all grades.

Cantion : Under no conditions whatever must a pupil be advanced without having earned his promotion.

In one case, the pupil is given advanced work, the other is shown how to do hetter, and, according to Rule 4, must make ten lines before another criticism. With all grades of pupils there is abundance of proof pointing to the fact that special instruction is the lever by which entire control is guined.

Before a teacher is capable of just criticism the rules as found in Octoher JOURNAL shoald be made familiar

After passing each division and attending to the wants of each pupil found ready for

ils work much fe Return to first division and call for those ready agaiu.

By this plan it is evident that pupils are offered every inducement to work faithfully The advantages are enumerated in October number under "Points of Superiority, etc."

When the time for class has expired charge each to remember his present work so that it can be begup the same at next lesson. Continue the work from lesson to lesson by special criticism with general errors explained in full at hoard, and offer as inducement to each pupil of class the privilege of using a copy-book and lead-pencil soon as good figures are produced well, singly and from 1 to 100 on slates.

The work to be done in hook begins with programme " A," and is governed strictly by the " Rules for Class-work."

Criticism is a little closer in every direction, yet in no way to offer the least discouragement. The nature of each pupil must be considered in order that by fair and impartial criticism the best results may be obtained. It will readily be seen that no certain standard of excellence can form the quide for promotion

The fact that each pupil is doing his best and approaches a fair result is evidence of progress, and this cloue is the object aimed (To be continued.)



What is money ? How did it come into the world? Obviously-incontestably-it is a tool, an instrument, nothing else. It is not an object sought for its own sake, to be kept and used. It is nequired solely for the sake of the work it does-a mere machine The sovereiges which a toan carries about in his purse are distinctly intended to be set to work, and that work is solely to be given away in exchange for something else. Money is the tool of exchange, the instrument of obtaining for its present possessor e commodity or service which is desired But how did the necessity arise for inventing such a tool ? Many economists answer that a measure of value was needed, a contrivance which should enable men to compare with each other the several values or worths of the commodities they handle. The farmer required to know how many sheep he ought to give for a cart. Thus money was devised to meet his want. this is an entire mistake. A measure which should tell accurately the worth of one commodity compared with that of another was a want created by civilization as it developed itself. A far more urgent need made its appearance at an earlier period. Money

got over the greatest difficulty which the secial life of men encountered. Human beings, uplike almost all animals, were formed make different commudities for each other; how were they to be exchauged? How could the men who mutually wanted each other's goods he brought together for A farmer was in want of a exchanging ? coat, but the tailor had no desire to obtain a calf; he was in want of shoes. were two sellers and two buyers, yet neither could procure what he needed. Money came to the rescue. The farmer sold his calf to a butcher for money, and with that money he procured the wished-for coat from the tailor. The tailor repeated the process with the shoe-maker. Thus money solved the difficulties. Four exchangers were brought together instead of two, and two articles were sold and two bought with money; and by this employment of a common tool for exchanging, the greatest principle of associated human life was established-division of employments. plain that the money first hought the calf and then travelled on to buy the cost. It circulated-it remained permanently in no hands. It fulfilled its one service-to exchange, to place two different articles in different hands. Each man who obtained the money, intended to pass it away in turn. Thus the conception, tool, comes out transparently. It performs its function by substituting double barter for single: the farmer first barters his calf for money, and then harters away the same money for a coat. This conception of money dives into its essence: that money is a tool, must never be left out of mind: it governs every thought, every word, about money. If money was never thought of but as a tool, the world would be saved a vast amount of idle speaking and writing .- Bonamy Price, in Contemporary Review

Next to being able to write and read his notes with rapidity, a steaographer's aim should be to acquire a clear and rapid longhand. To all interested in this subject, we would call attention to the PENNAN'S AUT JOURNAL, published by D. T. Ames, New York. It is the organ in this country of the chirographic art, and abounds with numerous illustrated examples of writing and ornamental pen-work, and contains many practical suggestions for the attainment of the most desirable style. Its moderate priceone dollar a year-places it within the means of all,-shorthand Review.



D. T. AMES. ELETTOR AND PROPERTOR, 205 Broadway: New York, Single copies of the JOURNAL sont on receipt of 10c perimen copies turnished to Agents free.

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NEW YORK, MARCH, 1882.

## The King Club,

For this month comes again from C. W Boncher, principal of the Commercial De partment of the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and numbers one hundred. This is also s an aggregate of 760 subscribers sent by Mr. Boucher within a period of about two years, which by far exceeds the number sent by any other person. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Boncher's work as a teacher, but we venture to say that he is the " right man in the right place," and is not only able to appreciate a good thing himself, but is desirour that his pupils should profit by the best sids to their advancement, which, so far as penmanship is concerned (next to a live, skilled teacher), is the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

If every teacher in the land would appreciate this and exemplify their faith in works as Mr. Boucher has done, there would certainly be a genuine revival of interest in the skillfal teaching and practice

The second longest club comes from F H. H.all, teacher of writing in the Troy, N. Y. Business College, and numbers brenty-secen. Mr. Hall is a splendid writer, and behaves in the JOURNAL as an aid in

The third club in size numbers eighteen. and comes from G. A. Genman, Supt. of Theory Department, St. Paul (Mon.) Business College. II. C. Clark, of the Titusville (Pa.) Business College, sends a club of sixteen. L. L. Tueker, Providence

(R. I.) Business College, sixteen. Cornell, of the Collegiate and Normal Institute, Paxon, Ill., sends fourteen. Other and smaller clubs have been ton numero to mention, and quite sufficient to call for the hearty thanks of ye editors

## The Convention,

It is now settled that there is to be a con vention of penmen, in conjunction with the Business Educators', who are mostly pen men, at Cinciunati, in June next. another column is a communication from the committee of penmen named by Prof. Packard to the fraternity, requesting each to signify as early as possible if they will attend and the part, if any, that they will take in the proceedings. We can but arge upon all to move in carmest and at once in this matter. Let the profession honor itself, that it may be honored.

## The Reporter at Work.

If the preparation of rules, illustrations and instruction to special classes, clubs and college-students is carried on in some locality remote from the college-halls or presence of learners, the result is often so crude and wide of the mark as to be of little practical

A reporter has attended a course of writing lessons under Mr. H. C. Spencer, one of the Spencer authors, and made report of each lesson as it was given by him at the blackboard. This course will be published in the JOURNAL, with illustrations, commencing in the May number.

As a leading business educator and ebirographic author, Mr. Spencer is of highest rank and authority, whether in his popular business college at Washington, or on the rostrum, as a lecturer, as he has often been, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other of our large cities

This course of lessons will be of the most practical character, and of inestimable value to every teacher and pupil of writing, and the JOURNAL containing them should be read and studied by every youth in the land

## Standard Practical Penmanship.

The latest chirographic publication is the " Standard Practical Penmanship" by the Spencer Brothers prepared for the JOURNAL, It is a portfolio of model writing of the most practical character, giving in simple, beautiful style, by easy methods, the entire structure of practical penmanship from foun-

No attempts at pen caricatures of reptiles, beasts, or birds of prey have entered into the work, and only the good, the true and the useful are presented. The course in this new publication conforaces twelve and sixteen plain, comprehensive lessons; also presents a full library of business forms and correspondence; bills of purchase, receipts, drafts and contract, also leaves f cash-hook, day-hook, journal and ledger, both single and double entry forms.

A most valuable feature of the "Standard (alone worth the mailing-price) are the copies of "Spencer Brothers' New Abbreviated Style of Writing."

The different sizes of writing required in business records and correspondence here given and defined for the first time The course was thoroughly tested by hun dreds of learners and teachers before publication and found to be an easy, commonscuse guide by which the masses may improve their penmanship or completely change from a bad to a good handwriting. We send by mail, on receipt of \$1.00, the "Standard," as above described, to any part of the United States. Order, "Standard" for \$1.00

[This work, which was aunounced and expected to be ready some months since, has been unexpectedly delayed, owing to the addition of several plates more than was at first contemplated, but the work is now completed, and all orders will be

promptly filled. It is a work which we can confidently recommend as presenting the best aid to self-learners of writing ever published.]

## Canadian Penmen's Convention,

Our enterprising contemporary the Umversal Penman, published by Sawyer Bruthers, Ottawa, Canada, is agitating for a " Canadian Pennien's Convention." Wa hope it will coatinue, and, that its efforts will be crowned with success. The Jorn NAL will most heartily contribute to forward the movement, and in the meantime, as it is not probable that the effort will calminate in a convention this season, we venture on behalf of the Pennen's Committee and managers of the convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in June next, to invite our Canadian brethren to join therein. They can thus gain valuable experience, and promote a mutual acquaintance among the fraternity on both sides of the imaginary line which divides them in no other respect than nationally. Those who will be present, either as spectators or participants, by com-municating with the office of the JOURNAL will receive attention.

## The Blackboard in Teaching Writing.

C. B. Nettleton, Superintendent of Writing and Drawing in the Dayton, O., schools, in his report for 1879-80, pays this tribute to the blackboard :

"I desire to call special attention to a very important feature of my work, namely, the use of the blackboard. By this means every pupil in the school receives the direct benefit of my instruction. Various exercises are given to meet the wants of every individual pupil, and to inculeate a free motion of the hand and arm as the only sure method of acquiring case, legibility, and rapidity of excention. The enthusiasm that can be awakened by a skillful use of the blackboard is inconceivable to those who have not witnessed the experiment.

" I would arge, as a direct means to the accomplishment of the best results, a more careful attention to the writing in all slate and manuscript work.

" The pen engraves for every art, and induces for every press. It is the preservation of language, the business man's security. the poor hay's patron, and the ready servant of the world of mind "

He has reference to the use of the blackboard by the teacher. Our own experience has shown it a most efficient instrument. when used by the pupil, for the arousing of enthusiasm and the correction of errors Faults that have defied the best efforts of both teacher and pupil in the ordinary copy book-wo k have been effectively cured by allowing the pupil to try on the black board .- Educational Journal of Va.

## Our Associate,

Whose enviable fame as a "Kelleygrapher" long since went abroad, is not without honor, from his attainments and research in other helds of labor and thought as will appear from the following report, of a lecture copied from a late issue of the Pro Bono Publico, and cutitled.

## ON THE WAY AND AT JERUSALEM.

# A LECTURE BY PROF. KELLEY AT HARLEM MUSIC HALL.

After a break of over one week, the first in a course of over forty lectures, the free weekly lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Harlen, was resumed on Monday evening last with a lecture under the above title. Prof. Kelley opened his lecture by modestly disclaiming the anuonnecement of Pro Bono Publico, that he is ex-Consul to Jerusalem, and adding that if he be an ex-consul for Bono Publico only, he is willing to remain an exconsul for the public good.

Beginning bis parrative with an account of his arrival and stay at Joppa, the Pro-feasor gave a very animated description of

that place, its surroundings, its streets, its hotels, its three convents and its house tops. An interesting feature of the lecture was the copious allusions to mythological and legendary lore, illustrated by references to the particular localities known in that connection. While speaking of Joppa, he introduced the myth of Andromeda and Perseus, the legend of Tabitha and story of Jonah ; for it was from here that Jonah t passage for Tarshish. A description of the house where Simon, the tanner, entertained St. Peter, was also given in this conion.

The cedars for building Solomon's Temple were taken from Lebanon and floated Joppa, as were also those of the second temple And the natives assert that Nuch's Ark was built and launched there. At all events, it is one of the most ancient cities on the globe, and it is extensively believed to have existed before the Flood. Pliny speaks of it as an antediluvian city. Many believe it to have been originally built by Japheth, the eldest of Noah's three sons, and to have received his name

This city has been five times sacked and pillaged by the Assyrians and Egyptians; three times taken by the Romans; twice plundered by the Saracens, in one of which conquests 8,000 of its inhabitants were inhumanly hutchered. In March, 1799, Napeleon Bonaparte took possession of it, and in direct violation of terms of capitulation ordered 4,000 soldiers, nearly all Albaniaus. to be marched out with hands tied behind them, and to be deliberately shot

And here, the same commander when forced to retreat to Egypt, finding four or live hundred of his own men who could not be removed from his hospitals, administered poison to them and marched on.

In the year 1102, a storm drove thirty large ships upon the rocks near here, and more than 1,000 lives were lost. These are some of the more striking events, mythological and historical, of which Joppa was the

From Joppa the lecturer and his party proceeded to Jernsalem, passing the fountain of Abraham, over the plain of Sharon, to Ramleh (supposed to be the Arimathea of Scripture,) the Valley of Ajalon, the village of Kirjath Jearim, in view of the Mount of Olives, when Jerusalem burst upon them.

In this connection the Professor gave a description and history of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, with its varied scenes of interest, its altars and its tombs, and a very interesting account of Mount Moriah, illustrated by maps, diagrams and photographic

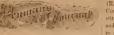
views. Not a single spot in all the cuvirons of Jerusalem possessing ought of historic or traditional, religious or mythic interest that was not forcibly, clearly and intelligibly presented to the delighted audience. Four thousand years of history, legeod and tradition were presented to it, and much of that in a newer, brighter and clearer light than ever before.

"We have now completed the circuit of Jerusalem, and have but to add that not only is Jerusalem interesting within its walls, and its surroundings, but interesting its immense quarries underneath it They were discovered by Dr. J. T. Barelay in 1855, and are entered a little east of the Damascus Gate. It is believed that all the huge stones found to the walls of the city and temple were quarried here. But between this quarry and the present surface of Jeru-salem are ruins that had they but tongues could speak volumes; but they are silent and I must be."

### Every subscriber should have a Common-Sense Binder for their JOURNAL, it will thereby be better preserved and more convenieut for reference. One binder will contain the JOURNAL for four or five years, which will constitute a volume of value to any teacher or professional pennan.

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# THE PENMANS I TART JOURNAL



## To Professional and Amateur Penmen.

We the undersigned committee to arrange or a convention to be held in Cincinnuti in June, agree that a meeting of all persons interested in self-improvement and the adcement of " the good, the true, and beautiful," in penmanship, will prove of great value and interest. We therefore invite the entire profession to unite with us in our determined effort to bring together the largest number of penmen possible and to make the neeting in every way a complete success. Being committed to no system or authors, and entertaining a liberal spirit towards all that is good in practical and ornamental penmanship we shall favor the freest discussion of all that is embraced in permaoship; and in order that every topic of merit may be presented and all questions of doubt fully weighed, we invite each and every member of our profession to inform us of their determination to be present, and to ac company this information with such advice pertaining to topics for discussion as will prove of general interest. We shall also be glud to receive the names of those who will consent to lead the discussion in any partienlar branch or brauches of penna We carnestly invite all to bring with them

specimens of skill, for the display of which we will provide ample space. As invitation baving been extended to our profession by Mr. R. C. Spencer, President of the Business Educators' Association, we are assured that every facility will be accorded us to make our meeting all that can be desired Having no personal interests to serve in bringing about the convention, we pledge ourselves to act in all fairness towards each and every visitor and to work solely to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number. Inviting an earnest co-operation of penmen and a liberal correspondence and assurance of support, we remain, sincerely yours

A. H. HINMAN. D. T. AMES N. R. LUCE Committee

N. B .- All communications should be addressed to the chairman of the committee, A II. Ilioman, Woreester, Mass.

The students of Packard's Business College gave a literary and musical entertainment, at the rooms of the college, on the evening of the 10th inst.

which was highly entertaining, and reflected credit upon all who took part therein The institution is enjoying a well-merited tide of prosperity.

## Obituary.

Prof. R. B. Montgomery, who was for many years a teacher of penmanship in "Soule's Commercial College and Literary Institute," New Orleans, La., died of beart disease on January 28. He was one of the must accomplished peutien and teachers in the South, and was highly esteemed by his associates and papils

## Books and Magazines.

The American Short-hand Writer, published by Rowell & Hickox, Boston, contains 16 pages of reading matter interesting for "stences" and not dry for anybody. Mailed one year for \$1.00.

A beautifull little book entitled " How to Paint in Water Colors," has just been issued by E. L. Kellogg & Co., of New York it was prepared by a most successful artist and teacher and will prove of great assistance to all who desire to acquire the art of using

water colors. The directions are minute, practical and intelligible. The mode of using the colors, the materials themselves, and all the needful suggestions will be found in this volume With it are twelve carde on which wild-flowers are drawn in ostline These are to be colored, and by doing them the learner gets valuable practice. Volumes like this, by a practical teacher, cannot fail to find purchasers, because in all parts of the country there is a great desire to study art the first edition has been nearly sold already, and a new one will be issued shortly. Price, in handsome stiff paper covers, 40 cents; in boards, 60 cents, post-

The Universal Penman published by Sawyer & Brother, Ottawa, Canada, is devoted to pennanship, phonography and drawing. The January number is spicy and entertaining. Mailed with premium one year for \$1.00.

Measrs. Eaton and Burnett, proprietors of Eaton & Burnett's (Baltimore, Md.) Busicess College, have issued an attractive book of 358 pages upon "Theoretical and Practical Book-keeping," by single and double entry. So far as an examination of the work can enable us to judge, it is meri-

are now heine advertised, and considering that Prof. Shaylor, as will be seen by his advertisement in another column, offers to mail it for \$1.00, it is a good investment for any one seeking to improve their writing

C. E. Baker, of the Evergreen City Business College, Bloomington, Ill., has just issued a revised edition of his "Business Arithmetic," which is a small compact volume of 128 pages. The author invites special attention ton new and extended mul-tiplication table. The work appears to be meritorious.

The Book-keeper, published fortnightly at 76 Chambers Street, New York, grows more and more interesting with each succeeding number. Neither teacher nor account ant can afford to be without it. Its editors know whereof they affirm when they speak or write upon any topic connected with the accounts. Mailed one year for science of \$2.00

The Youth's Companion of Buston, is a

sprightly, entertaining paper, deservedly popular, and is, without exception, the hest of its kind published in America. It is filled to overflowing with the choicest original matter, of so diversified a character that it never fails to interest, instruct and amuse.

torious, heing clear, concise and practical Its typography and binding are in good taste. These gentlemen are also revising their work upon commercial law. The revised work will soon be ready and promises to be a great improvement upon the former edition. See advertisement in another column.

The Scientific American, the office of which was lately entirely destroyed by the great fire on Park Row, has new quarters at 261 Broadway. The last number was one of unusual interest. The illustrations were numerous and superb.

Bengough's Cosmopolitan Short-hand Writer, published at Toronto, Canada, is well edited, and full of valuable matter for all who drive the quill either by long or short hand. Its editor should, however, spry up. A December issue in February may be "short" but it is also indicative of omewhat "slow hand."

We are in receipt of a copy of W. H. Shaylor's " Compendium of Practical Writing," which consists of practical copies for practice and a pamphlet of instructions. ogether with several ornamental designs for flourishing and drawing. This work is superior to many of the compendiums which

and is welcomed in the household by old and young alike. Serial storics will be contributed to the Youth's Companion during the coming year, by W. D. Howells, Wil liam Black, Harriet Beecher Stowe and J. T. Trowbridge. No other publication for the family familshes so much entertainment and instruction, of a superior order, for so low a price

The North American Review for March presents a striking array of nrticles, every one of which possesses the characteristic of contemporaneous interest. First, we have a contribution from Senator George F. Edmunds, ou "The Conduct of the Guiteau Ex-Minister Edward F. Noyes Trial " communicates the results of his observations of political affairs in France under the title "The Progress of the French Republic." In "Trial by Jury," Judge Edward A. Thomas describes the social conditions under which our jury system had its origin, and notes its defects is view of the altered relations of modern life. Iu "Law for the Indians," the Rev. William Justin Harsha endeavors to demonstrate that the one rational and effectual cure for our Indian troubles is to extend the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts over all the social

relations of the red man. Prof. A. B. Palmer writes on the "Fallacies of Homeopathy." Finally, the Hon. Neal Dow con-tributes an article on the "Results of Probibitory Legislation," demonstrating the ass of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic io Maine, and Mr. John Fiske makes an able and ingenious analysis of that great intellectual movement, the Reformation, educing therefrom the "True Lesson of Protestantism," which is gradually becoming integrated and lost in independent individual thought," and holds " that religious belief is something which in no way concerns society, but which concerns only the individual. In all other relations the individual is more or less responsible to society; but as for his religions life, these are matters which lie solely between himself and his Gud. On such subjects no man may rightfully chide his neighbor or call him foolish; for in presence of the transcendent reality the fuolishness of one man differs not much from the wisdom of another. When this lesson shall have been duly comprehended and taken to heart, I make no doubt that religious speculation will go on, but such words as ' infidelity,' and 'heresy,' the present currency, which serves only to show how the remnants of barbaric thought still cling to us

and hamper our purposes such will have become obsolete.

The series of articles on the "Christian Religiou," by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge Jeremiah S. Black and Prof. George P. Fisher, which appeared recently in the North American Review, is now published in pamphlet form, in response to a very generally expressed demand. Readers of the Review will be pleased to see these remarkable papers collected into one bandy volume; and the general public, who have learned of the articles through the comments of press and pulpit, will be gratified to learn that a reprint has been issued. The price of the volume is 50 cents, and it is for sale at all news-stands and book-stores.

Thaddeus Stevens was once trying a case in the Carlisle Court. The presiding judge ruled agaiest him several times. Hardly able to restrain his indignation he somewhat excitedly began collecting his papers as if to leave the room. The judge feeling indignant at this proceeding asked, " Do I understand, Mr. Stevens, do 1 understand

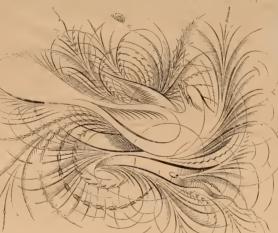
that you wish to show your contempt of "No, sir ! no, sir !" replied Mr. Court?" Stevens; "I don't want to show my contempt, sir ; I am trying to conceal it !?

## Work of the Convention.

UNION CITY, PA., March 3d, 1882. Editors of JOURNAL :-- The appointment of a committee by Prof. Packard, in the interest of a Penmen's Convention, noticed in the columns of the last JOURNAL, is before me. Finding my name associated with your's and Prof. Hinman's, I am very anxious that our action, relative to the meeting, should be timely and pertinent.

Whether concurrent with the B. E. A. as such or not, I know we are fully able to hold a convention, and one full of interest I suggest, however, one jointly, which shall occupy one-half of each day, and evenings alternately. To me this would be the more preferable, but will cheerfully harmonize if otherwise is thought best, but a good thorough enthusiastic meeting should be held. Systems should be criticised. materials examined, theories aired, methods of teaching compared, work exhibited, various kinds and styles, from the plainest hand-

The above out is photo-engraved from an original persond-ink design executed by II. W. Kibbe, artist per Utica, N. V



THE PENMANS DIE NUTENTION OF PRINCIPAL Facilities ds imited Excellent forself GERTHEATES, Returneds of Merit, Cande Letter Bull Trends &c. ALSO ALL KAYDS Istief plates including ROMERBANS, BUILDINGS, LANDSCAPES AF. This is dene by a new and creellent Photographic process by which fac simile copus of our drawings are trans find to stone, and printed by Sithography or to metal relief plates, and printed upon accom-mon press, the same as and in connection with type of which this is a specimen. for frompt, conomical, and satisfactory execution of the above named lines of work. Estimates made and specimens furnished on request. new York, April 20 th Desighten hundred ; and righty! partostas Very respectfully TESTIMONIALS. CERTIFICATES AND WARDS OF MERT ART JOURNAL

writing to the finest in art, including flourishing, lettering stipple-work, pieces prepared for eograving, chromo-lithographing, black-board work, etc., etc., and then to know and get acquainted with each other.

By these and still other means the penmen of the country would elevate the standard of good work to a properly appreciated basis.

Cheerfally shall I endeavor to do my part, and with my more able associates on the committee shall hope for arrangements, etc., satisfactory to all and crowned with the best results. Yours truly, N. R. Lucz.

## Penmanship as a Branch of Education. By PAUL PASTNOR.

If we may represent to ourselves history as Time, its cras as Periols, and the procress of events, with their changes, as Y cars, the present century should be represented, it seems to me, as the Springtrime of a new cycle. For uow we see so many old prejudices, like the overgrown icides of long winter, moliton uway hencent the geain enlightenment of knowledge and freshly revealed truth !

Among these old prejudices, one of the most persistent is that of elussisium in education. To spite of the quickening rays of acteucr and common sensy, this heary appendage of the eaves of the temple of learning melt slowly enough! Indeed it has scarce yet commeased to drip, although, of late, the rays of n screeling critician have here focussed upon it. Ever since the apperance of Youma's "Culture Domanded by Modera Life," the attention of, educational reformers has hen enform irredistibly to this question. There has been a universal demand for the practical in education; and to some extent, indeed, this demand has not been in vain. While the great conservative institutions of learning have not yet materially modified their courses of study, still there have arised all over the country schools and colleges devoted to a more hieral clucation, and their good results are already becoming manifest. Young menare now trained dirreptly for the basisess of life. Instead of grouping for some four or five precious years of their lives through the dusky catasombs of a lead civilization, they are equipped for the journey of life in the broad sunlight of modern culture. Now, more than yever before, it is true, as the poor

says : " Art is long, and time is fleeting."

Each man has but about three score years, at the best, to put himself in the front rank of these "gialty-pencel times," and if he dallies at the outset, or makes a long metaphysical digression here's neutrat, there is little chance of his ever catching up with those who are already straining every aerve on the road of progress.

Business colleges more fairly represent the American youth of to-day than the older institutions of classical learning-es pecially in the great West, which is the "fature of America"; and so permanship and book-keeping, which are the leading studies in husiness colleges, are coming to take a more prominent place as branches of study than even Latin and Greek. For my part, at least, I had rather be able to make an excellent double-entry on fair compaercial calcodered than string out all the double columns of verbs in the ancient languages on the musty margins of my text-books! And, indeed, the demand of the age is greater for excellent young penmeu for excellent young pedagogues. Modern culture — expressed by modern demand — pronounces uoqoalifiedly in favor of penmanship when compared with the dead languages, and book-keeping when compared with the abstractions of the higher mathematics.

And there is also an intrinsic educating quality in penmanship, besides its great practical utility. In the first place it demands great patience and fidelity in its ac quisition. One of the very best kinds of discipline, close application, is thus assured to the young penman. It also acquires, and at the same time develops, a certain degree of executive ability. An incapable man can no more be a good penman than can a lazy man. There may be some studies which can flourish in a "college of fools," but not such is permanship. By the requirements attaching to its own inherent value it excludes all unworthy aspiraats. Again, penmanship is an art. "Art," as the poet has just said, " is long "--that is, difficult. He who would excell as an artist, must submit to great and beneficent toils, efforts, hopes against hope; and even such and so great, he is faithful, shall be his reward. By faithful endeavor he is educating himself for usefulness and honor in the great school of life

It is not possible to conceive of such proficiency as is displayed by some of the great penmen of to-day as the result of any trivial or difficult culture. It represents, on the contrary, a great outlay of energy and de-termination, a long and faithful pupilage, and a final success which can be estimated as nothing less than a great educational triumph. Education is not an arbitrary thing, confined to certain kinds of discipline and study-it is the culture and improve meat of the whole man ; and as such, pen-manship cannot fail to be one of its applest branches, since it fits the practical part of a man for practical work, and at the same time cultivates the hest qualities of his uatore



## Answered.

W. B. H., New Castle, Del.—" Will you be so kind as to let me know whether in any issue of your JOURNAL you have treated upon the subject of 'pen pam/piss', or if there is any remedy for it !" Are.— Our views, upon that subject, are hriefly given in the issue of May, 1870.

C. S. C. M., Kansas City.—In excenting medium small letters, what movement is preferable l. Aus. The forearm.

Ja its necessary that one should have a teacher in order to hearn to write! Ano. While it is possible by euroful study and practice from good standard copies to become good writers, we believe timenal halow will be saved by taking a few lessons from a skilled teacher and master of writing. The student will then be able to practice to a much better purpose.

Judging from my writing, can I become a fine writer i Ans. Yes; yon need to practice carefully after good equies to nequire greater precision of form.

"What do you mean by the 'lateral movement' ?" Ans. The movement of the hand along and across the page as you write.

F. M. B., Quincy, III.-Will you pleaso answer through the columns of the Jour-NAL the following questions :

Is it possible for a person, having matarally a nervous temperament, to ever became a of face permane, and if not, what is the beat style to cultivate for business and other purposes? Scoud. Is it best to make the letters a, d, g, t, without taking the pen off? Third. Will the use of doub-bells, for ealinging the matceles, help a person in attriving to become a good peamaa? Fourth. Is the oblique holder a good one to use ?

Ans .- First. A persoa of nervous tem perament may learn to write a good hand ing the forearm inovement. Second We think the letters named should be written without lifting the pen. Third A strong, fully developed muscle tends to give a stronger and freer movement ia writ ng than otherwise, hence a proper degr exercise with dumb-hells would probably be beacheial. Fourth. The oblique holder is of advantage only to those who find difficulty in forcing the hand over toward the body far enough to bring the nibs of the pen squarely to face the paper, and to cause to be under the same degree of pressure, which is necessary for the producon of an easy movement, and clear-cut Where such difficulty exists, au oblique holder is of advantag

C. A. S., Westford, Coun.-" Is the heavy shadiag in Old English and German Text alphabets made with a single stroke of the pea, or is it first outlined with a peacil and fterward filled-in with a pen? Please aaswer through 'Answers to Correspondeace' in PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.'

Answer .- Old English and German Text Lettering should be toade with a single stroke of a broad-pointed pen. It may be trimmed and the spurs added subsequently with a fine pen. Many persons use broadpointed quill-pens for such lettering. We use a set of steel-pens aicely graded to suit the width of lines required for the various sizes of lettering. The set of peus will be mailed for 50 cents

W. C. W., Portsmouth, N. H .- " Is an oblique penholder good for off-haud flourishiug 1

Not if the flourishing is done in the reverse movement, as it should be

J. R., Natick, Mass .- " Does the size you mention, in your Feb. issue, for prize penmanship, (6 x 9,) include margin, or does it refer to the size of the reduced drawing?

Ans .--- That is the size the plate is to be when engraved, without any allowance for margin. Spacing and work which looks proportionate and well on a large sheet, will continue to look so after being reduced.

C. H. V., Lowell, Mass .- In answer t Mr. C. H. Pierce's question 20, "What do termines the shant of each capital ?" I should say that the downward strakes do This is my first attempt at answering questions, and I hope it is right.

L. W., Glenn's Valley, Ind., says: "Will you please tell me, through the JOURNAL, what is the matter with my writing. 1 find great difficulty in getting along. My hand cramps ; I write slow and have to raise my pea frequently."

We auswer this because the experience of this writer is that of a very large class It is apparent from his writing that he writes " slowly and with difficulty," using the

THE PENMANS

Relief will be found only in the acquisition of the muscular or forearm mo int to acquire which a few lessons should be taken from some skillful teacher of writing, which should be followed with careful and extended practice of movement exercises, such as have been given in the JOURNAL



D. Clinton Taylor, Oakland, Cal., sends a superb specimen of epistolary writing

A handsomely-written letter comes from C N. Crandle, pen-artist at Valparaiso, Ind.

A superior specimen of practical writing comes from F. H. Madden, St. Lonis, Mo.

Geo. C. Shoop, Shemokin, Pa., sends two well-executed specimens of flourished hirds and quills.

J. M. Willey, teacher of writing, at Bryant's (Chicago) Business College, writes a hand-

William H. Cook, Higganum, Coun., sends skillfully-executed specimens of writing and

An elegantly-written letter comes from Connor O'Dea, of the British American Business College, Toronto, Canada.

A haudsomely-written and a highly complimentary letter, to the JOURNAL comes from C. A. Bush, Philadelphia, Pa.

An elegantly-written letter comes from C. L. er of writing in the public Ricketts schools of East Saginaw, Mich

E. A. Hall, principal of the Legansport (Ind.) Busic ness College, writes an elegant hand and incloses a superbly written card

A very gracefully, written latter comus from H. J. Williamson, teacher of writing, at Wake Forest College, Chapel Hill, N. C.

A set of off-hand capitals comes from J. M. Vincent, Los Angles, Cal., which for ease, grace, and sonciseness of form are rarely ex-

An elegantly-written letter and specimen of practical writing comes from A. W Palmer, policy writer for the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) In-

A. W. Woods, of Elwin, Ill., writes a handsome letter, in which he incloses a photographic copy of a skillfully-executed specimen of lettering and drawing.

An elegantly-written letter comes fro Hall, penman at the Troy (N. Y.) Business College; slso a club of twenty-seven subacribers to the JOURNAL

A good specimen of unpretending practical writing, with a club of subscribers, comes from E. A. Whitney, of the Centenary Collegiate In stitute, Hackettstown, N. J.

W. E. Ernst, Mendon, Mich., writes an enthusiastic letter, in which he incloses succir

exhibiting the improvement he has ma he became a subscriber to the JOUANAL. His cimens not only show marked improvement but the are highly meritorious

A well-written letter, several superior speci mens of practical writing, and a club of sub-scribers, comes from F. P. Prenitt, principal of Fort Worth (Texas) Business College.

L. Detwiler, Hillsborg, Ohio, sends a photo graph of a specimen of his "Rapid Record-hand" which is enimently practical and in good style, all letters being of the simplest possible

A handsomely-written letter, comes fi Emily Vanghn, West New Brighton, N. Less shade would add to its ea se of execution. if not to its appearance, but Miss Emily c certainly claim rank among our most skillful lady writers

Several specimens of practical and artistic writing have been received from D. L. Musselman, Quincy, Ill., which, for grace of u ment and accuracy of form, are rarely excelled They fully sustain the enviable reputation of Prof. Musselman, as a plumed "knight o' the ouill '



Z. T. Loer is teaching at Lebanon, Ohio

W. R. Stacy is teaching writing classes at Gainsville, N

W. P. Raynolds is teaching writing-classes at Paris, Texas, and vicinity

J. R. Goodier is teaching writing at Pontiac, Mich. He says. "book me for a Penmen's Convention, ' Simon-pure.'

C. L. Martin, A. M., has accepted the appointment of president of Chaddock College School of Law and Commerce, Quincy, 111.

P. Ritner, who has lately established a Commercial College, at St. Joseph, Mo., writes that he is having an unexpectedly large atte

E. M. Currier is teaching writing at the North Western University, Evanston, 111. He writes a good hand and sends a club of subscribers

A spleadidly attired prospectus and cata-logue has been received from the Rochester (N. Y.) Business University. Over 300 students are in daily attendance

W. V. Chambers, teacher of writing at the Northern Illinois Normal School and Dixon Business College, writes a good hand. He also has our thanks for a club of subscribers to the JOURNAL

J. H. McBride has been appointed special J. H. McDiride has been appointed spectra teacher of writing in the public schools of Greenville, Ohio. He is a skillful writer and teacher, and will undoubtedly show good results for his work

The graduating exercises of the New Jersey Basir ss College, Newark, N. J., took place

on February 15th. Sixteen graduates received diplomas. The exercises were highly inter-ing, consisting of music, orations, cecitari und an address to the graduates by William N. Barringer, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools. We are glad to learn that the college is highly prosperous

SERVED HIM RIGHT .- We clip the follow ing from a late issue of the Utica (N. Y.)

<sup>12</sup> PHISE VIATION.—Yesterday morning the students presented Prof. H. B. McCreary, of the Utien Bosiness College with two elegant volumes of Tyler's American Literature. The occasion was hits forty-first birthday. The gift was worklidy bestowed."

#### Back Numbers.

All or any of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, and since inclusive of January, 1878, can be supplied. No number prior to that date can be mailed.

All the 48 back numbers, with any four of the premiums, will be mailed for \$3.25, inclusive of 1882, with the five premiums, for \$4.00 -----

Careful statistics of New York city show the following items:

Cost per	da	y,	ia	ron	ad	บแ	nbers, of
Religi	m						\$ 12,000
Theat	res						15,000
Tobae	en.						25,000
Bread						,	60,000
Rum		•		•			160,000

Let each person read, consider, and come to his owa conclusion .- Rugby Monthly

FAITH IN HANDWRITING .- A wellknown publisher, who also conducts an educational hureau, says "he does not believe in having personal interviews with applicants, as he thinks that a man's haad-

writing is a much better indication of his character than his appearance or personal address." Busiaess men will accept or reject an applicant for a situation solely on the style of his written application.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL .- The January number of this exquisitely fine periodical is replete with much that is interesting to pennea, accountants, copyists and others. Its new title-heading is nothing less thau a gem of artistic pen-work, and may justly be taken as a reflection of what can be doue at the office of the publisher. The journal is doiag much good is spreading the influence of a desire for clear and neat husiness writing. Its suggestions are always made forcible and attractive by being clearly and heautifully illustrated, and they are of lasting practical value. It is not only just such a paper as the more experienced lind useful and attractive, but is precisely what parents should place in the hands of their children as a stimulus to improvement in an important braach of their education and accomplishment. - The Book - keeper, New York



1881, by Spencer Brothers, of the U.S.

culled

D. T. Morron, is teaching writing-classes, at Waterbury, Conn., and vicinity.

#### Not Responsible.

34

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns : all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why

The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and, it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upwards of a thou-

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO AGENTS. Uard Writers, Students, or Teachers of Penna diviriant of extending the sale of my manufactur bore links will be furnished in quantifier at spec no tou could in stumps, for which silp boorks office Colors of luks, Uards excented with Japp monontal Jaks, Price List, with "Special Rah a "Circulars, etc., will be sent. Aridrees

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Office to scatman, Seedaman, Esq., Fitto, D. Attaxo, Esq., Dear Sor: During the part eight yes Dear Sor: During the your superior sease yes know for your superior backs, and for the your JAMES VICK.

Youns traity, OARES FIG. 1, 200 and 1, 20

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THE PENMANS TARE JOURNA



The above cuts are photo-engraved from our own pen-and-ink rapy by the Mass Engraving Co., 655 Pearl Street, and are given as specimens of pen-drawing and lettering photo-engraved, and also as specimens of the new Callege Currency, which we are now prepared to formin by reviews of mail or express at very reasonable rates. CIRCULAR, giving full information, with specimens of both large and small currency, seat on request.

and manis corresp, real on regime. Deplicities of cliker of the above cats, also of the denominations of One's and Tarnty's, will be sent for \$4.50. They will be found an attractive illustration for estalogues and circulars of institutions teaching actual busines.

The PENMAN'S ART JOUBNAL, published by D. T. Ames, 205 Broadway, New York. monthly, at \$1 per year, is a neat substantial periodical, adapted to meet the requirements of all classes who desire to either improve their handwriting or instruct others in the art. It is more especially devoted to practical writing, and it does not advocate spread eagle, etc., flourishes, but it offers much sound and sensible advice to writers, and points out many features wherein business writing may be improved without endeavoring to acquire the skill of a professional penman

Its editor and publisher, Professor D. T Ames, is a gentleman of rare talent and great skill in penmanship, and in courts of law, as an expert of handwriting, has won a reputation which places him quite at the head of that important class of witnesses in cases where forged, disguised or anonymous handwriting forms an element of inquiry.

Parents who wish their children to become interested in good penmanship could not do better than subscribe for this valuable and very interesting paper ; sample copy free.-The (Passaic) Item.

We have just received the January number of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, which contains a review of a series of lessons in practical writing which has been going on for more than a year in the JOURNAL, and which, if the instructions be implicitly followed, will surely lead the worst writer to acquire a good legible business hand. The review is worth more than a year's sub-scription to the JOURNAL. Every issue of this paper is invaluable to the amateur writer especially.

As a meaus of increasing his already large subscription-list, the editor offers, as a premium, a choice of one out of five fac-similes elegantly executed pen-drawings, the sight of which would encourage a student to improve his bandwriting.—The Weekly Item. Jan. 21, 1882.

# TO THE PROPRIETORS BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The fact is apparent that the Commercial Colleges of this day are drifting as The fact is upplicated that the Commercial Colleges of this day are defining days for and lumpretical lates of a face years part; and it is accounting to many proprietors of B style of writing heretofere taught is not acceptable to the average banker or merchant. The demand in business bases, hanks, and telegraph offices, is for book keepers who can write a plain, next hand, very rapidly, and writing and the lates hand in each start of the demand of the demander of the start who can write a plain, next hand, very rapidly, and writes and start of the start of

othing but the simp

ase to this demand, and for the purpose of bringing about better results in our own cle

To response to this demand, and for the priors of hrighing about briter results is our over closes, we have some that had sequenced a series of copies indexposed on the prior that and the series of the Biblie of the pairs is the hard of the mather, interest index for the same fiberance. They have press as helds, de bands, and flowershee without sticle, and copies latters to irrited and urising, and haded, small they are strength of bott states were void in the same strength on the same fiberance. They have press as helds, de bands, and flowershee without sticle, and copies latters to irrited and urising, and haded, small they are strength of bott states were void in the same voir strength on the same strength on the same strength on the same strength of the states and were strength on the same strength on the same strength on the same strength of the states and were strength on the same strength on the same strength on the same strength of the states and the same strength on the sa

trivaction und resulties or the art. We wink it understood that our copies were made for the accruge student—ant for professional pennee, aim that they are planer, sampler, better graded, more practical, and in every way better adapted for acheois sivate leveness than anything of the kind incretofore published.

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you for this purpose. Hoping to hoar from you at your convenience, we are Yours very truly.

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PLEASE BEAD.—For 10cts 1 will send you by return mail, a leastiful photo-enginving of my flourishing and proc-list of written cards. A. N. PALMER, Code Happite, Joya.

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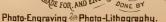
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beautiful conception. The poet is transported in a dream to the House of Fame. It is this: Suddenly a golden engle, which soars near the sun, and glitters like a car buncle, descends with the swiftness of lightoing and carries him off in his talons shove the stars, dropping him binally before the House of Fame, spleadidly built of beryl, with shining windows and lofty turrets, and situated on a high rock of almost inaccesible ice. All the southern side was graven with the asines of famous men, but the sun was continuously melting them

On the aorthera side, the names better protected still remained. Within the templo all is magnificence. He enters, and in a high hall, wainscotted with gold, embossed with pearls, on a throne of carboncle, sits the Queen of the Temple. Stretching from her sre the pillars on which stand the great they who climhed over the ice-rock and left their names there.

Perhaps the grandest proof of man's inhereat divisity is his power to do. His curative power and strength of will make him capable of the grandest possibilities. But there is also such a thing as failure. 1080 life is strewn with wretched failures. More men fail than succeed. What is the secret of success? Micerva, it is said, spraog full-armed from the brain of Jupiter Success is of slower birth. This goddess never springs forth in full glory from any combination of circumstances, any fortuitous accident or blind chaoce. It sometimes appears so, but it is only in sppearance. We sometimes see men shoot up from comparative insignificance with the brillinocy stars of the first magnitude. We wonder and cry "a genius !"-but how long have those fires been burning unseen? A few years ago Motley shot up to the first position as an historiao. Many wondered, but it was no wonder. The secret lay in the years of patient toil in the libraries of the old and

new worlds, when he had wrought unseen of mee

But There is such a thing as geoius. what is genius I What but the light of the fire of an earnest soul ? - what but work? "Geoins is a faculty for hard work," says "I can plod," said Dr. Cary, one genius. when ssked the secret of his wonderful success. Buffon said of genius: "It is patience." And this accords with the facts. Mea of the most distinguished genius have invariably been the most indefitigable workers We make all ellowance for deotal advantages. Doubtless the edvantages possessed by some at the very start are great and valuable-as a thorough training and culture, such as Sumner acouired by the aid of means and social positions. But it is true, also, in such instances, that their real power and greatuess are owing mainly, not to those accidental advantages, but to their own personal diligence. Summer oever would have become the master mind he was but for his autiring coergy, to the life work. No may ever became truly great by accident. "He happened to succeed" is a foolish, numeroing phrase. No man happens to succeed. Success is not a heritage. The birthright of the soul is to do. Indolence never sent a man to the front. The deep things of this world are not engineered by sluggards.

The poet's fancy conveys a truth. To secure good there must be effort and the higher the good the greater the effort. The House of Fame can be reached only by climbiog over the ice-rock, and that the name may endure it must be cut in the solid ice of the cold northern side. The truly great man is never shaped in the mould of circumstances by socident or chaoce. He is rather like the monumental statue, cut by the hand of labor from the shapeless and unscemly rock. Success is the reward of effort. We must win it. This goddess crowes only the victor. This angel will not bless until we, like Jacob, have wrestled and conquered. " The flighty purpose uever is o'ertaken unless the deed go with it."

But it is also evident that all workers are not successful. There are many who work-and who work hard-who yet fail What then is the secret spring of successful effort? It is purpose, by which term 1 mean the aim steadily kept in view, the stimulus and the director of every effort. There is a significance in this word purpose which expresses the thought exactly, 11 means more than intention, the fulfillment of which depends ou circumstances. It is the fixed, stendy, deterioined resolution of the soul, the temper of the man, which is not diverted by circumstances, but by the mastery of circumstances executes its will. When I speak of the force of purpose, therefore, I speak of a high, coble power; a force which characterizes the hero and the conqueror. I mean the power of will which refuses to be bound by circumstances, but which refuses to float like a straw upon the water to make the direction of the current. but which strikes out for itself, like a strong swimmer, and buffets with the waves, directing its own independent course. It is

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the grandest element of manbood. Nothing ennobles a man so much as a high ideal. The holiest wedlock is that which uniter

the soul to a pure and lofty purpose. And this is the secret of successful enterprise. Not merely the power to achieve, but the will to labor ecergetically and perseveringly. Not eminent taleat so much as strong pur pose. This is the secret spring of the soul's power. This is the thought which we seek to smplify and illustrate in this lecture

#### IT INSPIRES BY THE POWER OF ITS IDEAL

There is such a thing as inspiration. The man who wrote "Paradise Lost" was juspired. It was the inspiration of nn idea. The man who led his forces scross the Alus. cutting his way through rocks and snows, was inspired by a purpose. Let me illustrate what I meao by inspiration. In an obscure street in the city of Florence, the eye of Michael Aogelo discovers a block of marble, balf buried in dirt and rubbish. He at once fails to work, clearing away its filth, and striving to lift it from the slime aud mire in which it lies. His astonished compacions ask him what he wants with that worthless piece of rock. "Oh, there is an angel in the stone," is the answer; "and I must get it out." He has it removed it to his studio, and, with patient toil, with mallet and chiscl, he lets the angel out. That is inspiration. You may call it enthusiasm, but I call it inspiration : But aspiration implies its source. The source of a man's inspiration is his ideal. The law of the soul is growth, but the condition of growth is aspiration. A man must work after an ideal. If he is to advance, he must have something shead of him to attract him forward. The ideal inspires enthusiasm and purpose paints the ideal.

#### IT GIVES COURAGE.

Many of you have read the story of Hanoibal's consecration. At the close of the first Puole war he was but nine years of age His father, about to cross his army juto Spain, stood upon the shores of Carthage, effecting bitterly upon the triumph of the Romans, sud his great spirit was stirred within him. Thus occupied, he was approached by his child, who entreated th father to lead him with the troops into Spsin. The great parent breathed upon the martial spirit of his son, and, leading him to the sltar, bade him touch the ascrifices, and then swear that when he became a mache would he the coeiny of Rome. In that hour the purpose of Hanoibal's life was formed There was born the power that made Italy tremble at its tread, and shock haughty Rome to ber foundations. That purpose inspired the life of Hanoibal. It gave courage in battle and strength in defeat. The man with a high purpose will dare. He will master circumstances. He will force his way through. Defeat will but fire acew his brave beart. His high purpose gives impulse to every action and soul to every effort.

#### IT CONCENTRATES POWER.

The rays of the sun when concentrated, will burn a hole through an inch-hoard Scatter a barrel of gunpowder over a wide

trifling; but place it into the drilled rocks and it will lift and rend them. Separate the stores which make the heromor and each would fall on the stone as a spowflake : but welded into one, and wielded by the firm arm of the quarryman it will break the masnive rocks asuader. Divide the waters of Niagara into distinct and individual dr aud they would be no more than the falling rain; but in their naited body they would queach the fires of Vesuvius. So of effort. There must be a central point. Power must be concentrated to a purpose. great work is done with one hand. The general cause of failure on the part of workers is the expenditure of their energies without the direction of a controlling pur-

space and apply the match and its power is

This thought is illustrated in the habits of scholars. Every student knews that the first condition of successful study is that of The mighty intellects

of every age bave been distinguished for this power. "It is said of Seneca, that in the midst of the bustle of an eucampment, hfell into a prolonad meditation and stood with the immobility of a statue from one marning until the sur rose on the next. The celebrated mathematician of Syracuse, Archimedes, was so absorbed by his mathematical researches as not to be disturbed by the invasion and capture of the city by a hostile army." It is said of Dr. Robert Hamilton, one of the most profeuad and olear-headed thinkers and one of the most auriable men, that he became so completely absorbed in his reflections, as to lose the perception of external things, and almost that of his own ideatity and existence. The following somewhat amusing portraiture was drawn by the hand of one who knew him: " Ir public the man was : shadow ; pulled off his bat to his own wife in the streets, and apole

Man was held to God's thought fr eternity, and at length he walked forth the product of eternal purpose. Nor has God's patient toil yet ceased, for still " through the eges one increasing purpose runs." Codle lesson is this-there is no well-doing, no God-like doing, that is oot patient doing, there is no great achievencent that is out the result of working and waiting. Great re sults caquot be achieved at once. That which is to endure must be reared securely Sure foundations must be laid, and upon them strong timbers symmetrically joined before the building is ready for roefing. Who are the masters? They are the patient toilers. Titian spent eight years on one painting. Kepler spent seventeen years toil over a single law of the heavenly bodies. Cyrus W. Field toiled incessantly for thirteen years before the Atlantic cable was successfully laid. So of all great movements which bless mankind. "The thoughts that

Jonson was a mason, and worked with a trowel in his hand and a heek in his pecket. Bunyan was a tipker. The only school of Drew, the essayist, was n cobbler's stall; and that of Hugh Miler, the great geologist, was a stone querry; Domes, the great sacred artist, was, in his boybood, a slave, and stole his first lessons at night in his master's studio; while Paul Rubens, the beginuer and head of a great epoch in art, in early life was a servant. Our own couptry affords many graod examples. West, America's pride in the proud school of art. was a country boy from Chester County, of our own State; Jefferson, Clay and Webster came from farms. Horace Greeley, the greatest journalist of his age, came to New Yerk City, when a boy, seehing employment, with all bis wardrobe tied up in pecket-handkerchief, and all his fertuue of a few shillings in his pocket. Henry Ward Beecher commenced his brilliant career at fixed attention or concentration of thought, more the see " are of slow growth. They the very foot of the ladder, being both pastor

said : "Great men of science, literature and art-apostles of great thoughts and lords of the great heart-have belonged to po exclosive rank or class in life. bave come alike from colleges, work-shops and farm-bouses; from huts of poor men and mansions of rich. Some of God's greatest apestles have come from the ranks." What men want is purpose, an expansive faith, and elastic hope. In nice cases out of ten failure is bern of unfaith and faint heart. The man who would succeed dare not cry over spilt water. He dare not be disheartened by mistakes. He houst organize victory out of mistakes. The men who step from peak to peak like gods, have first stumbled over the very rudinents of climbing. Men must have the spirit of "self-help," for fortune favors the hrave. "Heaven helps him who helps himself." It is true, success may be loog in coming ; the brave man may close his eyes are it comes. but be assured whatever has life in it will tell. A noble purpose

A Gruman
The pen, glowing with love, or dipped black in hate, or tipped with quitle courtesus, or harshly edged with unsur hath quickened more good than the sun more will than the suverd; more joy than woman's smule, ? more wor
Than forwning fortune."

THE PENMANSA TA ART JOURNAL

The above aved from copy executed by G. A. Gruman, teacher of writing at Faddis's St. Paul (Minn.) Business College, and are given as specimens of off-hand flourishing and practical muscular writing.

gized for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance; went to his classes in the cellege on the dark mornings, with one of her white stockings ou one leg, and one of his black ones on the other; often spent the whole time of the meeting in moving from the table the hats of the students, which they as constantly replaced ; sometimes invited them to call upon him, and then fine them for coming to insult him. He would run against a cow in the road, turn round, beg her pardon, undam, and hope she was not hurt. At other times he would run against posts and chide there for not getting out of his way; and yet his conversation at the same time, if anyhody happened to be with him, was perfect logic and perfect music." It is true, such a state of mind in bardly to be coveted, but it illustrates the thought on which we have been dwelling, It is the controlling purpose which concentrates power to the achievement of its end.

#### IT SCHOOLS PATIENCE.

" The world was not made in a unaute," says the old adage. God was in no hurry to make it. Who can reckon the ages during which Ged wrought to make this earth fit for man's dwelling-place ?

begin deep down and slowly win their upward way, until the mind grasps them comprehensively, and the living thought

#### ells to a tide whose surges sweep O'er the weak thrones of wron-

The true masters-the Wellingtons and Bismarcks, Lincolns and Luthers-are men of purpose, meu who were educated in the school of self-discipline, who intelligently form and manfully pursue a purpose. Finally,

#### DETERMINED PURPOSE WILL ACHIEVE.

I am not a worehiper of laws, but I do bonor true human greatness. I have faith in the great possibilities of a true manhood. I believe with Shelley, that the Almighty has given meg aud wonien arms long enough to reach the stars, if they will only put them out. I am a strong believer in the force of purpose. Biography abounds in grand illustrations of its power. It is the magic "Sesame" to the secret door of success. Jerenny Taylor, the "Spencer of the English pulpit," came from a barber's shop ; Shakespeare's father was a butcher and grazier, nd he himself in early life was a woolcomber; Cook, the navigator, and Burns, the poet, were common day laborers; Ben and sexton of his first church. James Gorden Bennett landed in this country with a purse of less than twenty-live dollars, no friends, and no trade but that of bookkeeper. Cyrus W. Field was a clerk in New York City. Abraham Liocoln rose from the position of a raftsman into the highest position in the gift of the nation General Grant washed the tanner's stain from his bands, and marched victoriously to Richmond, and then stepped into the White House. Evoluent men in business circles afford like examples. Stephen Girard was once a sailor. John Jacob Astor knew poverty in his carly life. George Peabedy was an apprentice in a country store. Daviel Drew was a farmer's hoy. Elias Howe, the original inventor of the sewing-machine, was raised to hard work, and battled with poverty until, in his attic work-shop, he completed his invention, and finally reaped a most royal income as his reward. These are but a few of the examples which history affords of men who rose from comparative iasignificance to greatness by their own inherent power. They are the witnesses to the truth that there is success for petient toil, inspired and directed by a controlling purpose. Well and grandly bas Smiles

is immortal, and coming eges will crowo it When Milton wrote his " Paradise Lost," he had to wait ten years before he could fied a publisher, and the whole smount received by him and his family from the copyright of it was only £28. Here is a criticism that, to us, is curious and amusing ; it is from the pen of Waller, a popular poet of that day. "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton. bath published a tedious poem, on the fall of man; if its length be considered a merit, it bath no other." To day Waller holds a position in literature only by sufferance, while English bistory presents no grander figure than John Milton. He is one of the four great peaks of English literature -Chaucer, Speacer, Shakespeare, Milton -while his conceited critic has long eince heen most lost in the mists of ohlivion. A few years ago the poor,hunted,harrassed body of John Brown was stretched on the

Charlestown gallows. Was that defeat ? No: no: for the soul of John Brown still goes marching on. Remember, always, the applause of men does not always honor success. How many beautiful lives there are which never come to the surface; some people's lives are like stones thrown into the still river at a time when erowds stand on the back and applaud; the circles are observed by all, and the admiration of the multitude grows greater as the circles widen. Others are like stopes thrown into the river. when it flows through the shady forest, and no eye but the rewarding eye of God watches the circles antil they touch either bank. But their lives are none the less profitable, none the less successful, none the less work ing out of great purposes, because they are spent amid the vast silences of humanity. The lesson for each one of us is this ; We need a patient will to toil, not for the bauble of praise, but for the merit of true success. No such purpose can fail. Those were good lines which the good Santo Teresa, of Spain.

put into verse centuries ago: "Let nothing disturb thee Nothing afright thee: -Penn. Business College Journal.



#### Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

The University of Iowa has 560 students. Berea College (Berea, Ky.,) has 402

students. Eighty-five per cent. of the criminals of

France are illiterato.

The geographical centre of the United States is in the State of Kansas,

When the Kansas school lands are all sold that State will have \$10,000,000.

Louisiana has a school population of 200,-636. Of this number, 139,657 are colored.

The oldest educational institution in the country is the Boston Latin School .- Critic.

A school of mechanical handiwork is to be organized in connection with Girard Collega.

Ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, has given Williams College \$80,000 to build a new dormitory.

The school population of Ontario is 489,924, and the total expense of instruction is \$2,822,052.

The late William Wheelright has left \$128,000 to found, in Newburyl ort, Mass., a school for instruction in practical knowledge.

More than a thousand women are now teaching in Switzerland. Girls are admitted to the high schools only in Zurich and Berne.

Hereafter any teacher who accepts a present from pupils in the public schools of Hamilton, Ontario, will be immediately dismissed.

Agriculture is taught in 27,000 of the 34,000 schools of France, which have gardens attached in which practical instruction can be given.

Roumania has a population of 5,370,000, and but 118,015 children at school. The total expenditure for education is \$1,250,000a year, and for its military establishment \$2,500,000.

Columbia College has 275 students in the School of Arts, 275 in the School of Mines, 471 in the School of Law, 547 in the School of Medicine, and 22 in the School of Political Science. In all departments the college has 1572 students.

The Greek Testament in the ancient tongue is now, by order of the Greek Government, read in its 1,200 schools, which have 80,000 pupils.

The first seulor class of Colorado University will be graduated this year. It has six members. The whole number of students now in attendance is 118.

The Union Theological Seminary at New York is in luck. E. K. Gov. Morgan's gift of \$200,000 has already been supplemented by gifts of \$100,000 from D. Wills Jance, for a new dornitory; \$50,000 from Morris K. Jessup, for library holding; \$50,000 from an anonymous friend for a hildical theology, and several contributions of  $\$5,\!000$  and  $\$10,\!000.-N.$  O. Christian Advocate.

In St. Petersburg, this year, 980 women are pursuing the higher courses of education; 610 of these students are of noble origin. Physics and mathematics are studied by 521, and 417 take literature.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

The total value of school property in West Virginia is \$1,743,322. The school population is \$13,441, the attendance 91, 298. There are 4,327 public school teachers in the State, 117 of whom are colored. The average salary given to teachers is \$23,61.

The white population of the Northern States in 1860 was about 19,000,000; of the Southern States about 8,000,000. The North had 205 colleges, 1,507 teach 20,044 students, at a cost of \$1,514,298 the South had 262 colleges, 1,488 teachers 27,055 students, at a cust of \$1,662,419. In the matter of public schools, sustained by taxation and free to all who chose to attend, the South, at the date given, exhibits a painful contrast. The South was far behind the North in the provision made for universal education. In some towns free public schools were sustained, but no plans ade quate for naiversal education existed .- Dr. J. L. McCully, in " Education."

#### EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

As the pen is bent, the paper is ink lined. Which was the most formidable stand made for liberty? The ick-stand.

Tommy asked his mother if the school teacher's ferule was the hoard of education.

"Why is the Latin a dead language ?"

was asked a boy. "Because it is so much used on gravestones," was the reply.

Teacher to a small boy: "What does the proverb say about those who live in glass houses ]" Small boy: "Pull down the blinds."

Having at Smith College, the Massachusetts institute for girls, is quite sweet and gentle. The new conners are soized, led into the main hull, presented with humpets, dissed affectionately, and then shown the pictures and statuary in the art gallery.

Atmospherical knowledge is not thorau account of many other simila oughly distributed in our schools. A hoy that of Bales.-Common Sense.

being asked, "What is mist  $l_{i}^{n}$  vaguely replied, "An umbrella." "And the answer to my question," said the teacher,

"Where are you going, my little man !" "To school," "You learn to read !" "No." "To count !" "No." "What do you do !" "I wait for school to let out."

A Vassar girl found that she must either give up her lover or her gain, and, after one day spent in reflection, she pressed his hand good-by, and said she would always he a sister to him.

Prof. (looking at his watch): As we have a few minutes left I should like to have anyone ask a question, if so disposed." Student: "What time is it, please?" —The Polytechnic.

Class in history. Teacher: "Who was the first man?" First hog: "Gorge Washington," Teacher: "Next," Second boy: "Adam," Teacher: "Right," First boy (indignandy): "I didn't know yon meant foreigners."

A teacher was trying to make Johnny understand the science of simple division. "Now, Johnny," said she, "if you had an orange which you wished to divide with your little sister, how much would you give her !" Johnny thought it over a moment, and replied: "A anck."

This is an Examination. See how sad those Boys hock. Look at that Boy in the Corner. He will Pass. He has Studied bard. He has all the Knowledge at his finger-ends. See he puts his knowledge in his Pocket, because the Tutor is Looking. Come away Children !—*Record.* 

Pliny tells that Homer's Hiad, which is fifteen thousand verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained to a nurshell', while Elias mentions an arrist who wrote a distich in letters of gold, and enclosed it in the rind of a kernel of rorn. But the Harren MS. mentions a grantercuriosity than either of the above: it being nothing more or leves than the Bible, written by one Peter Babes, a chancery clerk, in ao small a book that it could be enclosed in the shell of an English walaut. Disraell gives an account of many other similar exploits to that of Bales. *Common Sense*.

#### Time for Men to Fly.

AN INVENTOR'S NOTION OF WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH ELECTRICITY'S HELP.

" There is no question about it," said Mr. Crandall, the inventor, as he sat in his me chavical study in Brooklyn, at work upon something new, "a flying-machine can he constructed, and, as suon as I get to my mark in money-making, I am going to construct one. I am sure I can do it. Of course the bird is the model, just as the fish is the model for a boat. My notion is to make a body, egg-shaped, out of raw hide, drawn over a model and formed when wet, and to suspend it between two large wings of papier mache. These wings, of course, will be made like a bird's. It has often puzzled me to know how's bird, after making its first leap from the ground, mounted higher and higher. I have, I am sure, discovered the mechanical method, and I provide for it by filling the wings with holes, and covering the holes on the under-side with thin shutters made of light paper and opening downward, so that when the wings are raised against the air they will be sieves and the resistance of the air will be lessened and when they are lowered they will beat solidly against the air. These wings I should have made about a frame, working in a socket with a ball joint where they touch the boat. Now, a bird's body hangs below its wings when it flies. So should the boat of a flying-machine. A bird can turn its wings almost at any angle. The man in my flying-machine can do the same thing by pressing upon pedals in the hottom of his boat. He can thus have perfect control of his course, and can shape it to any point of the compass."

"What would be your motive power ?"

" Electricity. I would run the wings by an electric engine, operating a crank in the middle of the boat. I calculate that the raw hide boat would not weigh over ten pounds, and that the electric engine would be of the same weight. The wings would be about the same weight. The wings would he about fifteen feet long, and the speed of the machine would depend upon the velocity with which these wings may be worked. ice what a weight in hody the gossamer threads of a humming-bird carry, or the wings a bumble-bee. Yet they fly at great speed because they move their wings with great rapidity. I think that with batteries of bottled electricity and the tiny electric engines of great power the flying-machine is taken out of the category of dreams, and appeals to the inventive faculties of practical

<sup>11</sup> I believe that before another century is gone by, new may have flying-machines on their houselogin Brooklyn, that they can take a sext in them, turu a tiny switch, and put their feet your floir pedials, unfold a morning paper, and erose over to New York with as little sources as they can feel in a ferryheat, or as they may some time, is coner or later, feel on the bridge. The plan is simple, and, as I am not ready yet to begin it, I hope some other inventor will take it up.<sup>2</sup>—*The Sum*.

## PHE PENMANS WHIT JOURNAND

## The Paran of the Pen. BY PAUL PARTNON

Sing, gentle Muse, the Paum of the Pen-A sweet new song that shall not pass away With old Romance, and Chivalry's decay, And decits of ancient gods and warlike men And the prossic throng shall list thy voice again

Enforced shall be thy ong with all the art, And wit, and wadom, of this latter time. The Bard shall lend he rhapsolice of riyme The Thinker his most potent thoughts impa The Singer's and the Artist's thought during

III

Ning, while enkindled with thy genial dream, THE PEX-like coblest instrument of man 1 of all tworling since the world begue. The best the missing which world supermit. Gird the whole globes with thy moledious span. And thou remost not outgird the province of thy

#### 15.

The kings and prices of immortal thought Had perialed in the atlence of desire, Except the potent sceptre, Bipyli with fire, A kingdom out of nothingness had brought What were the Post and his whispiring lyre,

v.

The glorious deads that glorious nucl have down The conquests and the progress of our race. The vision of the saint with heaven-turned fare The shronicles of martyr-victors won, And all the noble deads of time and place, But for the Pee, had such into oblivins?

#### VI.

YL. We hulld upon the structure of the Post. Our proud successor rot upon a rock. That time has tested evel with many a shock. And proved for us invulnenable and fast. Yet every deed is quarried in the block, And writ Indelbly before the firing blust!

#### VII.

THE PEN-how varies record and its worth 1 It spane the investigate stream that we call Time With streads or govier remove and of Phyme. And binds in one time ages of the earth. Long may it housed be in every elime.

What shall I do to become a Good Penman.

#### BY PROF. H. RUSSELL

I am just in receipt of a letter from the son of an old and valued acquaintance who had lately graduated at Yale with distinction. and who is a splendid mathematician, a fine orator and a most magnificent scholar, but whose penmauship would discount Choate's Greeley's or Gerret Smith's for illegibility In the phraseology of my friend Packard, "he can't write for cold potatoes," and his signature, like the celebrated hig injuu in Mark Twain's book, looked as if it hed een on a drunk for a year

Well, what is to be done, and what advice shall be given ? To reply to the inquiry is my purpose. The young man tells me that from professional penmen he is in receipt of a number of letters containing so ms errors in spelling and composition and with such abominable "Jim Crow" grammar, that he is loath to take the advice of such persons as authority upon so important a subject. My advice to the young man was given very briefly : 1st. Put yourself under a master of the art, and if you use one-half the effort to acquire a good handwriting as you have to acquire a knowledge of Greek my word for it, you will succeed, and you will be sure to find good handwriting a thousand times more profitable than any of the dead languages. 2d. Take all of the back numbers of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, for they coutain what will be of infinite service to you, viz., many valuable facts from several of the hest known teachers and authors in the United States. 3d. Main t in diligent and faithful practice, remembering that the right kind of practice makes perfect. And, hually, leave to love a good hand-writing for the life-long and measurable benefit it will confer upon you.

"Man and wife are all one, are they?" said she. "Yes; what of it ?" said he, suesaid she. Let wont of (1) show he such as the sub-piciously. "Why, in that case," said his wife, "I came house awfally tipsy last night, and feel terribly asharmed of inyself this morning." He never said a word.

The cut below is photo-engraved as a speemen-page of a work, entitled, the Universal Penmon, engraved and published by George Bickhan, in London, in the year 1738. The work which is a rare one, both as respects quality and extent, consists of 212, 14 % × 10 inch, plates finely engraved on copper, and in its " day and generation " must have been a genuine treasure, not alone to professional knights-of-the-quill but to all admirers of the "beautiful art." These were the days of which Byron sang :

Oh! Nature's noblest glft-my gray-go Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my Tore from thy parent-bird to form the p That mights instrument of little m

The work covers the entire range of the perman's art, as represented in the design and work of twenty-nine of the leading contemporary English writing masters and peu We believe that no other work upon the art of penmanship of equal mag nitude has ever been published. Copies in this country are very rare, and when sold, command a price ranging from \$15 to \$30

ABGCDEEFF4 G K.H.J J.K.K.L.M Unhappy Walline woft mistaken s not for that Grony which it to The Owner's Wife that other Menery while when y mole ad In Nonth clove it's emply Reaise we boo But . To the short-lived Vanity is loft The aine the (STTUNWII)

> Fine Wit is line a Vrilliant Stone > Dug from the Indian Mine Which boats two various Powers in one, To cut as well as thing rewus like that if polified right 2 With the fame wifts abounds ; Hopears at once both licen and bright, 1 And fuartiles while is wounds.

# John Wicklich leulo General Remarks, Preceding

# Programme " C."

By C. H. PEIRCE.

1. B. 6.C.D. 6.F. G.

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NOP22.R.R.

The daily programme as given in the September number of the JOUNNAL will, with slight modifications, serve the purpo of anyone striving to improve-either by his owo efforts, or with that of a teacher, or The average student will tire with any class of work in one hour, and an opportunity should be given whereby a different set of muscles can he brought into requisition. The programme method distinetly points out each class-work, and their remains but a wise application of the same to repder the most effective results

The whole field of penmanship should be canvassed, that the student may the more readily understand the object aimed at, and thereby practice with the greatest intelli-We have frequently said that intelligent practice is the only sure guide; there fore, let everything conduce to this end, with the hope of creating a love for the worka love that must be established ere we may look for anything beyond ordinary.

The outlining of any topic is essential to a thorough understanding and presentation of the same. That this is met in the programme plan, no one can deny. Let all anateurs justly consider the same and profit by those who have wasted half a life-time in scribbling and scrawling, vaiply endeavoring to acquire that which, with fair intelligence and far less practice, could he gained in one-fourth the time

17.1.1.

Ladina like the

Junhorth

How to practice :- After faithful practice for one hour, say at whole-arm tracing exercises, rest about five minutes by sitting back in your seat and changing position generally. Lock the fingers together and bend the hands from you (palm out). Next press each hand with the otler, and if necessary leave the desk and practice calisthenics. The second hour, practice upon figures in programme " A," under special directions from teacher.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the human race must, if they would consult their best interests, have competent teachers.

Some one will fly off on a tangent and say, "I can make figures well enough, and I wish to learn to write." Not so fast, young Let me whisper in your ear, that the poor results in writing of to-day are mainly owing to an imperfect conception of figures Upon the other hand, good writing always follows good figures. Stay by them and the day will soon dawn with victory.

The third hour, practice tracing-exercises programme "C."-For beginners, repeat this course from day to day, advancing in

each programme, as the ability of the student will allow. From one to three weeks will be consumed in learning the detailed plan and in getting thoroughly started to earnest work There is more in having the beginners know how to work, to become interested to practice intelligently, than in anything else. To learn how to write should be a foreign question to

A free, firm, fearless movement must be established in order to insure a good business handwriting or produce a professional pepinap.

The cause of so much weak, flimpsy, insipid, characterless writing is because the attempts to learn are direct rather than indirect. Experiments have shown that to learn to write by ignoring certain movements will always prove fruitless. To begia the study of nusic by attempting to play or sing "Home, Sweet Home," is a fair example of the beginnings of all the failures in writing. But, if all the experienced teachers of penmanship in the united world should sign a death-warrant to this effect, and have it published in the ART JOURNAL until 1900, the busy world would still, in part, keep the old groove, and death would be the only thing that would break the spell. In view of this fact, the people at large will ever stand in need of live, epergetic and competent instructors in all lines of business, and it remains for the teachers of this chosen profession to instruct as this age demands, and not expect to be in the front rank or hope to succeed without taking every advantage of the living present.

(To be continued.)

#### ----

#### The Teacher's Aim. BY E. M. HUNTSINGER.

The teacher of writing cannot set his mark too high in regard to the teaching of the principles and established facts which underlie good writing ; and which will from the start render the pupil's writing more easy, and continue to improve it after he is deprived of the teacher's help. Is not this the paramonut object of every writing recitation under the direction of a successful teacher 1

Are not all worthy institutions striving earnestly to imbue the fundamental principles which underlie all thorough training of the mind, and to awaken the pupil to a conscienspess of to how small a degree his shilities have been developed, and how much there is yet for him to leave.

Such disciplining, for the more purpose of displaying on state occasions, would tend to blunt the intellect of the pupil, and he productive of a result entirely different from that desired by every thoughtful person.

When a pupil has been trained philosophically, he becomes fully conscious that he has not constructed a grand and noble building, which will bear the stern realities of time, but that he has only laid a firm foundation, apon which, if he will, he can rear a magnificent edifice, imperishable both to circumstances and time. Such a structure would do the builder and humanity in common, great good ; but if this foundation he left at the stage where it was when the un pil left school, it will soon become valueless and may crumble to pieces. Hence the training should be systematic, making him the best possible citizen, morally, intellectually and practically; then he will be hetter for himself n w, and become a blessing and benefit to humanity. The honorable posi-tion the teacher of writing accupies forces him to draw a stimulating lesson from these facts. Is not the conscientions teacher willing to instil into the minds of his pupils these truths which, as a secret motive power. the pupil more thoroughly for a snecessful business career ? What a satisfaction to know that we have

purselves nuder such absolute control that the muscles of the arm dare but disobey the will, but, however reluctant, must produce with the pen the picture the mind has conceived

Is not this executive ability one of the

ma Collegiate Institute PLONE OCCHis Certifies Mats Florence Plaine Ames, has completed the course of study prescribed by this Institution, and boars , a good moral character In Testimony of which we have awarded this and affixed our names and the seal of this Institution in the City of Aupa State of California, on this photocurgraved, ONE-HALF size, from a Diploma, got up for Naya Collegiate Institute, Naya, Cat., and is given as a specimen of Diploms work. The original one excetted with a pen, at the office of the "Journal." The perchading around the lettering of the lead line and the initial the word Diploma was done with our putters I square. Tokers for similar work promptly filed.

Schief points in which thousands of our eager They are entirely devoid of the essentials to good writing. In nearly all cases the pupils are made mere imitators, the teacher winding them up with certain routine exercises. starting off at hap-hazard, at all degrees of speed, all kinds of positions of body, arm and pen, and whoever gets his page filled first prides himself that he has caroed fresh laurels. As a natural consequence of time so spent by the pupils all kinds of awkward. bungling, imperfect work is the result.

The teacher's ability shines through the pupil's work; and ninety-nine per cent. of hat people generally call genius, is a talent for hard work ; and the drudgery which some teachers go through with, in making their pupils good writers, almost staggers belief. The pupil's work must testify of the skill

or incompetency of the teacher.

#### Obligations to the Pen. BY PAUL PASTNOR

If there is any one instrument whose use is absolutely universal, it is the pea. The power of employing it has become almost an intuition. A child who cannot write its name, appending some appropriate senti-ment from the copy-hook, is looked upon, nowadays, as a cnudidate for heatheaism. Everybody-of any consequence-is sup posed to be more or less of a pennian. A An classes, all occupations, all degrees of intelligence, are dependent upon it. As a race, we are under greater obligations to the pen aud its inventor, than to any other henefit or benefactor the world has ever known.

Let us enumerate some of the advantages we enjoy from the use of this most perfect and yet most simple instrument.

First. It is the most effective medium of ersonal intercourse. People-and philosophers too, if they will-may talk about the blessed directness of speech, and the subtle sympathy which unites speaker and listener, but we-all of us-knew in our hearts that we can unburdea ourselves more frankly. more effectively, and with less embarrass ment and hlunder with a good smooth per on fair white paper, than we possibly could with our stammering and deceptive tongues face to face ! I would be willing to submit this question to a promisenous jury of my fellow creatures, and rest the case with them in perfect confidence, without the advancing of a single argument.

Second. It is an instrument absolutely iudispensable in all kinds of business. There is no culightened form of human activity that does not, to a greater or less extent employ writing. Some kinds of mercantile husiness are based eatirely upon it ; these depead for their very existence and order upon their records. If these were lost, they lose with them the very clue to success. The whole structure, built for years with wisest and most assiduous care, must collapse, and a new business he huilt up open its ruins. The first element of a husiness education is penmanship. That well learned, a founda-tion is laid for all that is to follow. There is a certain orderliness and facility gained by the acquirement of a good business hand, which goes far towards making a young man skillful iu his vocatioa. Indeed, it may be said to require a certain degree of culture to be a good penman. No illiterate or conrsegrained man can write a fair and graceful haad. So good penmanship is well chosen as the test of business tact and proficiency. Employers desire to have those in search of a situation, apply in their own handwriting. (So far, at least, by practical men, is peamauship regarded as an expression of charac ter.) Learn to write well, and you will find that you have attained in so doing a far hetter equipment for husiness than if you had made an abstract study of the science of commerce or trade. You have been gaining a larger culture than you know; you are solid at the foundation, and can go on to build as high as you please. You little realize how much you owe to the little bit of cloven steel which has been so familiar to your touch for so long ; but by-and-by you will begin to appreciate its value, and that appreciation will increase with added years and experience.

Third. The pen is a source of great personal enjoyment and profit to him who truly loves it. One great spur-perhaps the greatest-to the genius of an artist or a poct is the delight and exaltation of spirit which he enjoys in contemplation of what he has created. This same spirit is present to every true penman; for he also is an artist, and deals with relations of heauty and order fit to enchant the faithful toiler, and reward him at last with the full coatemplation of his ideal. And not enjoyment mere ly does he gain from his love of the pen. It brings him rich and full returns of practical henefit. The artist is rich not only in the joy of having created a beautiful picture ; its value can be expressed also in terms of dollars and cents. He owns-hecause he has bought by faithful labor-he owns skill, and that is the most saleable commodity in the world. So with the penman. He may delight in the product of his skill as a personal achievement, but he is also permitted to enjoy the reflection that it is of value to his follow creatures; that he has made a place for himself in the world of activity and usefulness, and that heuceforth his company is better than his room. In fact, there is no talent to-day which pays hetter to cultivate than a taste for peumanship. The age is distinct ively a business age, and penmanship lies at the very doors of commercial success. The great majority of young mea hegin their career without capital ; they work their way To such let are say, good penmanship is the next best thing to abundant capital in fact, I do not know hut what, in the long run, it is a better thing. At all events, it must be your passport to success. It is an "Open sesame!" to almost any counting-room, and afterwards a goldeo ladder that leads you back to airy leisure again, with your pockets and your hands full of treasur

I have been much interested in reading an autograph pauphlet, lately issued by a well known Commercial College, in which graduate - pupils of the same write back to their Alma Mater, from the various places of responsibility and trust which she has enabled them to obtain. How readily they gain employment, and in what pleasant places their lines are cast ! From well known husiness houses, from banks, and schools, and public offices, they write, and even the stereotyped page seems to glow with the gratitude and enthusiasm of youth. It is but a year-or, perhaps, even less-since they graduated, and yet already they are far along on the highway of success! What other educational enterprise can send out such a Salutatory as that to its alumni and patrons? While the graduates of classical institutions are disentangling themselves from the webs of antiquity, these free-limbed youth are bounding forward toward the goal of their hopes. Ah ! give me to choose between a pile of musty obsoletes as high as Caucasus, and a nih of steel with teu drops of ink, and I would e'ea hurrow my way down through the former, if there were no other way to reach the latter! At all events, I would become possessed of the pen and ink, and rid of the classics! The world owes more, I fancy, to Joseph Gillott and Esterbrook than she ever did, or will, to Socrates and the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

But let us remember-there is no succe under the most favorable suspices, without work. Much as we owe to the peo, we must owe something to ourselves, or we shall never succeed.

- I cried, "What a glorious thing it must be To come home in a ship from the deep, With heart-stirring tales of the wonderful are And the coasts that all lotitudes sweep!"
- But a sailor replied, 'mid the laughter and dia And the hand-shaking going about, "Before you can be in a ship coming in, You must be in a ship going out





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NEW YORK, APRIL, 1882

## Practical Writing-lessons.

BY PROF. HENRY C. SPENCER.



the readers of the JOURNAL the assent of Prof. H. C. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., to favor the readers of the JOURNAL, with a course of instruction in practical writing through its columns. The importance and value to the public of such a course as Prof. Spencer will give, embodying as it will, his rue experience, both as an anthor and practical in-structor, in the presentation, of the best style of standard copies and the most approved methods of imparting instruction through so wide and far reaching a medium as the JOURNAL, can be scarcely appreciated and cannot be over-estimated. To the teacher these lessons will be at once a guide and example to the last forms in writing and the most successful method of teaching. To the learner, whether striving at home or under the guidance of a teacher, they will be an inspiration and aid scarcely to be found elseere. Probably no author or instructor of writing in America has, during several years past, held a more conspicuous or enviable osition than has Prof. H. C. Spencer. position than bus Fron H. Greepenceran Busi-under bis supervision the Spenceran Busi-ness College at Washington has become justly famed, while his frequent appearance before the leading educational assemblies of the land, as a teacher and lecturer mon writing and other educational subjects, has brought him into national repute. Closely related with him in his work of author ship have been his four brothers, all of whom are known as skilled pennen and experienced

The value of such a course of lessons cannot be measured in dollars and cents ; and if attempted, the paltry sum of \$1.00, the cost to the readers of the JOUNNAL, would be as a grain of wheat to the bushel, and we are certain that, were the advantages known and properly appreciated by all the bad writers and unskillful teachers of the art, a million copies of the JOURNAL would not suffice to meet the demand ; and we also believe that our present subscribers caupot engage in a more landable missionary work, than to call the attention of their neighbors and friends to the JOURNAL and invite their subscription. While the lessons by Prof. Spencer will

be of the highest order and value to practi cal writers, no pains or expense ill he spared to render the JOURNAL equally valuable and attractive, as an exponent of or namental and artistic pennauship. Each number will contain several meritorions spec imens of artiste pen-work, earefully pre-pared editorials and articles from experienced writers upon the various departments of the penman's work and art; also a choice miscellaty pertaining to education, art, science, literature, humor, and other matters of general interest. Judging by its patrons, the JOURNAL can no louger be styled a class paper, for upon its subscription list are the names of persons in almost every profession and occupation. It will be of general interest to overybody who can read the Euglish language, and of special interest to every one who can write. Now is the time to subscribe, and begin with the year or with the new course of lessons in the May

#### The King Club

For this mouth comes from Mr. W. H. Patrick, teacher of pennianship at Sailler's B. and S. Business College, Baltimore, Md., and numbers one hundred and eleven, and is the largest single club ever received from any Business College. We have long re-garded Mr. Patrick as among the finest writers in the country ; we must now consider him as a teacher whose skill and success is commensurate with his rare accomplishment as an artistic writer; for, as we have repeatedly urged through these colums, it is only good teaching that inspires the pupil with an outhusiasm in his work, and leads bim to seek every available aid for advancement. The teacher of writing who tells us that his pupils take no interest in a penman's paper, confesses to his own inability and nufitness as an instructor in the art.

A good esprit du corps is necessary to good class work, and must he secured by interesting and efficient instruction, and then whatever is of value, or is an aid to progress will not only be readily received, but eagerly sought. Under such eirenmstances, a large unjority of a writing class will desire to be me subscribers to the JOURNAL, when its character is made known to them. In many instances entire classes have subscribed.

" A tree is known by its fruit."

The second largest club unmbers twentyseren, and comes from N. A. Clay, Telegraph Operator, Shaues Crossing, Ohio. Mr. Clay writes air uncommonly good band, and evi dently appreciates good writing, and the JOURNAL, as a means for its encouragement Mr. Clay has our thanks for his successful efforts in behalf of the JOURNAL

The third largest club comes from A. L. Wymau, of Kathbun's Great Western Business College, Omaha, Neb., and numbers twenty four.

At a recent school examination the son of a coal dealer was asked how many pounds there were in a ton. He missed .- Philadelphia News.

#### Rapid Increase of Subscriptions

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

Since the first of January, about three months, almost three thousand new subscriptions have been received for the JOURNAL and during the next month we anticipate a larger number than has been received during any month since its publication.

## Standard Practical Penmanship,

This work, prepared for the JOURNAL by the Spencer brothers, is meeting with nuprecedented demand, and is giving entire satisfaction. It certainly meets more fully the requirements for self-instruction than any work now before the public, besides a systematically arranged course of sixteen lessons, with a guide of fifteen imges. There are twenty-five supplementary sheets, of which the following is an index :

Page 13-Article of Agreement. 14-Bill of Purchaser

- 15-Business Letter
- 16-Cash-book.
- 17-Single-entry Day-book
- 18- Double-entry Ledger, 19-Journal Day-book,
- 20-Receipt and Promissory Note
- 21-Business Capitals.
- 22-Spencer Brothers' Abbreviated hand
- 23-Variety of Capitale.
- 24—Superscription for Letters. 25—Bank-aberk.
- 26-Free Whole-arm Capitals.
- .37
- 28-Fac-simile and other Signatures
- 29-Receipt in Full,
- 30-Demand Not
- 31-Promissory Merchandise Note.
- 32-Negotiable Notes.
- 33-Ledger Headings 34-Poetic Style
- Marking Style
- 36-Roman, Old English and German
- Text. 37-Letter and Superscription, in

Running-hand Mailed to any address for one dollar.

Special rates in quantities to teachers.

#### Were we "Unaccommodating"?

As our readers are aware, we publish in these columns a list of articles counnouly used by menunen and artists, which articles w promise to forward by mail on receipt of the price named; and we also distinctly state that orders unaccompanied with the cash will not be filled. But we are daily in receipt of orders from strangers and others, stating that remittance will be made on receipt of goods ordered. It is very unpleasant for us to decline to fill such orders, yet experience has taught us that to do otherwise is hazardons, and we positively prefer not to sell on any other terms. Now what we wish to bere determine, is, whether or not it is rea-sonable and right that we should demand eash with the order. We are led to thus consider this matter from several instances in which bad feeling has been expressed by parties because of our having declined to fill unpaid orders. An example of which, was an order lately received for merchandise to be sent by mail, amounting to \$1.50, by an unknown firm in Miss., who instead of sending the stated amount of each with the order, gave references to publishers in this Upon our writing that goods would sent on receipt of eash, we received a reply declining to remit, but upbraiding us for our " exceedingly unaccommodating nature," and giving notice that in the future their orders would be sent to parties who will better appreciate their trade, which of course is their privilege. But do the terms we impose justify the charge of our being nuaccommodating " or even unbusinesslike-that is the question.

First-It is the nuquestionable right of every seller to name his terms ; the buyer may accept or decline. The seller having named bis terms, the buyer has not the right to presume upon anything different,

Second-Is it unaccommodating on the part of a seller to declino to do that which active membership.

he bas expressly stated, in advance, he will bot do ? But, suppose parties name good references, and request credit for the sum of \$1.50, have they the right is it proper for them to ask the seller to consume time and postage to hook up references, and open an account with them for \$1.50, upon which there may be a profit, if paid, of 25 cents. We claim that a purchaser who presumes under such circonnstances to ask merchandise to be forwarded by mail, is fairly open to suspicion of being verdant or knavish. "But," says one, "is it not as fair for you to trust me with your merchandisc, as it is for me to trust you with my eash ? How do I know that you will send the merchandise when you get the money ?" This to many, no doubt, is plausible. To this we answer. 1st. You are under no sort of obligation to send us your money, and so long as you have the slightest doubt respecting our integrity, don't do it. 2d. It is easier for each of our patrons to ascertain respecting our standing, than it is for us to learn respecting that of the multitude of strangers who, from all parts of America, daily order merchaudise from us; besides, it is practicable for all to learn respecting us-while in many instances our patrons are so little known in business circles as to render it impracticalbe for us to gain satisfactory information respecting them, especially concerning very young persons, who constitute a considerable portion of our patroas, and who have not yet made a business reputation by which they can be known or entitled to the confidence of strangers

Experience has taught us as it has others, that to mail merchandise to all opplicants on a promise to remit on its receipt, subicets the seller to a loss which is atterly rainous, and has shown the necessity of the rule of the seller, that each must accompany the order. This, for the foregoing reasons. we believe to be right, it is, certainly, the most convenient and economical, as it saves correspondence and postage, to say nothing of book-keeping.

We trust that in fature all persons ordering, from na, merchandise to be sent by mail or express, except C. O. D., will save us from the disagreeable duty of declining to fill their orders, unless said orders are accompavied with the eash.

Subscribe now for the JOURNAL, and begin with the course of lessons in practical writing by Prof. H. C. Spencer.

Every teacher and pupil of writing in the country should subscribe; remember that Prof. H. C. Spencer who will prepare the instruction, and Lyman P. who will assist in the illustrations, are teachers of teachers in practical as well as artistic writing, and that such a course of lessons as they will give, would be cheap at twenty fold the cost of a subscription to say nothing of our premiums and other valuable matter pertaining to the art and profession of penmanship.

#### Educational Clubs.

The special class organized by the transient teacher, conducted for a few weeks, and then disbanded at his bidding or by rea son of his departure, is of time honored urestige.

That a better order of organization is destined to superscde the old seems immiuent and prop

College clubs or societies de not disband, although founded generations ago. The organization and perpetuation of educational clubs by the masses outside of colleges should be accomplished.

Educational, literary, business and chiro-graphic clubs, organized with liberal membership, can, at small cost to individual members, engage the very best practical instructors. A good moral character, and the desire to acquire knowledge, should be the ouly requisite for eligibility to membership in the club. Fourteen should not be con sidered too young, nor fifty years touold, for

In organizing a chirographic educational club, a President, Vice-President, and Sec retary should be elected ; proper committees created, and the deliberations of the club conducted under parliamentary rules

Reports of the organization and progress of chirographic clubs will be welcomed by the JOURNAL and its readers at all times .....

We trust that our readers will bear in mind that in the next number of the Journ-NAL will appear the first of a series of twelve lessons on practical pennanship by Prof. Henry C. Spencer, of Washington,

You may tell all your friends, and ask them to tell their friends that if they will accept lifty dollars worth of instruction in writing and a few dollars worth of bandsome premiums in consideration of one dollar for a year's subscription to this paper. they shall have their names put upon our lists at ouce.

#### The Convention.

In another column of the JOURNAL is a communication from the Executive Committee of the Pennen's Educator's Association, urging the accessity of energetic efforts for a wide-awake and

numerous assemblage of business teachers and venmen at the convention in June, and also stating that aunde provisious are being made for their accommodation while in atteadance, and what is of interest to peamen, and a feature which they should utilize to the fullest extent is the promised provision of ample accommodations for displaying the practical results of the peuman's art, by exhibiting artistic specimens of penwork, on methods for, and the results of school-work. Pennen should move promptly and earnestly in this work. The Committee are working vigerously, arraeging the programme for proceediugs, and therefor, solieit an immediate

statement from all, either as speakers or exhibitors, which should be addressed to Richard Nelson, Chairman of Executive Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Thoroughly Endorsed.

The Rev. Thomas J. Easterling, of Floresville, Wilson County, Texas, has been ondorsed by his brethree of the West Texas Conference, as being a good christian and a successful chirographic instructor.

The action of the members of the Conference is reported as follows : " We, the undersigned, citizens of Texas, and ministers of the West Texas Conference M. E. Church South, take pleasure in recommending the Rev. Thomas J. Easterling, as a christian gentleman of hovor, integrity and social standing ; and as an instructor of Spencerian peumanship, he has established a reputation in West Texas that requires no eulogy from us. Suffice it to say, both teacher and system are worthy of public patronage." Signed as follows

E. Y. Seale,	John W. De Vilbis,
Juo. E. Vernor,	A. F. Cox,
A. A. Killough,	J. W. Vest,
H. A. Graves,	H. G. Horton,
O. A. Fisher,	N. W. Keith,
W. J. Juyce,	J. F. Cook,
J. J C. Black,	J. B. Deuton,
E. J. Duval,	W. T. Thoruberry,
A. G. Noles,	R. M. Leaton,
John S. Gillett,	H. W. South,
Jas. H. Tinker.	J. J. Honeycutt,
C. R. Shappard,	J. W. Walker,
T. G. Woods and	othere

Obituary.

We learn through E. J. Duncan, in charge of the Columbus, O., Business College, of the desth of N. I. Jones, who had won as enviable reputatios as a teacher of commercial branches. Mr. Duncan, under date of March 11, says :

<sup>10</sup> I am very sorry to have to communicate to you the sad news of Prof. N. I. Jones's death. which occurred this week. We miss him sadly, as he was a young man of sterling qualities. both as a gentleman and a teacher.

" I send you the resolutions drawn up by his pupils for publication. You will please pub-lish them in the PENMAN'S JOURNAL, for I know such a worthy penman and gentleman will be missed by all who knew him.

#### RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty Goo premove from our midst, Professor N. I ones, our beloved and esteemed teacher am as of our principals, in the bloom of his man and ; and

hood; and, WHERKAS, We, the students of Columbus Business College, deem it our duty and sacred privilege to express our sorrow for his loss and our due appreciation of his worth; therefore,

it Revolved, That his death has deprived the Olege of a worthy and valuable instructor, have carver as a perman could not be sur-assed by any of his profession in the West; Revolved, That his industry and unimpeach-

PICTULARS AND

ROM AME

\$250, \_\_\_\_

is legislation. The author proposes a drastic au immigration to this country. Dr. Heary A. Martin, replying to a recent article by Heary Bergh, defends the practice of vaccination, citing official statistics to prove the efficacy of bovine virus as a prophylactic against the scourge of small-pox. E. L. Godkie has an article on "The Civil Service Reform Controversy; " Senator Riddleberger "Bourbonism in Virginia"; and General Albert Ordway on "A National Militia. Finally, there is a paper of extraordinary interest on the "Exploration of the Ruined Cities of Central America." The author, Mr Characy, has discovered certain monuments which conclusively prove the comparative recentaess of those vast remains of a lost eivilization. The Review is published at 30 Lafayette-place, New York, and is sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly .- The April number especially commends itself, for it abounds with literature of a more than

most attractive and useful numbers yet issued. It is replete with valuable designs for household art. Its designs for screen pauel, Easter decoration, and fans are unique, and will be highly prized by all admirers and patrons of household art. It is pub-lished monthly by Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York, for \$4.00 per year ; single copies, 35 cents.

Lippincott's Magazine for April is among the most interesting and valuable of our exchanges. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia, for \$3.00 per year ; single numbers, 35 cents

The Century and St. Nicholas. It has now become a fact that, The Century Magazine is more of a success under its new name than ever before, and with the February number, which had the first of the series of new cover-designs by Elihu Vedder, Scribner's Monthly was dropped as a sub-title. Its issues since the change was made have been commended by the press everywhere, as of rare beauty and interest, both in a literary and artistic sense.

With this growing excellence has come an increased sale. The average edition of the numbers of the last two volumes of Scribner's Monthly was 120,000; the average

edition of the first four numbers of The Century was 133,000. In England, nearly 21,000 copies of November were sold, against an average of 16.230 for the twelve months preceding. In a recent issue of the Dumfries (Seotland) Advertiser, the rapid progress made by The Century among the reading public of the United Kingdom was ascribed to "the Anglo Saxos spirit, as distinguished from the purely British or the purely American, that pervades its pages ; it is much more American than it is British, but it is more Anglo - Saxon than either, and more representative of the race than of any of

the various nationali-

yet entirely practicable, remedy for these and all other evils prevalent in Utah. An article entitled "Why they come," by Edward Self, is devoted to the consideration of the many important questions connected with Euro-

usual varied, interesting and instructive char-

Autor Jori January 12, 1831

JOURNAL BY

Sirty days after date I promise to pay to the order of Platt.

R Spencer Two Hundred, and fifty Dollars; walne recei-

wed with interest at the first Mational Bank

AALKS.

able character won for him the highest bonor and respect of his students, and are well worthy of initiation. *Resolved*, That we tender our most since-re condicience to his bereaved young wife and

family. Resolved. That we express our sympathy for Mr. E. H. Duncan, his brother principal, whose loss can hardly be nearchained. *Resolved*. That a copy of this memorial be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that it be published in the daily papers of the

COLUMBUS, O., March 6, 1882.

## Books and Magazines.

Every family that desires to provide for its young people wholesome and instructive reading matter should seed for specimen copies of the Youth's Companion. Its colunns give more than two hundred stories yearly, by the most noted authors, besides one thousand articles on topics of interest anecdotes, sketches of travel, poens, puzzles; incidents, bumorous and pathetic. It comes every week, is handsomely illustrated, and is emphatically a paper for the family.

In the North American Review for April, Gov. Eli H. Murray, of Utah, treats of the existing crisis in the political fortunes of that Territory. According to the present method of local government there, the misority of the population-the Gentiles-though they possess the greater part of the wealth of th Territory (exclusive of farm property), and though they constitute by lar the most enlightened and enterprising portion of the community, are practically without a voice

acter, and is remarkable in the artistic department. There are over one hundred fine illustrations, a haudsome colored-plate frontispiece: "Othello Relating bis Adventures before Desdemona." The articles are peculiarly interesting, and are replete with infor-"The Life-saving Service on the mation. Great Lakes," by A. B. Bibb, with its third teen illustrations, will not fail to commangeneral attention. " The Palaces of the Peeple," with illustrations and details of the Capitol at Albany, by M. E. Sherwood; "A Bit of Loot," descriptive of scenes in India ; "Count de Chambord " (Heury V of France), by Frederick Daniel; "The Land of the Kabyles; Or, Mountain Life in Algeria ; " " Locusts and Grasshoppers," by F. Buchanan White, M.D., possess great merit, and are profusely illustrated. Ta the department of fiction, " Leonie, Empress of the Air," by Gerald Carleton, is continued; and there are short stories and sketches by P. B. Marston, Rev. W. H. Cleveland, R. B. Kimball, Elizabeth Bigelow, T. B. Thorpe, etc., etc. The poems are, generally, heautifully illustrated, and there is an abundance of short articles, paragraphs, anecdotes, etc., etc. The 128 large quarto pages are filled with pleasant reading. The price of a single number is 25 cents; the subscription for a year, \$3; six months, \$1.50; four months, \$1; sent postpaid. Address, Frank Leslic, 53, 55 and 57 Park-place, New York,

The Art Amateur for April is one of the

John D. M. illiams! ties into which it has separated." St. Nicholas has grown in England, from a circulation of 3000 copies a year ago, to a regular circulation now of 8000 to 10,000 monthly. It is not often that the London Times goes out of its way to compliment children's magazines, and American ones at that, but its issue of December 20, 1881, contained the following good words about the last bound volumes of St. Nicholas;

"There is an old soug which sings how a certain venerable man delighted to pass the evening of his days initiating his grandchild is the exhilarating game of draughts, and how, so well did the lad profit by his instruction, that at last 'the old man was beaten by the boy. It looking over the two parts of St. Nicholas, this old song has come back to us. Certainly the producers of such literature for our own boys and girls must look to their laurels. Both in the letterpress and the engravings these two volumes seem to us (though the admission touch our vanity or our patriotism, call it by which name we will, something closely) above asything we prduce in the same line. The letterpress, while containing quite as large a power of attraction for young faucies, is so much more idea'd, so much less commonplace, altogether of a higher literary style than the average production of our anunals of the same class. And the pictures are often works of art, not only as engravings, but as compositions of original design.'

The Universal Penmen, published by Sawyer Brothers, Ottawa, Canada, grows

THE PENNINGS ( TO THE JOURNAL

THE PERMANS (TI) ART JOURNAL

more and more interesting with each succeeding number, and is well worthy of the patronage of Canadian or American penmen. Mailed for \$1.00 per year.

The Penmen's Gazette, published by G. A Gaskell, has been publishing a series of interesting articles from the pen of S. S. Packard, under the of "The Schoolmaster Abroad." Prof. P relates, in his vivid and fascinating style, many of the interesting reminiscences of his last Summer's European tour.

The Student's Journal, published by A. J. Graham, at 741 Broadway, is the organ of the Graham system of short-haud. It is ably edited and must be of interest to all short-hand writers. In the April number we notice an editorial copied from this JOUR-NAL, upon " Flourished Writing," for which no credit is given, which of course was an

Browne's Phonographic Monthly, published by D. L. Scott-Browne, 23 Clinton Place, New York, is filled with matter of interest to all interested in short-hand

Goodman's Business Messenger, published monthly by Frank Goodman, Principal of the Knoxville and Nashville (Teen.) Business Colleges, is one of the most lively, wide-awake college papers, that has reached onr sanctum. "Frank" evidently believes in agitation.

Upon the subscription list of the PENMAN's ART JOUNNAL are subscribers from England. Ireland, France, Sandwich Islands, and South America. -----

#### Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understand that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indursing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

#### The Convention of the Business Educators' Association of America

Will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 6th to 9th, inclusive. Preparations have been completed to accommodate, if necessary 500 people, and several gentlemen fuvorable known to the Association have expressed their intention to be present and participate in the proceedings-including Messrs, D. T. S. S. Packard, Selden R. Hopkins Ames and Hon. Ira Mayhew.

Provisions will be made to display specimens of pen-art, should the Penmen's Co mittee so desire. We hope to make it the interest of every Business College teacherbe he book-keeper, peninan or professor of any grade-to be present at this, the most promising convention of the kind ever held in America.

R. NELSON, ¿ Executive Committee A. D. WILT, B. E. A., of Am.

Communications addressed to the under signed, at Cincinnati, will meet with prompt attention. RICHARD NELSON, Chairman.

#### The National Penman's Convention.

The Committee are pleased to report that indications are favorable for a large and enthusiastic meeting of pennee at Ciucinnati, June 6. Already nearly thirty have signified their intention to be present, and from the spirit of letters received, there seems to he a desire to have very many practical topics thoroughly discussed. There accurs to be a disposition on the part of many of the most successful and cuthusiastic teachers, to invent some style of writing which shall be more legible and rapidly written than what has been in vogue. It is certainly an procuraging sign for the advancement of

penmanship to see so many who are study-ing to bring out that which is most practical in penmanship. As the chief benefits to be gained at Cincinnati, must be the thorough discussion of all that is practical, every effort will be made to favor the fullest expre of ideas. Some are anxious that a full dis-cussion be had upon the best method of teaching in Public Schools, Business Colleges and in private classes. Considerable at-tention will be given to discussing that which is artistic and profitable in ornamental enmanship, and we are pleased to assure the profession that several of the best penartists in the country intend to be present Although the meeting is two months ahead. its success is already assured. That the gathering may be as large as possible, it is hereby urged that every peuman who is anxious for the advancement of his art, will do his best to be present, and lend his nrt and experience towards making the meeting the most interesting and beneficial possible We shall be glad to have all who intend to be present, send in their names as early as possible, and offer such suggestions as may seem for the general good.

A. H. HINMAN, D. T. AMES, N. R. LUCE, Committee of Arrangemen S Arrangements.

#### The Penman's Convention.

Editors of JOURNAL :--- There seems to be no doubt that the Penman's Convention, in connection with the Business Educators' Convention, will prove a success. At least it so seems to me from the letters I have received from persons who will be present. It is possible that on some accounts, the time of the meeting is unfortionately chosen, as a good many penman who are engaged in the public schools will find it difficult to get away so early as the 6th of June, but I understand that the date was selected after a great deal of investigation, and halaneing of conflicting interests. In onr meeting heretofore, and notably the one hells in Cin cinnati in 1873, the weather has been so insufferably hot, that warm discussions have had to be discouraged, altho in fact, we could have none other. I learn from President Spencer, and from the Executive Committee the attendance will be remarkably good from the West and South, and I sincerly trust that Yourself, Hinman and Lee, will see that the Penman do not stay away from lack of interest or from lack of prodding.

## S. S. PACKARD.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE

BUSINESS EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 30th, 1882. The time fixed for the meeting of this Association in Cincinnati (Tuesday, June 6, 1882,) is approaching, and it behooves all who are interested in its object to be in readiness to contribute toward the success of the orcasion

There has never been a time so anspicious for such a gathering. The public is more than ever favorable to the claims of our department of education, which can be greatly improved and strengthened by a full and free interchange of views among the mean bers of the profession, tending to give fresh impetus, broader scope and higher character to onr work. It will help to improve our methods, and make us more useful and respected in the communities where we labor.

It is, therefore, a duty which we each and all owe to ourselves, to one another, to the department of education which we represent, and to the public, to aid in making the unceting of this Association a success by our presence and by contributing to it our best thought and experience.

The intelligent, enterprising, progressive liberal - minded business educator should never be indifferent to the claims of this organization, opening wide its doors and cordially welcoming all who desire to proote its interests.

The Executive Committu of this Association, consisting of Richard Nelson, Chairman. Cincinnati, Ohio, A. D. Wilt, Day-ton, Ohio, and A. P. Root, Cleveland, Ohio, are making necessary arrangements which will be duly announced.

On behalf of the Penmen's Convention which is to be held in connection with the meeting of this Association, A. H. Hinman, Chairman, Worcester, Mass., D. T. Ames, New York city, and Rev. N. R. Luce, Union City, Pa., form the Committee of

All business educators, penmen, authors and publishers of works on germane subjects are urgently and cordially invited to attend the meeting. Those expecting to be present are requested to immediately notify the chairman of the above-named committees, stating what part they may willing to take in the proceedings, together with such suggestions as they may have to offer.

The meeting promises to be by far the largest, and we hope the best, of the kind ever held, and is expected to make an era in the important branches of education which it is designed to advance, and in the prosperity of the various institutious, schools and interests represented.

It is hoped, then, that we shall assemble in Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 6, 1882, with a determination to do everything in our power to make this sphere of education as far as possible a fit exponent of the vast and complex business interests which comprise so large a part of the growth and greatness of this continent and of the world.

It is not too much to say that no other body of men have in their care and keeping a grander work than ours, or one fraugh with more practical good or more heneficen: in its influence. Conscious somewhat of the greatness of our mission and the dignity which it gives our Profession I hope to meet you, one and all, in Cincinnati at the appointed time.

## Your obedient servant,

#### ROBERT C. SPENCER, Prest. B. E. A. of A

#### KEOKUK, IOWA, April 4th, 1882.

Editors of JOURNAL :- Prof. Himman says : " Say something in behalf of the Con vention." Every day some one writes me, "Will you be there ?" Most assuredly I The largest attendance in the history will. of Commercial Colleges is assured, and what can the Convention be if the pledge of carnest, honest support is but given ?

The opinion of sages in the profession, as leaders in discussion, will form a plan heneficial to all

I am disposed to be liberal in every sens of the word, and my knowledge of prominent brethren is to the same effect.

The Convention is an assured success and I anticipate many pleasant meetings

I shall take with me a live Indian and buffalo for exhibition. No extra charges. Fraternally,

# C. H. PEIRCE

#### A Serious Question.

Do not proprietors of Business Colleges make a grave mistake in not giving their teachers a summer vacation ? The duties of Business College teachers are exacting and laborious, requiring vigor of both body and mind

Vitality, industry and hardihood are indespensible requisite of a first-class teacher, and if he lacks in any of these he is deficient in qualifications essential and important. If he lacks in any of these he is not equal to the great task imposed upon

" Vacation " is a commendable feature of any school. Give your teachers a sufficient rest once or twice a year, and we will guarrantee that hodily infirmities will not intervone to prevent the discharge of their alnusts. C. S. MARTIN, Prioripal of Chaddock College, Law and CommercialSchool, Quiney, III. lotted trusts.

## -

In the lexicon of youth, which fats reserves For a bright manhood, there is no such a word as full. BULWER-LYTON.



J. P. Weher is teaching writing at Ashnelut

J. McBride, Greenville, Ohio, says, "Mark me down for the convention

Allen's Business College has removed from Mansfield, Pennsylvania, to Elmira, N. Y.

John W. Ratcliffe is teaching writing at Manasses and vicinity, Va. He has our thanks for a club of subscribers to the JOURNAL

A. P. Armstrong, of Portland, Oregon, Business College, is an accomplished writer, He has our thanks for a club of ten subscribers.

A J. Scarborough is engaged teaching riting an l commercial branches at Protis's Business College, at Union, Miss.; he is n skillful writer

Geo. W. Slusser, teacher of writing at Inglewrites a bandsome letter, and say he is glad that there is to be a convention and promises to attend

Prof. J. D. Odell, who has been teaching for some months past at Packard's Business Col-lege, has accepted a position in the office of the East Tenu., Va. and Ga. R. R. Co., in this

J. R. Goodier has Intely opened a Business College at Pontiac, Michigan. Mr. Goodier is an accomplished penman, and has had an extensive experience as a Business College teacher.

James W. Westervelt, the accomplished Prof. of Penmanship at the Canada Literary Institute, Woodstock, Canada, has our thanks for a club of thirteen subscribers to th

L. Madarasz, late of Sterling. Ill., is now permanently located in this city, as will be seen by his advertisement in another column. Several card specimens, inclosed by him, are simply elegant.

Mr. E. U. Holland, of Birmingham, England, writes that he is very much pleased with the JOUENAL, and forwards money order for all of the back numbers. Mr. Holland is a good practical penman.

E. A. Wilson, Halifax, N. S., is a good practical writer. He says, "I owe whatever attainment I have made in writing to the JOUR NAL, and I look forward with much interest to the new course of lessons by Prof. Spencer."

G. C. Rogers, has been teaching writing at Get a nogers, has need tending writing at Boston and violity during the past month with good success. He says, "The JOURAL for months past, has been a literary treat. I am surprised that so good a paper can be farmiabed for so little money." The number of its subscribers explains it.

Mr. I. M. Rodriquez y Cos., from the City of Mexico, is on a visit to New York, to ex-amine the educational advantages of the public and private schools of this city. Mr. R. is connected with the free s bool system Mexico, which within the past ten years has become very popular and efficient.

Mr. P G. McDonald has been teaching writing classes at Springhill, Ga., and vicinity with a large degree of success. This, we judge, from the complimentary notices which we find in the "Southern Watchman." The editor of this paper says, "We visited his class here one evening this week, and heard one of his sublime lectures. We pronounce him an adept, endowed with a genius faculty

The Western Trade Journal of recent date pays Prof. H. Russell of the Juliet, Ill., pays Frot. It. Aussen of all Business College, a flattering compliment. Around other things it says. " Prof. Homer Among other things it says. " Prof. Homer Russell, the manager of the college, is a gentleman of great literary culture as well as ex perience as a teacher of husiness rules, and trains his pupils, not merely to be accountants, but to be thorough and accomplished business

Prof. A. R. Dunton, of Camden, Me., has lately published a book of 300 pages in review of the celebrated Hart-Meservey murder case, wherein he claims that the wrong man was con-victed by the substitution of the writing of an innocent man for that of the murderer; for comparison with the writing of certain anony-mous letters which were believed to have been written by the murderer. Mr. Dunton has

Day ENGRATING AND PROTO-LUTHOGRATH ESTIMATES MADE AND SAMPLE

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Primaris Art Avergal.

made strong, bold statements, and evidently believes what he affirms, which, if true, presents an astonishing case of the miscarriage of

We copy the following from the Crest Iowa, Daily Advertiser, which explains itself FAREWELL.

FAREWELL. Professor J. M. Mchan left, to-day, to assume a position with the Naw York Life Insurance Company, with which he was formedry con-bern a twenther of drawing and writing in the public schools of the eity, and his returnment will be greatly regreted by puplie as well as regarders in the schools and a large eityle of device was handed him, with the accompanying net.

Nu. MEHAN-Please accept this gift from the Creston Schools as a token of their esteen MILERATION SCHOUNDE for you. (Signed, ) W. BEYMER, H. STRPHENS, FLOAA PATT. BERTHA HOURS, Committee. H. Professor accepte and sent

It is needless to say the Professor accepted the gift in the spirit it was given, and sent to the donors the following note:

To the Teachers and Pupils of the Creston Pub-lic Schools :

Not being able to meet with you to thank you in person for your kind remembrance and beautiful present, I take this method of retorn-ing my heartfelt thanks for the same. Hoping for the continued prosperity of hubt teachers and pupils, I am as ever, Your Friend, J. M. MERLAN.

Professor Mehan leaves the city with the good wishes of hundreds of friends made in an xemplary career as teacher and man in



A handsomely written letter comes from Prof. N. R. Luce, of Union City, Pa

Several fine specimens of card-writing come from M. B. Moore, Morgan, Ky.

A fine specimen of off-hand flourishing comes from F. H. Madden, of St. Louis, Mo

T. E. Yeomaus, of Savannah, Ga., incloses several fine specimens of card-writing.

Geo. P. O. Shoop, Shamokin, Pa., incloses a skillfully executed specimen of flourishing.

Gus. Hulsizer, Toulon, Ill., sends a very handsomely executed specimen of flourishing.

E. K. Isaacs, of the Lakeside Business Col lege, Chicago, Ill., sends several handsome specimens of card-writing

A superior specimen of epistolary writing comes from D. H. Farley, teacher of writing at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.

Several beautiful specimens of written cards have been received from W. E. Dennis, whose advertisement appears in another column.

An elegant specimen of letter-writing com from T. J. Prickett, pennian at Soule's Bryant A Stratton Business College, Philadelphin, Pa.

An elegantly written letter and a club of subscribers comes from G. A. Grunna, teacher of writing at the St. Paul (Minn.) Business College

Mr. W. H. Wiesehahn, of the Wiesehahn Institute of Pen Art, St. Louis, Mo., writes a letter which for real ease, grace and masterly power of pen is unexcelled

E. W. Baldwin, of Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio, sends a skillfully xecuted piece of flourishing and drawing in form of a bird and quill.

Master A. W. Sanman, Jr., of Notre Dame (Ind.) University, writes a good hand for a lad



THE PERMANS AND ART JOURNAL

Sheldon & Company Hur Mork and Churgo

3 Sur York

The above are given as specimen Letter-headings-photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal." Orders for all similar cuts promptly filled, at reusonable rutes

ESTABLISHED IS36.

New York Evening Express.

23 Park Row.

Maw Verk

he inclosed are very creditable

A handsome specimen of letter-writing and a skillfully executed specimen of flourishing come from E. L. Stoddard, Peirce's Commercial College, Keokuk, Iowa

A splendidly illustrated catalogue has been ed by Messrs. Howe and Powers, of the Metropolitan Basiness College, Chicago, Ill. They report their college highly prosperous.

We are in receipt of a copy of a "Family Record," designed and published by H. W Shaylor, of Portland, Maine, which is highly artistic iu its design, and is mailed to any address by Prof. Shaylor for \$1.00.

#### Bad Handwriting.

There are, here and there, human heings who are, by uature, incapable of writing a good hand, just as there are others who canuot draw a straight line or a true circle, or even recognize one. But the ugly manuscript of the clumsy-fisted struggler after form is usually very clear. Haste, uneasiness, excessive work, nervous preoccupatiou-these are the chief causes of obscure handwriting with most of us. But when a mun's manuscript has made for itself a fixed character of its own, neither printers nor expert copyists would like it to come round to tame simplicity and correctness. - Et. would be, in another way, the case of the lover with a squint, who ruined his suit by going to the occulist and getting his eyes put straight. The lady could no longer meet his eye in the old, affectionate way, and she dismissed him. Still, there are faults of handwriting, which are idexcusable in themselves, and which neither copyist or compositor can wish to see. One of the worst of these is lax practice in putting the stroke to such letters as m and n. There is no harm in cutting certain syllables, such as ment and ing, to mere lines or twirls; but where an attempt is made to express the characters, the strokes ought to be uniform. Another practical observation is that flurried

of thirteen years. The card-specimens which handwriting gains no time for the writer. A downright lazy scrawl is another matter, and so is that kind of bad writing in which we can see in the badness egotistic selfertion or disregard of the eyes and wits of others. It may be laid down that there is much egotism (associated, it may he, with much kindness) in the man who writes a had hand, which never strives to pick itself up. But, of course, the rule must he applied with greater or less stringency, according to the amount of work that presses on the producer of the manuscript, his health, his preoccupation and the activity of his selfconsciousness.—Spectator.

TALENT AND TACT .--- " Taleut," says a writer, "knows what to do; tact knows how to do it. Talent makes a man respectable ; tort will make him respected. ent is wealth; tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of life, tact carries it against talent-ten to one. Talent has many a compliment from the bench, but tact touches fees from attorneys or clients. Taleut speaks learnedly and logically ; tact triumphautly. Talent makes the world wonder that it gets on nu faster ; tact excites a tonishment that it gets on so fast. And the secret is, that it has no weight to carry ; it makes no false steps; it loses no time; it takes all hiuts; and, by keeping its eye ou the weathercock, is able to take advantage of every wind that blows."-Packard's Common Sense in Education.

A professor who says he reads a man's character by his signature spent three days in trying to figure out Longfellow's auto-Somehow it would show up the venerable poet as a man who liked to het on horse races, go to variety shows, and howl around nights. And of course the professor knew the poet was not that sort of man, and he cooldn't make it come out any other way and went nearly wild till he found that the antograph was a forgery .-Rugby Monthly.



J. H. S., Hubbardtown, Mich .- Will you please inform me respecting the correct way for holding the oblique penholder ? Should the first fuger rest upon the joint of the holder, Ans. The position is precisely the same as for the straight holder. The huger should not rest upon the joint of the holder.

C. E. P., Jericho, Vt .- Please explain what is meant by the combined movement in writing ? Ans .- The combined movement is produced by the joint-action of the tingers and muscles of the fore-arm ; the principal motion of the pen is given by the muscles of the arm, the fugers being used only in the long-extended looped and capital letters

A. R. F., Troy Grove, Ill.-Cau any one learn to use the Day Shading T Square ! Is the Penmen's Convention to he open to all who are interested in penmanship? Ans .- Yes, answers both questions.

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N. M., Woodstuck, Ont. - What is the correct position for a person to assume in writing with the left-hand? I have to do my writing with the left-hand, as my right is purtially disabled. When I first learned to write I was instructed to sit with my right side to the desk with the paper at about au angle of 45° with the edge of the desk, so you will see that if the hand follows, the en must be lifted at every stroke. Ans .-We think that either the left side or front to the table will be the hest for left-hand writing.

C. F. H., Biddeford, Me .- What are the advantages of chalk - writing ? Ans. Chiefly as an aid in tesching, as a means of giving correct forms, illustrations, etc., and of making erasions, on the black-board.

R. S. B.-St. Louis, Mo. Please inform me through the JOURNAL, what work on business correspondence is the hest?

Ans .- " Townsend's Analysis of Letterwriting" is a standard work, and is the hest on correspondence that we know of Mailed from this office at the publisher's price, \$1.25.

G. L. N., Elyria, Ohio .- What are the chances for one possessed of a thorough knowledge of writing and drawing ? Ans .-Good teachers of drawing and writing are in good demaud, such teachers are coming to be employed in most of our large cities as special teachers in public schools, and at good salaries.

A. C. M., Pittsburgh, Pa .-- Is the "Orthodactylic peuholder" useful in teaching children to write, and is it an American Spencerinu invention f Ans. - The Orthodactylic is a Transatlantie invention. hence not Speucerian. After giving it it a personal trial, we fud it cannot be successsfully in writing. Diligent inquiry discovers no one who can write with it, and we cannot hear of a pupil who has learned correct penholding by the aid of the Arthodactylic. It is evidently a puerile invention, more unique than useful r ornamental.

#### Back Numbers.

All or any of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, and since inclusive of January, 1878, can be supplied. No number prior to that date can be mailed.

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#### Railroad Sociability.

"Speaking about the sociability of rail-road travelers," said the man with the crutches and a watch-pocket over his eye, "I never got so well acquainted with the passengers on a train as I did the other day on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad We were going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, and another train from the other direction telescoped us. We were all thrown into each other's society, and brought into immediate social contact so to speak.

" I went over and sat in the lap of a corpulent lady from Manitoba, and a girl from Chirago jumped over nine seats and sat down on the plug hat of a preacher from LaCrosse with so much timid, girlish enthusiaon that it shoved his hat clean down over his shoulders.

"Everybody seemed to lay aside the usual cool reserve of strangers, and we made ourselves entirely at home.

A shy young man, with an emaciated oilcloth valise, left his own seat and went over and sat down in a lunch-basket where a bridal couple seemed to be wrestling with their first picnic. Do you suppose that reticent young man would have done such a thing on ordieary occasions? Do you think if he had been at a celebration at home he would have risen impetnously and gone where those people were eating by themselves and sat down in the cranherry jelly of a total stranger !"

"I should rather think not.

"Why one old man, who probably, at home, led the elass-meeting, and who was as dignified as Brother Jones' father, was eating a piece of custard-pie whou we met the other train, and he left his own seat and went over to the front end of the car and shot that piece of custard pie into the car of a heautiful widow from Iowa.

" People traveling somehow forget the ansterity of their homes and form acquaintances that sometimes last through life." Selected.

#### Public Schools and Politicians. (From the Richmond Co. Gazette.)

At an examination of a public school on Staten Island, the teacher, justly proud of his scholars, addressing the audience, said : " Ladies and gentlemen, to prove that the boys are not crammed for the occasion, I will direct one of them to open the arithmetic at random, and read out the first problem. Then I shall invite a gentleman of the audience to work out the sum on the board, and to commit intentional errors which, you will observe, the boys will instantly detect. Joho Smith, open the book and read the first question !

The scholar obeyed and read out-"Add fifteen-sixteenths and nine elevenths."

The teacher turned to the audience and said: "Now, Supervisor , will you step to the blackboard and work it out?"

The supervisor hesitated, then said, "Certaioly," and advanced a step, but pursed and asked the teacher, "Is it fair to put the children to so difficult a problem ? " "Oh, never fear," replied the teacher, "they 

not be a party to overtaxing the children's brains! I have conscientious scruples against it! This forcing system is raining the rising generation !" and he gave back the chalk and left the room.

"Well, Judge Castleton, will you favor us ?" asked the teacher, tendering the chalk I would do so with pleasure," replied the judge, " but I have a case coming on in my court in a minute or two," and he left.

" Assessor Middletown, we must fall back on you," said the teacher, smiling. " Oh,' said the assessor, "I pass-I mean, I de-cline in favor of Collector X." "Well, that will do," replied the teacher, "Mr. Col-lector, will you favor us ?"

"I would certainly-that is-of course," Inf Sarah herself."

replied the collector, "hut-ahem !-- I think it should be referred to a commit-Why, bless me! I'll never catch it! Good-bye Some other time !" and he left.

"I know Justice Southfield will not refuse !" said the teacher, and the justice stepped promptly up to the blackboard amidst a round of applause from the andience. The scholar again began to read the sum. "Add fifteen-sixteenths and...." setter

A dozen hands went up as the judge made the first figures. "Well, what is it ?" asked the teacher.

"He's got the denominator on top of the line !" cried the boys in chorus.

"Very good, boys, very good; I see you are attentive !" said the judge, as he rubbed out the figures, turned red, and began again hut was interrupted by the class calling ont: "Now he's got the numerator and de-

Bominator both under the line!" "Aha! you young rogues ! You're sharp,

1 see !" said the judge, jocosely, and again commenced.

"That aint a fraction at all! It's one thousand five hundred and sixteen !" was the cry that hailed the judge's new combi-

eation of ligures. "Really, Mr. Teacher," ejaculated the judge, "I must compliment you on the wonderful proficiency of your scholars in algebra! I won't tire their patience any

"Oh, go on, go on !" said the teacher, and again the judge wrote some figures in an off-haud manner

"That aint a fraction ! It's six thousand one hundred and fifty-one?" yelled the hoys. "Mr. Teawher," said the judge, "it

would be ungenerous on my part, and imply an unworthy suspicion as to your efficiency, to put these extraordinarily bright children to additional tests; I would not-I could not-Oh! excuse me! There's Brown! have important business with him.

Sheriff! I want to seayou!" and he left. Some days afterward, a boy was brought before Justice Sonthfield for throwing stones in the street. "John," said the judge sternly, " were you the boy that laughed in school on Monday, while I was working that problem !" "Yes, sir!" was the reply, John got thirty days.

#### Trophy-Snatchers Sold.

A RAID ON THE PENS AT THE AMERI-CAN EXCHANGE AFTER THE DISCOV-ERY OF BERNHARDT'S SIGNATURE.

The London correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, "Charing Cross," writes as follows: "Sarah Beruhardt is in London, and the first place she visited was the American Exchange. She dropped informally in at five one afternoon, and, although the reading-rooms were full, those present entertained an angel unawares as far as knowing that the slim actress was among them. She told Mr. Gillig that she was delighted with America and everything American she signed her name on the register and made quite a long stay in the elegant ladies' parlor of the Exchange. A rather funny incident in connection with Sarah's visit took place. The main reading-room is supplied with numerous writing-desks and pens. When Sarah had signed the register and had disappeared up-stairs, a gentleman sauntered from one of the desks, pen in hand, to see who the elegantly dressed lady was, who had just written in the book. He gave a gasp of surprise, and with a furtive look around, quickly exchanged the pen he had for the one she had used, and slipped the latter in his pocket. Soon another saw the signature and speedily captured the pen, put it in his pocket, and placed a pen from one of the desks on As the news spread that ' the the register. Bernhardt had heen there, nearly all the pens in the establishment were captured, under the impression that they were the peus used by the actress. It may please all these Americaus to know that the same pen was taken by Mr. Gillig from the fair hands

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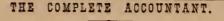
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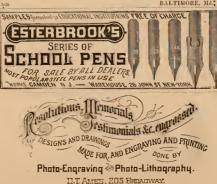
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## D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

#### NEW YORK, MAY, 1882

VOL. VI.-No. 5.

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#### Personal Characteristics in Handwriting.

Says D'Israeli, "To every individual Nature has given a distinct sort of writing, as she has given them a peculiar countenance, voice and manners."

The writing of the world is as marked and varied in its idiosyncracies as are the physiognomics and other peculiar characteristics of its writers. Not only is this true as regards individuals, but of race and natioualities. The extensive and close observer distinguishes between nationalities by their writing as readily as he does hy speech, physiognomy or any other race peculiarity Even where one has learned to write another than his native laoguage, the race-distinction, to a perceptible degree, remains. Th writing of a German, Frenchman or other foreigner who has learned to speak and write the English laoguage, will retain an idiocratic style as perceptible to the expert as will be the brogue in the foreigner's speech ; and the one can no more be overcome or avoided than the other

Again : Writing, to a marked degree, is an index to race peculiarities. The impulaive and gesticulating Frenchman reproduces himself in his florid and fautastic writing, as does the cool phlegmatic Briton in his more deliberate and less ornate style. There is, too, sometimes, as strong a resemblance in the writing as there is in the person and characteristics of different memhers of the same family, which resemblance very naturally results from coincident inction, example and family traits. These family resemblances ara occasionally so great as to render liable a mistake in the identity,

of both person and writing, by persons of limited sequaintance; but not of either, by intimate relatives or associates. In neither case can we conceive a complete and perfect identity to be possible ; nor are the dis tinctive characteristics by which different writings are recognized less marked or more uncertain than are those which distinguish persons.

The skilled and observing accountant or correspondent will recognize the various handwriting of all associates in his house. as well as of its frequent correspondents, as readily and unerringly as he does their persons; nor can the identity of their handwriting be more effectively coucesled by disguise thus can the persons of the writers It is also an observable fact that original and highly eccentric persons usually de velope an equally original and cceentric handwriting. By eccentric writing we do not refer to the well nigh unintelligible hicroglyphics of such newspaper writers as Greeley and others, whose essentially bad writing has generally resulted more from the attempt to force an unskilled pen tu perform the utterly impossible task of keep ing pace with their rushing torrent of thoughts than from any real eccentricity of character, but to those whimsical, good script forms, in which the writers utterly ignore all system or example, and seem to defy, alike, all rules of art and nature by deliberately introducing forms and combina tions which may be anything or nothing, according to their position and the context and which constitute as a whole, a " hand " as grotesque and inimitable as is the character of its author, and one which seems to say to the beholder, "This is my style," and very properly, for certainly it will enter into the heart of no other man to conceive of anything like it.

Below we present a few specimens of such writing, together with a few fac-simile antographs - those of persons publicly koown - which will serve as illustrative examples

The Gods see the deed & of the righteous. (anopul\_ attention to one thing often proves superior to.

genius and art

. Cliffor Park April, 24. , Lear Di, 1882, Have zend a Sample Convid. The Southous dot Againals for so, morenes. H. Horris, Romarially Fullow having. R. G. Phan leved another to; for me;



These autographs are certainly sui generis, and in their entire originality and definnce of prescribel rules of chirography are typical of their respective anthors, who, in their careers, have been equally original and irrespective of the beaten ways of their grandfathers.

As another example of the ecceutric au tograph-certainly its writer has departed widely from the ways of her grandmotherwe present the following

E. Walker to Mar a for

"It is," in the words of another writer, a fine combination of masculine vigor and feminine caprice." Authors of such writing and autographs as above aced have no fea: of a mistaken identity or of any considersble number of accidental coincidences betwees their and any other "sigu manual."

Below are specimeus of writing aud autographs constructed more in accordance with the prevailing standards of form, and which specimens are not distinguished by auy couspicuous personalities.

The God's see the deeds of the righteous.

He is the wises + man Who is not soise at all : James M. Bouman

Henry DWarren

Such writing will occur in cases where persons of nearly equal skill have learned to write by practicing from the same copies and who have not subsequently changed their hands by practice under widely different circumstances. In such writing there will be many accidental coincidences of form and combination between that of different writers, and mistaken ideotity is liable except by those to whom the handwriting is thoroughly familiar.

It is the peculiar eccentricities of habit in writing, as it is in the figure, dress, etc., in persons, which readily and certainly deterniue their identity.

Persons of the sama color, of medium

vailing fashion, present much the same appearance to the eye of a stranger, and on a slight acquaintance may easily be mistaken one for another; but persons highly exceptional in any of these respects will be recogoized at sight : there can be no mistaking a black for a white man, a giant for a dwarf, or a cripple on crutches for a man on sound legs. Persons are never so identical io form, features, dress, habit, etc., as to be mistaken by intimate acquaiotances, and usually where a strong personal resemblance is apparent to strangers, it ceases to be so upon a more intimate acquaintance. So, however close the resemblance between the writing of different persons may appear to the unfamiliar observer, the identity of each will not only he apparent, at once, to its author and others to whom it is familiar, but they will usually fail even to note a resemblance

stature, regular features, clothed in the pre-

The handwriting of every adult must ioevitably have multitudinous distinctive and habitual peculiarities-of many of which the writer is himself unconscious : such as initial and terminal lines, forms and methods of constructing letters, combinations, relative proportions, turus, angles, spacing, elope, shading (in place and degree), crosses, dots, orthography, punctuation, &c., &c. These peculiarities are the outgrowth of long habit, and come at length to be produced and reproduced by the sheer force of habit-as it were, automatically by the hand, its movements being independent of any di rect thought or mental guidance. Being thus unconsciously produced, and, in the main, unnoted by the writer, they cannot be successfully avoided or simulated through any extended price of writing. To do so, a writer would be required to avoid that of which he was not conscious, and to copy the undiscovered habits of another writer.

Though writing he changed in its general appearance, as it easily may be by altering its slope or size, or by using a widely different pen, yet the unconscious habit of the writer will remain and he perceptible in all the details of the writing ; and such an effort to disguise one's writing, could be scarcely more successful than would be au effort to disguise the person by a change of dress. In either case a close inspection reveals the true identity.

Although it he a fact that writing ultimatchy becomes the automatic production of the hand, it is equally a fact that it does so as the pupil and agent of the mind; and in the moulding process the peculiar qualitics of its intor and master enter unconsciously into its composition, and it becomes, as it were, a mirror of its creator - the mind.

The truth of this assertion we will cudeavor to illustrate by presenting fac simile autographs of a few persous whose mental characteristics are a matter of historical record, and will or may be known to all readers. It is probable that the writing of ao two Americaas has more frequently been the subject of comment theo that of Rufus Choate and Joho Hancock, whose portraits and autographs we here present.



Bulus Cheert

The contrasts are equally striking, as between the personal characteristics, physiognomics or chirography of these gentlence. Mr. Choate enjoyed the reputstion of being the very worst, and Hancock as being among the best, writers of their times.

The hard, wiry, nervous and intensely marked features of Choute, hespeak the brilliant though eccentric orator, jurist and statesman, and are in full accord with his autograph.

The portrait of Hancock, in its hold, open and frack expression, is typical of what the biographer describes as "a nam of strong common scase and great decision of character, polished manners, easy address, affable, liberal and charitable." Could portrait, character and autograph be in better accord ?

As a companion-autograph of Haucock's we present that of

John Idams

who was also a compatriot in the stirring times of the Revolution, and a colleague in the Colonial Congress. Both were among the most extract, hold and fearless advocates of the Declaration of Independence. John Adams, in one of his Fery speeches in its favor, closed by fairly shouing "Independence forever "; and Hancock, when he placed his antigraph upon the Declaration, which act might have herome his deuth warrant, remarked "The British Ministry will not need their speeks to asso that." The hold, strong, determined character of these mers stands out in their autographs.

In marked contrast to these, are the autographs of two of our great merchants and financiers.

John faced etiting Stephengerard -1-()

Here we have men of affairs who have a care for details which enter as minutely and fully into their autographs as into their lusiness. Between these autographs and the following, are contrasts as sticking as were the character and missions of their almost microscopical proportions, is indiauthors. cated that rare quality of mind which

THE PENMANS FL ART JOURNAL

These, as a class, are what might be termed Parlianentary autographs. Their authors indulge in none of the redundances or fantastic quirks and eccentricities so common to most classes of writers, the autographs securing to possess a cororious dignity, which, like the greatness of their authors, is much complete without deconstion.

H auy

The antograph of Clay, in its concise, frauk, open and almost laconic style, most faithfully reflects the character of the great almost microscopical proportions, is indicated that rare quality of mind which exystallized thought into felicitons phrases, and stamped him as the ablest statesman and diplomatic of his time. His "irrepresshle conflict" and "higher law" w-re expressions which largely shaped the evonts of his mme.

William H. Leward

Altermitton

Probably no two American statesmen more resembled each other in their style of thought and expression than Seward and

mentor. O July 3, 1880. My Dear Lennie Among The many hundredo of letters I have lately received few have given me as much pleas me at yours -To think that the boy who Ro lately sat on his rocking horse and sang "Rock-a-by- a Baby"- is now writ-ing me a letter in fine told Opencerian handmakes me feel giver And so I specially thank you your Fiend Leonard Garfield chemen Stalf arfield Care Business college Washington, D.C.

The above cut is a photo-engraced fuc-simile of a letter written by General Gaylield to the eldest son of Henry C. Spenore, in the midst of the harassing and exciting campaign, which resulted in his election as President.

It was, of course, most hurriedly written, yet not a letter or word is in it which is not as clear and legible as type.

orgina in type. It is remarkable not only from the excilence of its chirography, but in the circumstance of a great man literally overwhelmed with the labor and correspondence incident to a great presidential campaign, of which he himself was the charm standard-herer, turning acide to answer a comparabilitatory litter received from a lad. The youth of our country held a worns place in the heart of the late President.

statesman, whose life was without equivocatioe, disguise or reproach, and concerning whose opinions and purposes his countrymen were never in doubt.

Dank Webstern

The autograph of his great cotemporary, Webster, too, in its simplicity end dignity of style, is appropriate to the terse, vigorous and unaffected style of America's greatest statesmue.

Adincoln

The autograph of Lincoln is clear, bold and atterly without affectation; while its quant, house digoit products it thoroughly appropriate as the "sign mnnull" of "honest Abe." In a contrast as marked, as were the poculiar characteristics and attainments of the two men, stands the delicately molded autograph of the great "war premier" Seward. In its delicate construction of fine hir-lines, clear-cut shades, and Alexander Hamilton, the latter the accomplished *aide-de-camp* of Gen. Washington, and subsequently Scretzery of the Treasury under Washington's administration. As presented, in many respects the autographs of Soward and Hamilton also resemble each

Any arfield

The autograph of Garrichi is easy, flowing and graceful, without redundancy or pretextion. Nothing could he more in keeping with the scholarly attainments, graceful onkory, and uppetentious merit of its author. As a further specimen of Garfield's chirography we present a fac-timile latter from his pen. The writing is without special eccentricity, though bearing a marked personality. It is brief, clern, strong, and symmetrical, and in its general excellence, as compared with the average writing of our public men, it stands as complexeuss and the obstracter and attainments of its author among his cotemperative.

U. S. Grant M2 Lee GI Beauegard

The autograph of General Grant is plain and simple in its construction, not an unnecessary movement or mark in it — a signature as hare of superfluity and ostentation as was the silest soldier and hero of Appromatics.

In the antograph of R. E. Lee we have the same terse, brief manner of construction as in Grant's. It is more antiquated and formal in its style; more stiff, and what might be called aristocratic. Its firm upright strekee with angular horizontal terminal lines indicate as determined, positive character.

In sourcewhat marked contrast with the two last-metinoed autographs, is that of G. T. Beavergard, in that he indulges in a rather elabornte flourish, which is a scational characteristic, and also typical of the bloatering and flourish with which he entered the fold of our late "onpleasantness." In dignity and unpretentions directness bis natograph compares as unfavorable with those of Grant and Lee, as did his military record with theirs.

# A Few Law Points,

A jury in North Carolina, after being charged in the usual way by he judge, retired to their room, when a white juror ventured to ask a colord associate if the understood the charge of the judge. "What I" exclaimed the astonished juror, "the don't charge nuffin' far dat, does he f Why, I thought we was givine to get pay !"

A Texas judge who had two tramps before him said to them: "Now, one of yon make tracks for the border, and the other try to catch him." They caught at the idea and put in their best licks.

A lawyer arguing a case was reprimanded by the presiding judge for certain remarks and references made. The lawyer, in making an apology, ssid: "Your Honor is right and I am wrong, as your Honor usually is."

An attorney called to see an ent. emiwent judge, and sent his card up. The answer came: "The judge cannot he seen, he is in his chamber with

sciatica." The visitor exclaimed: "Just my d-d luck; there is always some cussed Italian just in ahead of me."—Washington Law Reporter.

SAVED :- " Isn't it delightful, Horace, to think of the awakeoiog of nature, after her long sleep ! A few weeks ago and all was buried beneath the cold, white blanket of winter, and the frost king held the life-giving sap of the trees and flowers in his mighty grip. Now all is changed. The sun, with its penetrating rays, revivifies the long-dormant principles of growth, and in a short time-a few days at most-the earth will be clad in her spring suit of green, beautifully figured with dandelions and daises." "Oh, Almira Aou," said he, as he looked into her eyes a look of wrapt admiration, "if I thought you would always sling English like that, I'd-I'd-but then you night turn your language batteries on me." A moment more he would have heen lost, but his gnaruian angel did not forsake him .- New Haven Register.



= R I T U V V V U Q 9-=

A young man, who will never carry a package through the street. made a purchase of eix collars and a necktie, and, as usual ordered them to be delivered at his residence. Soon afterward a twohorse freight wagon was backed up to the door and the package laboriously placed on the steps by the driver and an essistent, who inquired whether it

should be left in the hall or carried up-stairs.

Lessons in Practical Writing. No. L BY HENRY C. SPENCER. Copyrighted May, 1882, by Spencer Brothers

From the Phaciple's are formed

A C O O O I I MO

#### WHO CAN LEARN TO WRITE

There are many sensible people who cling to the notion which has descended through many generations, that penmen, like poets, "are boru, not made." But it is not likely that many readers of this journal hold to a notion so absurd, and probably there is not one who does, among those who will seek to profit by these lessons. We do not, of course, deuy that individuals differ in natural aptitude for learning writing, as they do in their capacities for learning other agastical arts; but we do know that there is nothing connected with the successful acquirement of the twenty six standard script capitals, and the twenty-six small letters with their proper combinations, that is necessarily beyond the capacity of scusible persons. Our conviction on this point, based upon long experience and extended observation is formulated thus : Any person u ho has good common sense one or two eyes, and fire fingers on either hand, can, under proper instruction, learn to write well. We believe there is a steady

#### INCREASE OF GOOD WRITERS.

We meet ten good writers now, where but one could be found twenty years ago. The more general introduction in our country of a recognized standard of penmanship, and methods of instruction and training by which learners are enabled to approximate to that standard, has largely increased the number of good writers in proportion to the whole population. There are other agencies which should be mentioned. Teachers in our public and private schools, with the aid of systematized copy books and charts, are doing better teaching than formerly

The business colleges of the United States, with their skilled, able and evergetic teachers of penmanship, are anuually training up thousands of elegant writers; also teaching them how to apply their skill in correspondence, book-kcoping, and the practical affairs of life. This PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, with its wide circulation, its artistically illustrated pages and columns of instruction, prescuting penmanship, as it does, in almost every known phase of utility and beauty, is doing a great work in popularizing the art and spreading a knowledge of it over the whole country. The great increase in the number of good writers is par and parcel of the general progress of our times. The good work must be carried forward

GOOD WRITING SHOULD BECOME UNIVERSAL.

Writing, like

spelling, read

ing, and ealeu-

latious, is a requirement of

every-day life. All such things

should be spe-

cially well done.

The pen is the

mouthpiece of the correspondent, the forerun-

uer of the press,

the recorder of

the myriad

transactions of

the business world. Its use.

so universal, so

important, ren

ders its proper

acquirement

erly appeal to va ghaydel mm.of grst. wowayg MOTIVES FOR LEARNING PENMANSHIP, and stimulate

necessity-a data

which uo one cau

afford to neglect.

We may prop-

them by appropriate cousidera-tious. There is a real pleasure to he derived from the study of symmetrical hudwrit-It brivgs ipg: into delightful activity and conse-

queut development, faculties of form, size, order, color, oustructiveness, and comparsion. Then there is a satisfaction in skill of hand. Hand-work is brain-work brought lown and expressed in visible forms through nerve and nuscle. The complimentary approval of one's skill by relatives, friends and acquaiutances is no slight incentive to the mastery of the pen. Again, there are the

all of the Letters & Figures

#### PECUNIARY ADVANTAGES

which good hendwriting secures, especially to those who are just entering busy life, upon their own responsibility. As our civilization advances, competition in every department of business activity becomes sharper and closer. For every business position now offered there are crowds of eager competing applicants, each striving to secure the preference Competitors for places, usually first become known to endployers through their letters, which are read and compared. Other qualifications being satisfactory, the advantages which a superior handwriting secures to an applicant are clearly evident. The possessor of such a bandwriting wins and

rises where others, deficient, fail and fall. Practical chirography, as all know, not only secures

paying positions, but helps to

#### PROMOTION AND ADVANCEMENT.

The reason is, because a man's measure, in dollars and cents, is his ability to do-to perform useful service to others. In this view, the possessor of a legible, rapid, elegant handwriting may be justly estimated as having from thirty to forty per cent. advantage over his competitors.

The ready pennau, other points considered equal, is, therefore, not only the successful candidate for husiness positious and promotions, but he commands a higher salary because of his more valuable services.

#### THE COURSE OF LESSONS

which we are entering upon will be in accordance with those principles which are fundamental in the system originated by Platt R. Spencer-those priociples which took hold upon the minds of such men as Victor M. Rice, James W. Lusk, E. G. Folson, Win P. Cooper, John Gundry, Geo. W. Eastman, and many others we might usine, distinguished among his followers with the peu. Those principles have, in fact, given rise to the present American school of skilled penmen, of which our country may be justly proud.

#### THE INSTRUCTIONS,

to our pupils who are to take this course of lessons, must be carefully studied, cheerfully and perseveringly practiced. Each lesson should be thoroughly mastered. "No excel-Each lesson should be thoroughly mastered. leuce without labor." remember.

First, you will please write a sample, showing the pres ent condition of your handwriting. Please do this without looking at any copy. We suggest the following matter as suitable : Specimen of my plain peumauship ; Alphabet of

small letters : a, b, c, etc., Alplabet of capital letters: A, B, C, etc , The figures: 0, 1, 2, up to uine. The tollowing verse : "The pea, the pea, the brave old pea, Which stamped our thoughts of yore, Through its hold tracings off ogain Our thoughts freshly pour.

Next, your uame and the date of writing.

PRESERVE YOUR SPECIMEN, and as you go forward in your

Some are born great, some achieve greatness. and some have greatness thrust upon them. Cash. Dr [ CashBook ] To Amount on hand. 20 Bush. Greenings. sold @, 724 14 40 Bui I mos House Rent 23 Sumum, Ins. on Furniture.

THE PENMANS TART JOURNAL

FOR

EXERCI

course, try it over, again and again, aiming to improve each and every letter, word and figuro.

When you are through with the course of lessons, a comparison of list and hast specimens will show your progress, but we trust that ere the final test is made, your friends and acquaintances will have occasion to node your progress as shown in your correspondence and other chirographic work.

MATERIAL FOR WRITING should consist of Foolscan

Paper, of good quality, roled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ medium width, (three-eighths of an inch between likes) Steel Pens that will make elean strokes and that have safficient likelihity to sinde small  $2\pi$  s and  $p's_{2}$  Itek that is clean, flows freely, and has a distinct black or blue shade as it flows from the pen. Keep the inik corked when not in nse. A piece of blotting-paper and a pen-wiper may be added to the antift. These articles should at all times be in order for use.

The pages written in practice upon each of the lesson sought to be dated, properly numbered, and preserved throughout the which he intends to preserve. A indees serilbling, which one hasteus to throw into the waste banked, is a positive injury; it engagders bad habits of mind and hand, and is a waste of precision time and walanke material.

#### THE PEN-PICTURE

is here introduced as a frontispiece to our course of instructions. It is photo-engraved from a pen-drawing from the hand of Lyman P. Speacer, the youngest of the five Spencer Brothers. It illustrates correctly what is sometimes designated the "Accountant's Position at Desk"- a position adapted to writing upon large books which can ot well be placed obliquely upon the desk or table as we would, ordinarily, place paper for writing. (Position and pen-holding, will form a part of our next lesson.) The view from the window in the picture suggests the relation which the pen bears to commerce and civilization

## THE SCRIPT ALPHABETS

are presented as models for practice. Each learner has, in greater or less degree, the facel y of initiation, and by the exercise of this faculty, with some study, an important advance-step may be immediately acined, and the student coabled to incorporate into his handwriting the standard forms of letters, in their general factures, from the heters, in their general factures, from the deters, in their general factures, form the head hand, compased of old and new in constantly varying propertions.

#### How to PRACTICE.

Assume your own usual position for writing (we do not teach position at this stage); hring the alphabet before you for a copy; hold your pen about one-sixteenth of an inch ahove

should consist of Foolscap The above cut was photo-engraved from "Williams's and Packard's Gens." The original was flowished by J. D. Williams, and of college classes or by Paper, of good quality, ruled

the first letter, a, and form it in the air, counting the stroke connecutively—one, two three, four, five; then clear your eyes and make the letter in the air from the model seen with your "mind" cyc?; this fixes the form upon the mental tablet. We designate the process: neutal photography. Now transfor from mind to paper; and as you with; count your strokes, to seaver regularity of invorment—also to make sure that no atokes are omitted. Write the a as many times as it contains strokes; then take the b in the same namer; and percever with this method of practice until you have done all the small and expital letters.

#### AtDS TO PRACTICE

If you do not succeed in making your letters the same size as the copy, with ruler and penell role lines to regulate heights and lengths as shown by the copy of alphabets. Such roling is called a " writing scale"—it has six lines and five equal quees—each space heigo one-ninth of an inch in height. A correctly ruled scale will be found as excellent unit to the ambitions learner, who will be guided by the lines and spaces as he proceeds with his practice upon the standard letters."

If you find that you do not get your letters apon the same slant as the copy, guideliues may be ruled upon your page to regulate slaut. This can be done by placing your paper so that its upper or top edge will be even with the lower line of the scale of small letters in your copy; then, placing one and of your ruler, with its edge adjusted to the slaut of the b, d or f, and projecting down upon your writing-page, you can rule a long line on correct slant by the left edge of the ruler ; then another by the right edge ; and moving the ruler to the right, once its width, for each slant-line, continue ruling antil the page is prepared. These " Slantguides" will regulate the slant of the body rokes of the letters. With the nid of the Writing-scale," the "Slant-guides," and "Mental Photography," together with coun ing strokes, and if the learner will go all over the alphabets again and again until the forms of the letters are familiar to eye aud hand, he will surely make great progress in practical writing

 The "Script Ruler," advertised in the JOURNAL, exhibits the Standard letters on ruled scales, and is a value ble aid to any one who writes or is tearung We give the Cash-book form herewith to show the adaptability of this style of writing to business use.

In our next will be presented new and complete illustrations, and instructions in position at desk, pen-holding, movements and principles.

#### Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

New Hampshire has a compulsory education law.

Four of the county.school superintendents of Kansas are women.

Full dress and gowns is the order for Commencement speakers at Harvard.

Washington University, at St. Louis, has 1,285 students and eighty professors.

Schools in China open at sourise and close at 5 P. M. There is a short recess at midday.

Mr. John F. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., has given \$1.000,000 for the education of the colored

people of the South. \* There are 980 young women pursuing higher

courses of study in St. Petersburg, of whom, 610 are of noble birth.

Prof. Greene, the first colored graduate of Harvard, is talked of for President of Howard College, Washington, D. C.

By a vote of 13 to 12 the Board of Harvard College declares its unwillingness to train femate doctors in its medical school.

Amherst College has lost Walker Hall by fire. The building contained a valuable collection of minerals, and the loss is about \$135,000.

By the sale of the Williston mills, Amherst College receives \$100,000, and the Williston Seminary \$200,000, according to the will of Samuel Williston.

Miss Calista C. Kinno, now living in Oswego, N. Y., in her eightieth year is claimed to be the oldest hady school-teacher in the State. She commenced her vocation in Worcester, Otsego Comity, at the age of sixteen.

Maine carries the uncuviable record of paying her women-teachers less than any other State—the mean wwrang of 817.04, against \$35.45 paid to mole-bachers, which is little enough for anybody that has a soul fit for a pedagogue.

As regards illiteracy, the Sandwich Islands outrank European countries and the United States. On the Island not ten inhabitants, over twenty years of age, are to be found ignorant of reading, writing and spelling. English is not taught in the public schools, but in private schools of higher grades.

Provident McCosh, of Princeton, latity remarked that there is a decrease in the number of college graduates who go into the ministry, mather Rev. Lyonn Abiott adds: "There is a decrease in the quality. Some of the best merg go into the uninistry, but the average, whetler measured by the popular standards of college choses or by recitation, is not high."

Among the languages of civilized nations English is the most which spread. It is the mether tanger of about 80,000,000 people; German, of between 50,000,000 and 50,000,000Sprench, of between 10,000,000 and 50,000,000Spanish, of 10,000,000; Iralian, of 28,000,000, and Russian, of between 55,000,000 and 100,000,000.

At the school of the nobles in Tokio, Japun, is a physical map—300 or 400 feel long, of the country, in the south behind the school building. This map, or model, is unde of turf and rock, and is bureleved with peblics, which look, at a little distance, so much like water. Every inder, time and mountain is reproduced in this model. Latitude and longitude are indicated by telegraph wires, and tablets show the position of scies.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of the University Education of Women, was held in Boston recently. The formal report declares that the success of the Society's work is gratifying. State Universities and many performance should and colleges after openly their advantages to women, and the more conservativinstitutions are beginning to realize that the world does not stand still. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology hat summer gave to two joung women the degree of Bachelor of Selence, and it is known that similar hadinations are willing to reserve women.

#### EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

Education is a good thing enough; but the ignorant man makes his mark first in the world. -N. O. Picayane.

 $^{\prime\prime}$  Do you know who built the ark  $t^{\prime\prime}$  asked a Sunday-school teacher of a little street arab , and the little fellow replied, " Naw !"

"What is the femiuine of tailor I" asked a tencher of a class in grammay. "Dressmaker," was the prompt reply of a bright-eyed little boy.

Sunday-school teacher, to Jimmie: "What did your sponsors then do for you?" Jimmie, with readiness: "Nothin', either then or since,"

A little girl defining "bearing false witness against thy neighbor." said: "It was when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told of it."

"What is the bighest order of animal creation ?" asked a New York teacher of one of her pupils "Jumbo," was the couldent and immediate answer.

New college joke :- Professor says : " Time is money ; bow do you prove it ?" Student says : " Well, if you give twenty-five cents to a couple of tramps, that is a quarter to two

" Will the boy who threw that pepper on the store come up here and get a present of a nice new book !" said a school superintendent in lows; but the boy never moved. He was a far-seeing boy.

Arithmetic : If it takes a boy, twelve years of age, twenty-two minutes to bring in six small sticks of wood, a distance of seventeen fect, how long will it take him to travel a mile and a half to see n circus procession ?

What kind of little hoys go to heaven ?" A lively 4-year-old hay, with kicking hoots, flourished his fist. "Well, you may answer," said the teacher. "Dead ones," should the little fellow to the full extent of his lungs

An Austin Sunday-school boy was asked All Addition controls yes and the passage in the what was the meaning of the passage in the Bible about " Adam carring he bread by the sweat of his brow." "I reckon it means a fellow must eat until the sweat just runs off him

A nessant who had half a cord of wood at his door, desired his five sons to saw it up in such ratio that the eldest should saw threesevenths and the youngest one-sixth. How did they divide the wood  $\uparrow$  (Key for the teacher only. They let the old man saw it.)

" I'm not going to school any more," said a 4-year-old hoy to his mamma, on his return from his first day at the kindergarten. "Why, my dear, don't you like to see the little hoys and girls ?" "Yes, but I don't want to go," persisted the hoy, " 'cause my teacher says that to-morrow she's going to try to put an ides into my head."

A wayward youth in an inland college perpetrated a had grind on his dignified professor the other day. Called upon for a translation from Homer, where he speaks of the Trojan women washing their clothing by the sea, he very demurely asked his teacher, "if in his opinion this was the origin of the Troy laundry.

Fitton was in great force. I got him to refresh my memory with his story of a Dublin professor, who said to his class : " Gentlemen, the Hon. Mr. Boyle was a great man; he was the father of chemistry, and uncle to the Earl of Cork"; from which, says Fitton, his pupils worked out the conclusion that chemistry and the Earl of Cork were first consine.

He was told to remain after school, when the teacher, trying to impress upon the youthful mind the einfulness of not speaking the truth asked him if they did not tell him in Sunday school where had boys went who told falsehoods. Choaking with sobs, he said : ma'am ; it's a place where there is a fire, but I don't just remember the name of the town.

The father of a family, after reading from the morning paper that the cold the night before was intense, the thermometer registering many degrees below freezing-point, said : children, I suppose you are taught all about constant reprise you are taggin an about that at school. Which of you can tell ne what the freezing-point is  $\dagger$  " "The point of my nose, papa," was the prompt reply from one of the youngsters.

The boys were being examined in astronomy When it came the visitors' turn to put ques-tions, somebody asked what the constellation in which the pointers are located is called The infant phenomenon of the class promptly " The great dipper." called the great dipper ? " asked another visitor. Because the gods used it to take a drink out of the milky way," responded the phenomenon.

#### The "Peircerian" Method of Instruction.

#### ITS APPLICATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. (Continued.)

I realize that it is, indeed, a difficult matter to present through the columns of the JOURNAL any directions that will be intelligent enough to be of general use

It has been my object to pave the way to my present article by giving, from month to month, views on several points, and I shall have occasion to refer to them at times to make clear my position. For instance, the article " Pen-holding," in July, No. 81, defines my position for children from 5 to 10 years, and, I may truthfully add, even older.

sentials to a teacher's success. Upon supposition that all my directions thus far ha beeu followed. such as position, pen-holding, slate-ruling, etc., I now come to pencils, both slate and lead. There should, and unst be a set kept especially for this purpose, and their condition is consistent with the very best results.

The carelessness displayed in this one direction alone by too many teachers ecough to insure failure.

Second Lesson. Recapitulation. Now we are ready; slates roled; pencils sharp; pupils sitting with right side to desk ; pencils hold the best the little fugers will allow : the left-hand holding the book in position, square with the desk; both feet together sud ou the floor, at edge of aisle ; the work to consist of figures, and each pupil to begin with the last unfinished work of previous

Now the class goes to work, all knewing just what to do except a few. A hand goes up and the child says : "I wasn't here last time." The teacher steps to the board and says : "Now are there sny others who were not here or who do not know what to do ? 1 And other hauds are raised. " Very well ; you may make naughts like these, and when I come to you, if I find the work correct, I will give you this figure" (making it on the hoard). "What is it ?" The class en the hoard). "What is it ?" The class answers, "A 6." Now, all are busy sgain, and the teacher goes to first division and asks all to stand up who have 5 lines of work. Perhaps only one or two are ready. It will not he long, however, hefore many are ready, and, if the work crowds upon the tescher, more lines must be made to keep all busy.

N. B. All should be kept busy by a stated number of lines for each criticism-the number of lines depending entirely upon the size of class. Say the number is ten ; whatever it is, it must be general, so as not to show partiality.

In making a personal criticiam, do it quickly, and, if you think there is anything to he gained, show the same upon the board and without dealing in personalities. Use the hoard freely, and do not hesitate to give the same explanation two or three times during a single recitation.

All criticisms and explanations should be exceedingly short, and do not commit the fatal error of telling it all, but rather ask the class questions, so that the most intel-ligent can answer. Then if no one can meet it, go to the rescue.

Now, the point will arise, some will work faster than others, and of course receive more criticism. Admitted. Is it objectionable ? Certainly not. Again some one says " If they work so fast, they will not do the work well." Just so, and this is a strong point. In the October number of the Joun NAL, under "Roles Governing Class-work," you will find No. 6, which is, in sul stance, that if the work done by any pupil one or more times is incorrect, it must he done again.

Note. Let it he thoroughly understood that all my work has been tested and is worthy the name, "Order of Simplicity." Popils will soon learn to be careful, beca advanced work cannot he gained without the hest effort.

This is another strong point, viz., the wriggling is done by the pupils instead of the teacher, which surely should be appreciated, because the anxiety and worry for a few careless pupils will work injury to the teacher.

Mauy pupils will not do their best unless compelled to, and this method effectually secures one of the secrets of improvement without a single harsh word, an unkind look or au undue threat. In other words, the child becomes responsible and soon understands that good work is the only passport to advancement. Some oue says : "That won't meet every

emergency." But hold. A case in point was cured after a period of four months practice upon a figure 4. The boy, seemingly smart, If I am accused of reputition, let it be re-membered that I consider it one of the es-ospecial pains to do good scork. I said but quainted with all his acts ?"

little, and st each lesson gave a helpiog hand sud awaited developments. The grand result was magical; the boy caught up with his class, and thus the cure was effectnal

The criticisms made through this less are similar to the first, and, as the smartest advance, new points are developed and given to the class that undergo a series of repetitions which establish the grand object arrived at, viz., a true conception of form with the power to execute.

## (To be continued.)

## Some New Geography.

" Of what is the surface of the earth composed 1

'Of corner lots, mighty peor roads, railroad tracks, base-ball grounds, cricket fields and skating rinks."

"What portion of the globe is water !" "About three-fourths. Sometimes they add a little gin and nutmeg to it."

"What is a town ?"

"A town is a considerable collection of houses and inhahitants, with four or five men who 'run the party' and leud money at lifteen per cent, interest." What is a city ?"

"A city is an incorporated town, with s mayor who believes that the whole world shakes when he happens to fall flat on a

eross-walk. "What is commerce ?"

"Borrewing \$2 for a day or two, and

dodging the lender for a year or two." " Name the different races."

"Horse-race, boat-race, bicycle-race, and raciug around to find a man te endorse your note.

"Into how many classes is mankind divided ? "Six : being enlightened, civilized, half-

civilized, savage, too utter, not worth a cent, and Indian agents." "What nations are called enlightened ?"

"Those which have had the most wars and the worst laws, and produce the worst criminals."

" How many motions has the earth ?" " That's according to how you mix your

drinks and which way you go home." "What is the earth's axis ?"

"The lines passing hetween New York

and Chicago." "What causes day and night?"

"Day is caused by night getting tired out. Night is caused by everybody taking the street car and going home to supper." "What is a map?"

"A map is a drawing to show the jury where Smith stood when Jones gave him a lift under the eye." "What is a mariner's compass ?"

"A jug holding four gallous."-Detroit Free Press.

#### Under Cross-Examination.

HOW WITNESSES ARE PERPLEXED BY LAWYERS-A SAMPLE CASE.

Lawyer : "You say you know Mr. Smith 1

Witness: "Yes, sir."

Lawyer : "You swear you know him ?" Witness : "Yes, sir." Lawyer : "You mean that you are ac-

quainted with him ?"

Wilness : "Yes, sir, acquainted with him 3

Lawyer : " Oh, you don't know him ; you are merely acquainted with him? Re member that you are on oath, sir. Now be careful. You don't mean to tell the Court that you know all about Mr. Smith, everything that he over did ?"

Witness : "No, I suppose " Luwyer : "Never mind what you sup-

Please answer my question. nase. De you, or do you not, know everything that Mr. Smith ever did ?

Witness . " No, 1-

Lawyer : "That'll do, sir. No, you do

Witness : " Of course\_\_\_\_" Lawyer : " Stop there. Are you, or are you not? Witness : " No.

Lawyer : "That is to say, you are not well acquainted with him as you thought you were

Witness: "Possibly not." Lawyer: "Just so. Now we begin to understand each other. If you dou't know apything about Mr. Smith's acts when you are not with him, you can't swear that you kuow him, can you-

Witness : " If you put it that way-Wilness: "It you put it that way-Lawyer: "Come, sir, don't seek to evade my question. I'll put it to you again. When you say you know Mr. Smith, you don't meau to say you know everything he dues 2

Witness : " No, sir: of course not."

Lawyer: "Just so; of course not Then you were not quite correct when you said you knew Mr. Smith ? Witness: "No, sir." Lawyer: " In point of fact you don't know Mr. Smith?"

Witness : " No, sir." Lawyer : " Ah, I thought so. That'll

do, sir. You can stand down. Boston Transcript.

#### A Singular Fact.

A recent traveler in Mexico, who visited the mines there during his journey, says that he was much astonished at seeing th men who carry the ore come out of the mine each with one eye shut. The foreman, seeing his surprise, explained the matter. He said the candles belonging to the tarateres (whe drill and blast) do net give sufficient light in the drifts, where it is consequently quite dark, but where, nevertheless, the tarateros see well enough not to run their heads sgajust the rocks But, on emerging into daylight, they would he blinded did they not take precautionary measures. For this reason, as they ap-preach the mouth of the shaft, at the point where they catch the first glimpse of light, they drop the eyelid of one eye, and keep this down while they are discharging their ore and until they have re-descended the shaft. When they are again in the dark, they open the eye kept hitherto in reserve, and at once see everything distinctly; while the other eye, previously open and somewhat blinded by daylight, perceives nothing at all.

#### When the End will Be,

Prof. R. A. Prortor, the astronomer, says

" The sge of the earth is placed by some at five hundred millions of years ; and still others, of later time-among them the Duke of Argyle-placed it at ten million years, knowing what processes have heen gone through. Other planets go through the same process. The reason that other planets differ so much from the earth, is that they are in a much earlier or later stage of existence. The earth must become old. Newton surmised, although he could give no reason for it, that the earth would at one time lose all its water and become dry. Since then it has been found that Newton was correct. As the earth keeps cooling, it will become porous, and great cavities will be formed in the interior, which will take in the water. It is estimated that this process is now in progress, so far that the water diminishes at about the rate of the thickness of a sheet of writing-paper each year. At this rate, in six milliou years the water will have sunk a mile, and io fifteen million years every trace of water will have disappeared from the face of the globe. The nitrogen and oxygen in the atmosphere are also diminishing all the time. It is in an inappreciable degree; but the time will come when the air will be so thin that po creatures we know can breath it and live : the time will come when the world cannot support life. That will be the period of old age, and then will come death."



# THE PENMANS



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NEW YORK, MAY, 1882

#### To Penmen.

#### THE CONVENTION AND PENMANSHIP.

While a very large number of penner have expressed their determination to be present, many have not been heard from To those who are not purposing to attend, we wish to present a few points for their consideration

First. Do they not believe that a well attended and properly conducted Couvention. would redound much to the general wel fare of the profession, and individually to overy one who attends ? There will, or should be, presented, the best thoughts and experiences of the strongest representatives in all the departments of penmauship ; the most experienced authors, best teachers, and most skilled pen-artists will be there and though each may be abounding with knowledge and enthusiasm concerning their specialty, they will find much that will be new and interesting in other branches, so that all may be the ample recipients of the overflowing abundance. Thus new strength and inspiration will be gained from the comparison of thoughts and work, and especially will this he true of the younger and less experienced members of the profession.

Second. Such an assembling will establish a unitual acquaintance which will be not alone mutually agreeable and profitable, but will result in a more inited and harmenious effort for the general good and uphuilding of the profession. Let every peo-man be present, resolved and prepared to

offer some new thought upon some topic which shall be there discussed, and there will be, if not a "love feast," one of good and valuable things for penmee. Go, and go "bearing good gifts," that you may receive accordingly.

## Answering Correspondence.

It would afford us satisfaction to comply with every request for personal auswers to letters, specimens of penmanship, information which we cannot give, etc., that comes from our thousands of correspondents; but it would, indeed, be a hopeless task, even had we no other duties to perform. It, no doubt, seems to the person who asks for a specimen of penmanship "from your own pen," a simple question, respecting the " hop market," or some other penmauship matter, that a favor so slight should certainly he granted; but let them be confronted with from fifty to one hundred such trifles, daily, and they will at once perceive that their aggregate is no trifle, either as regards the time and labor, or expense for postage and stationery, necessary for such answers.

#### The Stadard Practical Penmanship.

To persons who are endeavoring to improve their writing at home or in school, with or without the aid of a teacher, will find the new "Standard Practical Penmanship" the most efficient and satisfactory aid that they can possibly procure. So far as our knowl-edge and judgment of publications upon pennanship goes, it is the best ever published, and also the cheapest, considering what it contains of copies and instructions It is of a practical character, both as respects the style of the enpies and instruction v accompanies them in a guide of fifteer pages. So sure ere we that the work will give entire satisfaction, that we hereby agree to refand the price paid for it to any one, who, upon its receipt and inspection, will return the same, registered, to us. It is muiled to any address for \$1.00, or, as an extra premium, free to any one sending three subscribers and \$3.00 to the JOURNAL

#### The Journal as an Advertising Medium.

Of the present number more than twenty thousand will be mailed. For mouths nondvertisements have been solicited, more space having been voluntarily sought than we desire to spare for that purpose, while a large number of applications for space from ad vertising agents, and miscellaneous advertisers of patent medicines, etc., have been declined. Those who have once advertised in the JOURNAL, unless for temporary purposes, have continued, and have expressed themselves more than satisfied with the re-

M. B. Moore, card-writer, of Morgan, Ky. writes, under date of May 1st : "I am greatly pleased with the JOURNAL as a medium for advertising; applications for circulars and orders have been pouring in by every mail, all of which are due to my advertis ment in the JOURNAL, for I have no advertisement elsewhere.

J. E. Soule, of the Bryant and Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, inserted an advertisement in the April issue, to be continued until ordered stopped. To-day be writes : "Stop my advertisement, I have got a bushel of letters." We might fill a column with similarly favorable comments.

#### The King Club

For this month comes again from C. W. Boucher, Principal of the Business Depart ment of Northern Indiana Normal School, Valuaraiso Ind. and numbers one hundred This makes an aggregate of ten hundred and seventy-five subscribers sent by Mr. Boucher within about two years. He says : " Every-body here wants the JOURNAL." Valparaise is the banner town on our subscription books, and Mr. Boucher is the bauter

agent. His success shows what may be done by an enthusiastic and live teacher Had the JOURNAL an equally successful agent in every town in the United States during the last two years, it would now have about 4.000.000 subscribers; but as the difference between those figures and its present subscription list is slight, it may yet be made up, and then we hope to be able to compare figures with Bro. Gaskell.

The second largest club numbers thirty nine, and is sent by W. N. Yerex, Principal of London, (Out.), Business College.

The third club in size comes from L Asire, of Minneepolis, Minn., and numbers twenty-nine. To the many others who have favored as with clubs, we return our thanks.

A good hand-writing needs up references, it speaks for itself, and will open more opportunities for profitable employment than any other one ettainment.

## Wrongly Credited.

Iu the April issue of the Universal Penman is an orticle entitled "Flourished writing," credited to Graham's Student's Journal, which appeared as an editorial in the January issue of this JOURNAL. Bro's Sawyer should be more elert than to copy an oversight of brother Graham.

#### Liberal Prizes for Skilled Pen-Work.

Prof. Thos. E. Hill, of the Hill Publishing Company, Chicago, inserts in another column an advertisement, in which he offers several hundred dollars in prizes, for artistic specimens of pen-work. Such an offer should call forth a liberal response for the skilled pepmen of the country

#### Practical Writing Lessons.

On another page appears the introductory lesson of the course to be given through these columns by Prof. H. C. Spencer. this lesson the Pro'essor has very properly devoted considerable space to the setting fourth of his plan and ideas generally, re specting the teaching and practice of writing, from which we believe that every reader will see that the Professor intends solid practical work, and that the Course, coming from one of so great skill and experieure, will be of incalculable benefit to every writer and teacher.

#### No Cause for Discouragement.

Our enterprising cotemporary, the Penman's Gazette, evidently is not a strong believer in Penmeu'sCouventions-certainly, as the saying is, it is not taking much stock in the coming one. In its June issue, which appeared some days since, no mention of the Convention is made. There is no cause for alarm by its friends and managers. In view of the fact that the Convention is not to transpire until June, there is ample time for a glowing and fresh aunouacement in the July issue of our anachrouistic ueighbor, who makes nothing of seizing Time's "fore-lock " a mouth or so in advance.

Subscribe now for the JOURNAL, and begin with the course of lessons in practical writing by Prof. H. C. Spencer.

Every teacher and pupil of writing in the ountry should subscribe; remember that Prof. H. C. Spencer, who will prepare the instruction-and Lyman P., who will assist in the illustrations, are teachers of teachers in practical as well as artistic writing, and that such a course of lessons as they will give would be cheap at twenty fold the cost of a subscription to say nothing of our premiume and other valuable matter pertaining to the art and profession of penmanship.

#### Reader, if you have a friend or a correspondent whose bad writing is an annoyance to you, do yourself and them a favor, by suggesting that they subscribe for the JOURNAL

#### A New Atlas.

Attention is invited to an advertisement in another column, of a new national Atlas, by John W. Lyou & Co. No library school-room or business office should 1 without a copy of this great and valuable work. We speak from observation (having had copies both in our business office and private study for some time time past), when we say that it is the most complete and valuable Atlas published. For full par-tienlars address John W. Lyon & Co., 205 Broadway, N. Y.

C. B. Burdett, teacher of writing in Boston, Mass., says : "I see the usefulness of your JOURNAL more and more each day, not only in my own labors, but as a promoter of enthusiasm among pupils. I think that the generous columns of your paper are doing more for good permanship than all other forces combined."

Clarence L. Smith, of Loveland, Colorado, sends, with the renewal of his subscription, that of a friend, and says: "I assure you, I am happy to renew my subscription to so valuable a paper as is the JOURNAL. As a public school-teacher, I take and read a number of the best school journals, but I am confident that I receive more practical bruefit from the ART JOURNAL than any other; it should be read and studied by every teacher in our public schools, and I hope that the day is not far distant when such will be the case."

It is frequently the case that husinessmen and firms desiring clerks will not grant an applicant a personal interview, preferring a written application, which affords, to an experienced observer, the best test of the applicant's real fitness for a position, the style of his writing, composition, taste, and judgment manifest in the stationery usedall, even to the superscription and affixing the stamp upon the envelope, tell for or against the writer.

Tis to the Press and Pen, we marink owe All we believe and, nimosi, all we know

#### The Sprites in the Ink. A SKETCH. BY PAUL PASTNOR.

It was a wild, windy night in March. The casements shook with the assault of the storm, and the twelve corners of the old gabled house shricked in unison as, by them, the phantom gusts went whirling. 1 sat at my desk in an upper room, idly dipping my pen in the ink, and waiting, with cheek in palm, for some inspiration to give my thronging fancies form, and condense the vapors of romanco which floated so airily before me. Thrice, or four times, the ink had dried on my pen, and I was about to plange it into the glassy font cuce more, when methought I heard tiny voices in the crystal cup. Could it have been the tinkle of the rain-drops on the paue? No; for it had stopped raining. I put my ear down close to the inkstand, and presto! such a piquant little chorus as arose, in all the variations of the trable key. Audience was impossible in such a hubbub, and it was not until one shrill little fellow triumphed by mere force of lungs over his companious, and put them to silence, that I could distinguish what the sprites in the ink were saving.

First, then, let us hear what the impish fellow with the penetrating voice had to say to me. I was vasily amused, and not little astonished, at this chorus from my ink bottle; but soon as ever I could distinguish a particle of sense. I became all attention ; for I had in mind to report this strange congress in a bottle to my good friends of the JOURNAL.

First Sprite .- Ilallo, mortal! Put vonr ear down close-I want to tell you something. I'm Pepperini, the inspiring genius of the newspaper editor. I'm the most im-

portant being in the world. The editor ces the world, and I move the editor. Whenever he dips his pen for an idea, I fasten myself to it, and whish ! op I come out of the ink-bottle, and sulatter, sulatter, splash! I go over the white paper, leaving all manner of strange and sharp sayings in my track ; and the editor goes on pushing his pen, and scratching his ear, and looking so wise, and thinks that he is saying all these funny, and bright, and biting things when it is I all the time, dragging his dull pen after me, like a plow, and turning up treasures of argument and wit and learning, as a farmer turns up stones. Oho! what proud and foolish creatures you mortals are! Just as if you could do all the wise and witty things that you lay claim to, by yourselves. Why, look a-here-every thing that you do is inspired, didu't you And what is inspiration, hut know if ? some one else doing it for you ? You only push the pen-we sprites in the tuk guide it. You only desire and reach after the thought-we furnish and elaborate it. Meu are but pup; ets, moved by hidden wires They dance, to be sure-but who dances They talk in little Punch and Judy 'em' voices-hut who is behind the curtains talk ing for 'cm ? No, sir ! you mortals think altogether too much of yourselves. You must learn to be a littlu mors humble Now, if you will notice, the editor (the man I manage) is a little more subdued than the rest of you. He never says "1"; it's always But he has got to come down lower still. One of these days I will have it, "Pepperini says," or, "the Sprite in the Ink says."

Second Sprite .- Hold on, hrother Pepperioi-yon've talked long enough. only promised to keep still for a couple of minutes, and here you've run on for more thau three. It's my turn now. Mortal, I am Pompodoso, the genius of the scholar. I am wonderfully learned ! I have written heaps and heaps of great books. I am alto-gether the biggest sprite down here in the ink-bottle, and the father of them all. sin fond of a very shabby manuscript. think it looks wise and learned. When 2 catch hold of the scholar's pen, I contrive to bring up whole buckets of juk in my cloak and I spill it about lib rally from broad nibs and even, now and then, collect a lot of it into a puddle called a hlot. That is my 1 know everything, and I want other way. people to know that I do. The best way is to spill a great deal of ink. Now you would bo surprised, mortal, if I should tell you what great fools your wise men really are They think they are perfect prodigies of learning, whereas they only know what is in the books they haven't written themselves (which they will allow is little enough), and what is in the books they hove, or think they have, written themselves, which is still less as I cau avouch, for I am their real author, aud I haven't begun to tell half what I know vet. Why, there are my theologists, who actually believe that by writing a block of books a mile long, and a mile wide and a mile high, they have got at the meaning of the Bible. Pshaw! they don't know the A B C of apologetics yet. Aud then there aro my professors

Third Sprite .- Time's up, hrother Pom-Mortal, I am Ariel, the spirit of podoso ! I luth in poets' pens, and sing the Song. songs that cuchaut the world. I am au ereal sprite-nut very big in body, but with a soul that strikes the stars. I love the delicate pens of gold, diamond-pointed, that run so lightly over rough linen paper. I love to make the poets' fingers dauce attendance on my steps, when I flash up from the bowl, in the mood for a whirl of fancy. am the singer, he is the instrum Within him he teels a spirit stirring, moving his soul-a reminiscence, or a fancy, that will not be laid. That is 1, waking him that he may listen to aud interpret me. If he refuses, then the song goes unsung, and the poet is uo poet, for he has neglected the

wise, and carry in your soul a secret unknown to the mass of men ? Then give heed to me. Nothing is known. Everything must be revealed. I, and my brothers, are re-We whisper in men's ears, and they think they hear us not; but they do they write down just what we say. Be not, therefore, doubtful of the written, for the written is the inspired. Every man has heard a voice as from heaven in his soul and has struggled to give it utterance. The great poets and seers have succeeded, and what they have written is not the baseless fabrication of their own minds, but the pure impelling Truth of God. It was given them and they have given it to their fellow men

The voices ceased, and I awoke from my revery. I had been almost asleey, with my head resting on my arm, and my ear close to the inkstand. I wondered if I had dreamed it all ! But I shall never know. Then I took up my pen, and looked at it with a reversuce I had never before felt for the begrinned little necromancer. If these things he true-I thought-what a noble, yea, even sucred, instrument is the Pen! It is the interpreter unto us of the things that are, that have been, and that are to be It is the singer of sweet songs, the teacher of hidden things, the guide unto eternal truth. Well may we acknowledge our indebteduess to the presumptuous little sprites in the luk ; but there is a higher acknow dgment to pay. Let us dare hope that there is a direct communication between our souls and God, and that He does sometimes inspire the wielders of the Pen with thoughts and aspirations, pure and eteroal as the source from which they spring

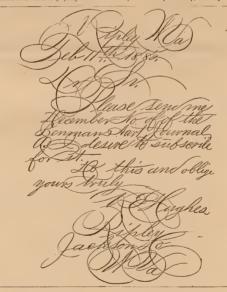
mystic summons. Mortal, would you be flourishes. Nothing more annoys and disgusts a practical man of affairs than such flourishing; besides being a sheer waste of time, they mix and coofuse the writing even when skillfully executed; but when made, as they usually are, in the loose sprawling style of an undiscipliced hand, they are an intolerable nuisance, which every young writer aspiring to a really good handwriting should studionsly avoid.

The above specimen, accompanied with a portrait of its author, would do honor as an advertisement for Professor "Maskwell's"

#### The Penmen's Convention.

SUCCESS ASSURED - & LARGE ATTEND-ANCE OF THE ABLEST AND MOST EXPER IENCED TEACHERS AND PEN-ARTISTS CER-TAIN-THE GRAND OBJECT-AN EXCHANGE OF IDEAS UPON TOPICS OF INTEREST AND VALUE TO EARNEST PENMEN-GOOD FEL-LOWSHIP MUST PREVAIL.

To arrange topics which shall embrace all that ought to be considered and dis the Committee feel that it cannot be done without possibly omitting much that will be suggested by others when in council, they therefore defer action on this matter until the assemblage is in Respion. One-third of the time devoted by the Business Educators' Association is to be at the disposal of penmen. Besides this, at other hours opportunities will be afforded whereby penmen may enter into discussions which are of interest only to themselves. The sole desire and design of the Committee is to encourage from every source, everything that will tend towards the improvement and advancement of penmen and penmanship, and they will



#### Flourished Writing.

The above cut is photo-engraved from, and is, therefore, a fac-simile copy of, a letter lately received at the office of the JOURNAL, though we are happy to say not from one of its subscribers. It is, certainly, a live specimes of a permisious fault which afflicts many young writers, viz., that of a too free use of flourished and superfluous Here is a writer evidently poof a free movement and considerable skill as a penman, sufficient, with proper care and discipline, to evable him to become an accomplished chirographer; but who utterly huries every merit of his writing out of sight with au intolerable load of scrawls and heartily appreciate any suggestions and advice which shall he for the common good.

Among the multitude of matters which seem worthy of consideration, are a few which are horewith presented. The practical tendency of the age is towards the mos useful, even to the exclusion of the beautiful. It seems, too, to be a generally recognized fact that the styles of writing prepared for public schools are not what is, or can be practiced in business. It therefore seems fitting that permen should unite in devising some style which will not only harmonize with the natural movements of the fore-arm and fingers, but which may be very legibly as well as rapidly written.

Every experienced teacher of writing has found it difficult to determine what instruction to give to a class of pupils composed of nges between ten and forty, each of whom writes a peculiar style differing from all the rest. According to published systems, all that is afforded for every ill that penmanship seems heir to, is a few principles. a few movements, and but one way to hold the pen. As many of the most successful teachers have found it necessary to invent a variety of methods entirely foreign to those published, in order to give to each peculiar case advice best suited to the pupil's advancemeut, the Convention will afford a grand opportunity to exchange such original practical ideas, and thereby greatly increase one's ability to supply to each and every pupil with a lice of well tested practice exactly suited to his individual peculiarity.

Perhaps the most important and valuable bencht which may be gained can result in an exhibit at the blackboard of each penman's method of pointing out beforehand the errors which pupils should guard against in making a letter; also exhibit his original method of analyzing and presenting a letter clearly to the conception of pupils. By such an exercise, embracing all the letters of the alphabet, and participated in by each teacher present, and the different illustrations noted in pencil by those at their seats, a wealth of new practical methods of illustration may he gained, which will be worth to every teacher more then ten times the ex panse of his attendance

The different methods of peuholding, position and movements which experienced teachers practice or approve, may be presented. The best inks, peus, holders and materials may be discussed. The advantage or injury resulting from the use of displayspecimeus of penmanship, will afford a topic for discussion, which will bring out ideas of value to every penuan who wishes to ad vertise in the best way to win respect and success.

The question, What is Standard writing ? should be settled by this Committee. The origin of writing being a modification of Roman letters of uniform proportion in width and length, seems to be lost sight of in much that is published as models in penmauship. That written letters have definite proportions of width and length, which should be recognized as standard, is a thing which should be considered by teachers, and there by stop the tendency towards distorted sprawling, coricaturing of letters which degrades penmanship, and justly subjects it to ridicule as well as those who teach or practice it.

The peerssity of the Business College peoman's controlling the entire work of a student, not only during the writing hom but in his books and business papers, will form a subject well worthy of discussion.

Flashy peamanship, which is effective through contrast of light lices and short shades, should be illustrated in contrast with that which is effective in consequence of its legibility, modesty and strength.

As every good page of permanship is a picture exhibiting good taste in its details throughout, there is much that may be said concerning the points to be considered in constructing an effective page. As but few write perfectly, or ever can, but as all may, even with imperfect letters, he trained to produce upiform, legible and tasty pages of writing, it seems, then, a fit question for consideration, as to whether a praman's success in treating the mass of poor writers which come to him will not he greater hy toping up and systematizing their page writing, instead of attempting to entirely revolutionize their babits of peabolding, position and movements, and endeavor to lead them into exact writing through the analysis of letters and methods practiced by children.

The subject of floorishiog, especially that which relates to recognizing nature in the designs of birds, swans, deer, and those objects commonly chosen, also the rules governing what is most effective and tasty in the use of lines, shades, and touches which add to effect, will be an interesting subject for illustration and discussion.

The work of engressing resolutions and job pensork generally will affordau excellent topic for presentations, and a goodly numher of the most experienced pen-artists are sare to be present. The design and choice of letters, and the general display to be attempted, proportionate to the price paid, also the rules to be observed in arranging an effective page—will be do interest to may. Besides this, the field which is open to pondere array with the engraver in producing trade and artistic designs for photo-engraving profit from such work.

The work of teachers in public schools in arranging for shate-practice, traving the grading of work to scence a hardwriting of some sort to every pupil who leaves exhol, whether the skill of the teacher should be slowen to pupils, or his efforts solely directed to making the regular teachers do good work, are a few of many things worthy of consideration regarding the best service of schools.

For many years there has been through out the country a frequently expressed design among penmen to come together in con vention, and relate experiences and discuss the almost innumerable variety of thoughts which seem of importance to penmen and penmanship. We bolieve the coming Convontion will afford this long desired opportunity; and we feel that, even from a selfish standpoint, every penman present will find himself abundantly repaid, and enjoy an in terchange of ideas which will add greatly to bis ability and future success. In addition to this, the pride of every penman should inspire him to be present and assist in the advancement of what seems best in our art Besides this, there should be manifested, by those in attendance, such a brotherly regard and good fellowship as will inure to the advancement, the world over, of the penmunte art

D.	т.	Hinman, Ames, Luce,	3	Special Com- mittee on Penmanship.

#### The Sixth of June Convention at Cincinnati,

The Executive Committee in charge of the Convention desire to anomone that the prespects are flattering for a large and most successful Convention. Many of the oldest and ablest members of the profession have provided to be present, and the mast enterprising Managers of Colleges from all parts of the country, and many leading permen are expected. The headquarters in Chairomati will be at the Gubson House, one of the best livels in the West, and the commodious Meloleon Hall has been secured for the meetings.

The Mayor of the city, Ex-Gov. Noyes, late 11. S. Minister to France, and other distinguished citizens will be present as representatives of the city.

In short, every arrangement has been much to instrict, not only a very pleasant, but a very profitable meeting, and all interested in Busicess Colleges, and all gennen should consider it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to unite in these clions to place the profession or a higher plan. A while and most important field is open to may and we can best meet the demands of the times hy such a cooperation as this Converging affords.

RICHARD NELSON, Com.

#### To All Interested in the Penmen's Convention.

That everything possible may be arranged to insure complete success at the coming Promew's Convention, at Cheiminati, June 4th, 1 propose to be in that city nearly a week shead of time, to engage rooms for the pennem's meetings: also, to provide for the reception said accommodation of such as wish stopping-places provided. While in the city, I expect to be so thoroughly posted upon places and rates as to be able to direct those who so desire, to good accommodations at from \$125 npward per day. Every one interested in perunaship is invited to be present, and that all may be reated after their journey and be ready for huminees (Toesday), it is hoped that friendswill arrive as early as possible (Monday), and meet at Nelson's Collece, to arrange topics and programmes for the work of the week.

If I can be of service to any intending visitor, I shall be pleased to receive a hue addressed to me, care of Nelson's College, Cincinnati, during the week previous to June tith. A. II. HINMAN,

Chairman Com. on Penmanship

Editors of JOUNNAL: Among the meny topics for discussion at the Pennen's Convention, let not the figures he forgotten. Relative points:

- I. When they should be taught.
- How they should be taught.
   The objects aimed at, viz.;
  - (a) Form (taken singly) in order of simplicity.
  - (b) Arrangement.
  - (c) Speed (taken singly).(d) Mixed figures.
  - (c) Speed of mixed figures
  - (f) Habit established.

Believing this of paramount importance I pledge my support in discussion. Fraternally,

C. H. PEIRCE

## Books and Magazines.

We are in receipt of a hook of 309 pages, lately published by Prof. A. R. Douton, of Canden, Maine, reviewing the cclebrated Hart Murder Trial, which, as be al'eges, resulted in condenning an innocent man to State prison for life.

On the night of December 22d, 1877, a Mrs. Sarah Meservey was found murder in her house at Tenants Harbor, Me. The only clue to the murder was a short note, left in the room where the crime was committed, which wes evidently written by the murderer, and shortly after the comm of the crime other anonymous letters were received, which, from their tenor, evidently also came from the murderer. Finally, suspicion rested upon a sailor by the nam of Nathan F. Hart. Specimens of his writing were sought, and, as was supposed, ud in a log-book of the vessel in which he had sailed, and in which book he had made entries. On the assertion of the captain of the vessel, this was at first believed to be Hart's writing. Prof. Dunton baving been called, as an export, to examine the writing in the log-hook, and compare the same with the writing upon the auonymous letters, pronounced it to be written by the same hand, and so made an affidavit which led to Hart's arrest and indictment as the murderer. Subsequently, Prof. Dunton discovered-as he believed-that the log-book which the captain said was written by Hart was not written by him, but by the captain himself, which, of course, would substitute the captain in place of Hart as the murderer

This helief, and the facts upon which it was based, were submitted by Prof. Dunton to the prosecuting attorney, but he, as Dunton alleges, from corrupt motives, proceeded to try Hart, and by the use of perjured and corrupt wirnesses, and the suppression of important facts, procured the convic tion of Hart, who is now in the State prison serving out a life sentence. Dupton felt that a great wrong had been committed. and at once went vigorously to work to procure a new trial for Hart, at which he proposed to aid in proving Hart's entire inuccence of the crime, and establishing the guilt of the captain ; and it is in the aid of this effort that he has written and published this book. If the statements made by the Professor are all true, not only a great wrong has been done Hart, but the proseeuting attorney and several others connected with the presention should be sent to State prison, in company with the captain who gave, as Harr's, his own writing for comparison with the anonymous letters. Prof. Dunton now expects to be able, not only to secure a new trial for Harr, but to produce oridence to convict the captain of the crime. The book is decidedly interesting, and is mailed to any soldress by the Professor from Canden, Maine, for \$1.00.

THE PENMANS WILL ART JOURNAL

<sup>40</sup>The Paekard Commercial Arithmetic/ by 8. 8. Paekard and Byron Horton, A. M., is a practical, common-sense work of 308 pages, designed apecially for use in binness colleges, and as a hand-book for the conting-room. We cannot describe it better than to say that it is a duringly adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, of which any textber can have a practical and experimental knowledge by sending 75 ets. to S. S. Paekard, 805 Broadway, New York, Regular price of the work § 1.50.

<sup>14</sup> Eaton and Burnett's Commercial Law.<sup>9</sup> Revised and enharged. This work consists of 1-83 pages of couries and practical matter, treating upon the subjects of contracts, sales, negotiable paper, agency partnerships, corporations, bailments, etc., with commercial forms. It is well arranged and adapted for use in commercial colleges, academics, and the higher grades of public schools. Price by mail, §4.1.5, by Eaton and Burnett, Baltimore, Md.

The Pennews' and Printe's Gazette is a large eight-page forty-eight column monthly, devoted in particular to the interests of pennem and printers. One of the special factures of this paper is the latest description of, and lowest price-mark for, all goods used by penneme-like cards, pens, otc. It is one of the sprightliest and eutertaining of our exchanges, and is view of the fact that it is mailed for only 50 cents per year, it is among the obsequest, and bids fair for soon taking rank among the most widol' crienlated periodicals of the day. Nend 5 cents for specimen copy; or 50 cents for one year, with a valuable premium desired by every perman.

#### Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOUNTAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merin, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

It is announced that there will be commenced, in the May issue of the PENMAN'S ART JOUNNAL, a series of lessons in practical penmanship from the pen of Prof. Heury C. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., oue of the well known antitors of Spencerian Withing. It is the intention of the author to make

It is the intention of the author to make these instructive articles superior to any which have heretofore appeared in a similar form. Mr. Spracer possess the requisite shill mak knowledge of the solicet, and has been appeared to a similar form. The sprace postruction of the sprace possess of the solicet and has been appeared by the solicet and the solic for the readers of the JUURNAT, imagliaes in connection with the acquirtement of a uset and legible handwriting which no other present has yet given to the public. Every teacher, whether is the public school, the college are the university, who has ander here the the site of the solicet and the public school sprace of fort in school and the school of here are not fort in school and the school of here are not the school of the public school sprace no effort in school has chosen a calling wheth requires the free use of the persite of the school of the school of the school and the present problement in performance and the school of the school of the school of a school sprace in the school of the school accuracy and nearnes—and in this, heave a school sprace of the school of a school of articles similared to will, we have no doub, the found, by hold teachers and learners, worth many times the price and such as wall articles in the price of a school of articles in the price or a school of articles in the price or a school of articles in the price or a school of the school of articles in the price or a school of a school article of the spart and such as will article and the oppermanty the leasons will attoch. — The Book-Repert.

#### A Comparison.

Editors of JOURNAL:-In the January Number of the JOURNAL, under article beaded Options, Question Number 2, the statement is made, that the band should be taken off after making the introductory line to n, d, g, and one style of c.

In the March Number of JOURNAL, a seemingly conflicting opinion is given by the most worthy editor.

Let us make a comparison and prove that the opinions do not clash, thus setting at rest any doubtful minds.

The question of F. M. B. is not a perfect one; it does not cover the entire ground. It should read "1s it best to make letters a, d, g (g), t, without taking the pen off."

In the first instance, the question refers directly to the introductory line of the letters. In the second instance, the question refers directly to the first part of the letters. In my opinion, hotb answers are correct.

Respectfully, C. H. PEIRCE.



Answered.

W. E. E., Menden, Mich.—Who was the author of the round topped J ? Ans.—We believe it to have been birst used by James Lusk.

G. H. C., Daveoport, Iowa.—Can you tell me where I can get a good glossy ink § *Ans.*—Buy any good black ink and put into it a little white sugar or powdered gumarabie.

A. K., Baltimore, Md.—Is it desirable to use a gold pen in writing  $\[mathbb{T}\]$  Ans.—Not for any one learning to write; but for business writing there is no objection to its use; it writes more easily and is more durable.

R. S. C., King's Mountaie, N. C.--Can you tell me why some permen place two dots instead of one ufer the initials of a name? *Ans.*-- Probably from the supposition that two dots give a greater artistic effect than one. This is not correct.

C. H. M., Kansas City, Mo .- Your first question, respecting shade in your writing, we cannot answer. First, because you have written with a pencil. Second. Is there any danger of turning the hand too far over to the left ? Ans .- We think not, as it is only turned far enough with difficulty by most persons. It should be so turned that the holder will point directly over the shoulder, with the pen facing square to the paper-the holder slanting about 40 degrees from the horizontal. Third. What is the proper angle of the peper when the dosk is in a front position 7 Ans .- 45 degrees. Fourth Is there any difference between positions of paper, etc., at a sloping desk and a flat table ? Aus -No



E. A. Morgan, of Valparaiso, Ind., sends a very gracefully written letter.

A handsomely executed bird and scroll design has been received from C. N. Craudle, penman at Valparaiso, Ind.

H. W. Patrick, pennan at Sadler's Baltimore (Md.) Business College, favors as with several superbly written cards.

A very hundsomely written letter, a skillfully executed flourish, and several finely written cards, have been received from M. B. Moore, Morgan, Ky.

The most elegant specimen of practical writing received during the month comes in form of a letter from Prof. Henry C. Spencer of Washington, D. C.

C. F. Pratt, a student at Peirce's Business College, Keokuk, sends several specimens of writing, executed with his left hand, which are our opinions of their authors. But how few very creditable

Geo. C. Clark, a student at Currey's Busi-ness College, Harrisburgh, Pa., sends a skill-fully designed and well executed specimes of flourishing and lettering

An elegantly gotten up poster, lithographed. from a peo-and-ink design by G. A. Gruman, of the St. Paul Business College, has been received. It is tasty and well executed.

Among the young writers of promine there are few more deserving of mention than Rice, now permanently locate ! at Denver. Colorado. The specimens of written cards which he incloses, also a specimen of off-hand flourishing, are among the finest received during the month.

Beautifully written letters have been received from A. B. Capp, Heald's Business College, San Francisco, Cal.; J. M. Martin, Galesburg, San Francisco, Cur.; J. J. Martin, Onessurg, Ill.; S. C. Williams, Lockport, N. Y.; L. Asire, Miuneapolis, Minn.; F. H. Madden, Johnson's Business College, St. Louis, Mo.

Creditably executed specimens of pen-work have been received from Stephen P. Clement Smithville, N. Y.; A. G. Ward, Blair, Neb. Elmer M. Smith, Cummington, Mass.; H. C. Clark, Titusville, Pa.; S. H. Bolinger, Ft Scott, Kansas; W. E. Ernst, Mendon, Mich. R. S. Collins, King's Mountain, N. C.; J. D Briant Raceland La



G. B. Jones, who has just closed a course of writing-lo sons at Bergen, N. Y . is favorably mentioned by the press of that place.

S. H. Bolinger, teacher of writing in the public schools of Ft. Scott, Kansas, is highly complimented by the press of that city for the efficiency and success of his teaching.

A L. Lyman, pennian at the Great Western A L. Lynon, perman at the Great Scattery Business College, Onnha, Neb., sends thirty-one subscribers and gets "Williams's and Pack-ard's Gems and Guide," and "Americs Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship," and our

#### The Art of Letter-writing.

From the necessities of our Aryan forefathers arose the invention of fixed characters to represent analyzed sound, just as the necessities of primitive man had represented ideas by words.

Owing to the superstitions prevalent at the time, and to the gratified vanity of individuals, the first applications of these combiued inventions resulted in a curious mingling and mangling of fact and myth.

Nevertheless, it was thus that history superseded tradition, and that the gradual development of the various branches of literature began

Letter-writing, one of these later devel opments, has been chosen as the subject for present cousideration.

Our object is not to consider the lengthy classical epistles, nor to point to the many women and men, of more recent times, who have excelled to the art; we merely call attention to the growing neglect with which the subject is now regarded

The beginning of the present century found the art waning from its zenith. the years have passed, the necessities of the age have become more and more tersely practical. The hardly legible note has, by the power of the postage-stump, nearly abolished a distinct and orthodox branch of literature, the natural pen of poetry and fiction. The letters of the young men and women of the day are seldom fitted for the eyes of the critics who are to receive them The hackneyed, meaningless invocation, and the equally meaningless declaration that precedes the signature are redoleut of what intervenes.

In ordinary conversation we form impressions, perhaps just, of what our associates really are, but in no way can we so easily substantiate the truth or falsehood of such impressions as by intelligent letter-writing. The letters we receive are sure to influence

think of this when we ourselves are the writers

In conclusion, the letter is a species of literature in which all educated people must indulge, and which should, consequently, receive more liberal attention. Let every one initiate the campaign .- Rugby Monthly.

#### Penmen and Sheep-pens,

The Kansas City Times gives an account of the sheep-raising at Baxter Springs, Kansas, as follows

"The sheep interest is becoming more mportant each year. Last year Professors Wiswell and Spencer, of Cleveland, Ohio, established a sheep-ranch on the border. and although it is not yet as large nor as complete as they intend making it, is already one of the finest and most thorough sheep-ranches in the United States. They make a specialty of breeding fine-wo sheep, and have already in their herds over 100 pedigreed merino and cotswold rams and Their flocks now pumber over 2,000, and it is their intentiou to add to what they already have sufficient to make a herd of 5,000, one year from the present time. Mr. P. R. Spencer of the above firm, is one of the Spencer authors of the celebrated Spencerian system of penmanship. The sheep-houses and bares upoo this rauche are said to be the largest and most convenient in the United States, and they have in their flocks a number of sheep brought from Vermout at a cost of over \$100 each.

Dr. Boynton, the family physician of President Garfield, has also purchased a location near Wiswell and Spencer, and is getting everything in readiness for sheep which he will soou bring.

The delightful climate, pleasant suroundings, and the health-giving mineral springs at this place, all combine to make it a very desirable place for residence

#### A Spelling Reform Inevitable.

Mr. George H. Paul, a prominent politician, educationalist and man of affairs in the West, has just read a paper hefore the Fortnightly Club, of Milwaukee, demonstrating the necessity and the nearoess of a radical reform in the orthography of the English language. His argument includes an ingenious calculation of the money value of the efforts wasted in teaching American youth the needless features of the present system of spelling. What we need, and are destined at no distant day to have, according to this authority, is a new alphabet, comprising a distinct letter for each of the forty sounds employed in speaking English, instead of the twenty-six misused and iocompetent characters that now pretend to perform that service. The coming system is to be based anew on purely scientific principles instead of on the vices and abomi. nations inherited from ancestral races. If wheat is a better crop than Canada thistles, there must be no compromise with Canada thistles. Half the work toward this eud, Mr. Paul thinks, has been already accom plished in the persuasion of scholars and others of its desirability, and the remainder cau be readily effected by means of a joint or concurrent commission for the United States and England to fix upon one of the many approximately perfect orthographical systems that have lately been devised. All difficulties in the way of propagating the reform, he thinks, cau be surmounted by the introduction of alternative methods of spelling in all authorized dictionaries. Our Western verbal iconoclast evidently does uot think so ill of the late Artennus Ward for suying that " Chancer wuz a grate man, but he kudent spel."

It is stated that there are now over 200. 000 telephones in use io this country. At the beginning of 1879 there we only 12,000; a year later 50,000

#### About Spelling.

Mark Twain has his little fling at those necoliarities of English spelling which re tard the proficiency of dull scholars. says there are one hundred and fourteen thousand words in the unabridged dictionary I know a lady who can spell only one huy dred and eighty of them right. She steers clear of the rest. She can't learn any more.

So her letters always consists of those words constantly recurring in one hundred and cighty words. Now and then when she finds herself obliged to write upon a subject which necessitates the use of some other words, she-well, she don't write upon that subject

I have a relative in New York who is almost sublimely gifted. She can't spell any word right. There is a game called Verbarium. A dozen people are each pro-vided with a sheet of paper, across the top of which is written a long word like kaleidoscopical, or something like that, and the game is to see who can make up the most words out of that in three minutes, always beginning with the initial letter of the word

Upon one occasion the word chosen was cofferdam. When time was called every body had built from five to twenty words except this young lady. She had only one We all studied a moment, and word-calf. theu said, "Why, there is no l in cofferdam." Then we examined her paper. To the eternal honor of that uniuspired.

unconscious, sublimely-independent soul, he it said, she had spelled that word-eaff ! Т anyhody here can spell calf more sensibly than that, let him step to the front."-Exchange.

#### Stray Thoughts on the Subject of Money.

The only medium (or mediums) of exchange that merits to be called money is that which is issued by the supreme national authority, and accepted by the same at its legitimately decreed exchangeable value.

In despotism, emperors, kings and sometimes oligarchs are the supreme power; in a republic, the sovercign people.

As money is the measure of the value of all labor or wealth, every man is equally entitled to a voice in selecting the proper medium (or mediums) to represent his labor or would

The value of money is in all cases conferred. No gold or silver coins are exactly equal with regard to their mercantile aud exchangeable values. If they were so made, the monurchs or people that issued them would not long retain them.

In some countries gold is money; in others, silver. In the British Isles gold is the standard ; in British India, silver. Says Baron Wabaitz : "Mr. Thomas Baring, one of the heads of the backing house of Baring Brothers & Co., hore evidence that in London, during the financial crisis of 1847, it was not possible to horrow a guinea on £60,000 in silver. On the other hand, it is an authentic fact that, in Calcutta, the possessor of £20,000 in gold coin, during the commercial crises of 1864, was obliged to declare himself insolvent, because found it impossible, on that amount of gold, to raise a single silver rupee."

Gold and silver coins are the only moneys now known to the civilized world ; they are armed by national laws to represent wealth in the countries where they are issued. All paper issues, national or individual, are currencies but not moneys, as their functions are in all cases limited to merely represent gold or silver coins. This is not the case with the latter, which alone are made representative of wealth in all its forms.

What has been the effect of this limita tion of the real moneys of the civilized world to gold and silver coius ?

That is easy to be preceived. Whoever can monopolize those metals in any country can reduce the exchangeable value of all other forms and representatives of value, and can prevent their production or increase by witholding the stimulus from labor, as was done here during the last decade.

Here is one point in which the present permitious financial system greatly affects the interests of all who perform manual toil. It is the fonction of money to measure the relative value of the different kinds of wealth, but when, as under the present financial system, it assumes to dictate what that value shall he, it usurps a power that merits, and should receive, the stero rehuke of the people .- American Sentry.

#### W. W. Waddell.

Old Mr. Jones, senior partner of Jones & Son, considered it a good stroke of business when he had a telephone put in his grocery. It took the old gentleman several days to get the hang of the thing; but it paid to have customers order goods by telephoue of him from a distance, when, before he had a telephone, they would run to the nearest shop. Mr. Joues was con-gratulating himself upon this the other morning, when the telephone bell rang After the usual number of hellocs, he distinctly caught an order for ten pounds of sugar, two pounds of coffice, a pound of crackers, half a bushel of potatoes, a peck of apples and a codfish, to be delivered. but he didn't quite catch the name. After several vain trials, he asked the other party to spell it, and with his pencil he prepared to write it down on a sheet of wrapping

" Double u." said the voice

- Jones wrote it down and said, "Yes."
- " Double u."
- "I've got that."
- "Well, put it down again." "Y-s; go ahead." "Double u."
- " Why, I've got that."
- " Put it down again."
- "But I have it down twice."
- "Well, put it down three times." Jones ighed and wrote it again.
- "A double d."

"A double d-that's add," soliloquized Joues ; then he shouted back,"Add what f

"Add nothing. Just write a double d." "This is infernal nonscore!" muttered Jones, but he chcerfully called hack "Yes, go ahead."

"E double 1"

- "Wha-a-t?
- "E double l."

Mr. Jones stamped on the floor and pulled his whiskers savagely ; but he put it down and sweetly answered,

- "Yes "
- "That's all."
  - "All what ?" " All the pame."

"Then Mr. Jones studied his maners care fully a moment, when he had written thus : "Uunuuwaddell," and remarked to himself. " Why that's confounded nonsense, He then halloed through the telephone and rung up the central office and inquired in vain who had been talking with him. Then he studied the writing again Pretty soon in came his son, the junior partner. Mr. Jones showed him the lettere and told how he got them. The junior partner studied them, read them hoth ways, looked on the back of the paper, and flually said it was the infernalest bosh he ever saw. They showed the paper to the book-keeper, and he said it was sheer foolishness. The big clerk said it was ab-surd. The little clerk thought somebody was crazy. Finally the erraud boy looked at it, and was told it was meant for som customer's name; thereupon he asked Mr. Jones to call off the letters, as near as he could remember, the same as he had p ceived them by telephone. Mr. Joues did so, when the errand boy, nearly choked with laughter, said,

"Why, that's perfectly plain ; it's W. W Waddell."

Mr. Jones never felt such an immense relief since he went into business.

THE PENMANS

#### Origin of Names in the Week.

In the museum, at Berlio, is the ball devoted to the Northern antiquities, they have the representations from the Idols from which the names of the days of the week are derived. From the idol of the Sun comes Sonday. This idol is represented with his face like the sun, holding a harning wheel, with both hands on his breast, signifying his course round the world. The idol of the Moon, from which comes Moaday, is habited in a short cost, like a man, but is bolding the moon in his hands. Thiseo, from which comes Tuesday, was one of the most ancient and popular gods of the Germans, and is represented in his garments of skin, according to their preuling manner of elothing ; the third day of the week was dedicated to his worship. Woden, from which comes Weilnesday, was a valiant prince among the Saxons; his image was prayed to for victory. Thor, from whence comes Thursday, is seated in a hed, holding a sceptre in his hand, with twelve atars over his head. Friga, from wheace we have Friday, is represented with a drawn sword in his right hand and a how in his left. Scater, from which is Saturday, has the approgrames of perfect wretchedness. He is thia-visaged, long-haired, with a long beard He entries a pail of water in his right hand wherein are fruits and flowers .- Philadel phia Saturday Night.

LITTLE JOHNNY'S CONUNDRUM .--" Monn," said little Johnny Periwinkle the other day, addressing his maternal parent, "what does 'asthetic' mean't heard Mrs. Mubby say yes'day that you was a desciple of their asthetic school."

" Æsthetic, my son," said Mrs. Periwin kle," as she fished Mr. Periwiakle's red finanel shirt out of the wash-builer, " is an extreme love of the brautiful; the too, too atterly intenze all-butness of everything that is lovely. Oh in she exclaimed, clasping her bands rapturously, "how supremely divine is the study of this noble science 1"

"Well, mom," said Johany, "Pve got a asthetic commdrum fer yer. What's the difference between this out I'm holdin' in my hand and an A No. 1 salute from a William goat? Give 'er up? Why one is a butternut and the other an utter butt. See f"

Johnny studied " the science of the beautiful " in the woodshed .- Free Press.

"Too Too."--- Will not the modern as thetes be somewhat surprised to learn that this, their pet shibboleth, is, after all, only an old provincialism revived? In Ray's "Complete Collection of English Proverbs," fifth edition, London, 1813, I find this proverb, "Too too will in two," (Cheshire,) with the explanatory note, "Strain a thing too much and it will not ho'd." A still earlier use of too too is to be met in-

Since which, those woods, and all that goodthuse this day with wolves and thieves Doth

abound : Which too too true that land in-dwellers since have found."

-Spenser's " Legend of Constancie," canto vi., 55. -Notes and Queries.

A OUILL MANUFACTURER. - Theodore Hook addressed the following lines " To Mr Blank, who put over his door 'Pen and Quill Manufacturer in :

You pat above your door and la your bills, You re anaufarture of pees and qualit. And for the first, you relia may feel a pride, Your pees are before far than most live trued. Dat for the qualit, your works are somewhat he Who manufactures quills must be a goose?"

It's a poor rule, & c. :-" How is it, Mr. Brown," said a miller to a farmer, " that when I came to measure those ten harrels of apples I hought from you, I found them uearly two barrels short ?" "Singular, very singular, for I sent them to you in ten of your own flour barrels." "Ahem! Did, eh f" said the miller. "Well, perhaps I made a mistako. Let's imbibe."-San Francisco Post.

A learned man is a tank ; a wise man is a spring .- W. R. Alger.

That which God writes on thy forebeau thou will come to .- Koran.

Fifty thousand slate - peoells are made daily at Castleton, Vermont.

Herr Krupp, the great German gun-maker, is so pressed with orders that he has en-8,000 more workmen, making the gaged total force of workmen 13,000.





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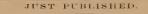
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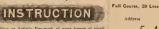
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#### Writing-lesson.

he issue of the JOURNAL, for this ath, has been delayed nearly two weeks or the numerous cuts for illustrating Prof Spencer's Writing-lesson, and, at last finding it quite impossible to get them without we have decided to defer Lesson No. 2 till our next issue, which will mailed, promptly, on July 15th.

#### ----

#### Individuality in Writing.

#### BY PAUL PASTNOR.

ere seems to be a prevalent notion, that canoot be at the same time an olegan and a characteristic writer. Slovenly peu men delight to laugh at what they call the opperplate style of handwritiug," and to laud the Horace Greeley style of chirography as the only true expression of the personality of the writer. Unmitigable ponsense! As well call Turner and his school the only true urtists, because they deal in aesthetic daubs If a man's handwriting shows anything, or implies anything, outside of itself, it is the man's character, and not his mental attainments. If, then, the gentlemen who delight a slovenly pennauship wish us to judge of theor " personality " from their handwriting, we are perfectly willing to pronounce them errate, careless, incompreheusible, or whatever their manuscript reveals of character but we protest against this tidiculous depremation, on their part, of really excellent peumauship. It is like the empty merriment t the fox, who, having lost his own tail in a trup, langhed all his companious into the foolish act of ridding themselves of theirs in the same way

As to the charge brought against good pennies, that there is no individuality in their writing, we deny it altogether. There was not a more elegant pennan in America than the poet Longfellow, albeit he wrote back and-which, by the way, I wish were more g nerally cultivated by literary pennen, for makes a most beautiful, compact and leg(ble manuscript, the joy of the compositor, It there was ever anybody who was not insipid, it was Longfellow, the poet laurente of America. And yet if chirographical cavillers were to carry out their theory to its legiti ande conclusion, what a namby-painby man they would make of him! Our theory, on he contrary, would estimate the man from the bandwriting just as he was-regular, beautiful, onpretentions, a joy to the eye,

The cuever was a man with more maal character in him than the author Timely Topics" in Scribner's Magazine And yet Dr. Holland had one of the delicate, regular and highly cultivated styles of penmanship in the world. In his younger days he taught the art, and, doubtless also taught it throughout has life, for one of the missions of good peumen is to inspire all their correspondents a desire to go aml do likewise.

My theory is that a clear, symmetrical, well-formed hand, such as our best writingmasters teach, when attained, is the evidence of a well-formed, symmetrical character; and that while it is being attained it inspire these good qualities in the pupil. A mat does not like to be worse than his own handwriting. If he gets to write well he begins to think that he is something of a man after all, and to live accordingly. Good writing actually forms character, and gives individuality to a man, instead of robbing him of it. Let us not, then, he annoyed by the foolish talk of shabby penmen. never find a man who takes any pride at all in the looks of his manuscript joining m their dog-in-the-mauger growl. A good, round, writing-master hand is an acquisition that any one may well be proud of; and it no more evidences lack of individuality than a nicely-fitting suit hides, or detracts from. a handsome form.

#### Writing in Public Schools.

(From Report of J. Ormond Wilson, Superintentent of Washington, D. C., Public Schools.)

This subject has always been ranked as one of the three studies indispensable in elementary education. Formerly, it was learned almost entirely by imitation of copies at first written by the teacher, and afterwards engraved. Still later, systems of writing were presented in engraved copy-books, with definite and symmetrical forms of letters, capital and small, which could be analyzed into a few simple elements. These books were arranged in a rational order of progression, and accompanied by charts illustrating, on an enlarged scale, the forms of the letters, proper positions to be taken in writing, and the mode of holding the pen and by a manual of useful instructions and suggestions. With these later aids, and intelligent and skillful teaching, good writing in any school becomes a mathematical certainty The advice sometimes given relative to the importance of encouraging and preserving the individuality of the handwriting of pupils is entirely unnecessary. term in this application means ab If the sence of symmetry, grace, and legibility, as it generally does, then let indiciduality disappear from the handwriting of pupils as soon as possible. Teachers will always find that in no other study will good work be more highly appreciated by parents and thers most interested in the education of the pupils.

The course begins in the First Grade on slates, and is continued in the Second Grade

in copy-books with lead pencils, and subsequently with pen and ink. From the start, correct position, holding of the pen and flexibly be insisted on throughout the course Left-handed pupils should be required to hold the pea in the right hand. The analysis of letters should be thoroughly taught, so that pupils may be able to state it without hesitation, not in the set form of words used in the Manual, but in their own language Pupils will be able to represent on the blackboard or paper only those forms that are impressed on their minds, and if the impression is imperfect or obscure, so will the represeatation be. Answers to frequent welldirected questions, touching single points of analysis, will be much more effectual than revitals of the forms of a complete analysis.

In the lower grades, a tracing-book and a copy-book are required for each pupil, and these are to be taken together-one, for preliminary practice; and the other, for the hest work after practice. There is great adrautage in this mode of using two books. Ine interest and ambition of pupils need not be dampened by bad work, which is quite frequently incident to the earlier stages of practice. A suitable blank-book is also to be used by each pupil-in all the grades, from the third up-and is to contain speci-mens of a variety of school-work. It will thus become much more than a specimenbook of pennanship. Pupils should be instructed and encouraged to fill up this book, so that it will be well worthy of exhibition and preservation as a souvenir of school 

#### A Successful Autograph-Hunter.

There is something terrible in the energy with which Mr. Edward W. Bok, of Brook lyn, pursues the occupation of a hunter of autographs. Mr. Bok, as he admits, is only in his eighteeuth year, and has already obtained no fewer than 300 autographs of living celebrities. A passion like this must have been of slow growth, and it was not till the autumu of last year-at which time Mr. Bok could have been little over seven teeu years of age-that it overmastered him. He then deliberately entered upon the course of procedure which, according to his own account, has carried trouble and dismay into many households. He filially commenced with obtaining his father's signature, which is entered in his book under the date, August 27, 1880. His father added to the collection other signatures even more valuable than his own. He was at one time Vice-Consul for the German government in Holland, and his patent of appointment is signed "Wilhelm" in waving lines, which we are told contrast with the crabbed, stiff " Van Bismarck" of the great Chancellor. It is in teresting to learn, as we do incidentally, that Bismurek's signature appears exactly six inches below that of the sovereign he made an Emperor, the ctiquette of the German court not permitting nearer conjunction of the signature of sovereign and subject. Mr. Bok, sen., was quite a mine of wealth to his enterprising son. In his time he bas played many official parts. As Dutch Consul in

one of the r wares of Hothaud he possesses the signature of William III., King of the Netherlands; whilst Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands, attests Mr. Bok's appointment as Grand Master of Freemasoury. Being in debted to parental prosperity for these signa tures of royal personages, the younger Mi Bok seized on his own account the oppor tunity of the visit to New York of Kins Kalakana, and lay in wait at the hotel where his Majesty was lodged till he had added his signature to the treasures of his book. An effort to obtain the autograph of our own Queen and Prince of Wales did not prove equally successful. Mr. Bok, who is nothing if not orderly, addressed himself directly to the Duke of Argyll, who was then the holder of the Privy Seal. Mr Bok, exercising the privilege of a free-boru American citizen, called upon the Duke to procure for him the signatures of Queeu Victoria and the Heir-Apparent. To this the Duke of Argyll courteously replied with non possumus. But there are atlendconsolutions in most utilictions. making this answer the Duke naturally signed his name, and the autograph was straightway transferred to the precious valuma

Probably most prominent members of the House of Commons have at one time other heard from the enterprising Bok. Mr Gladstone certainly has, for Mr. Bok is able to display a note from his secretary, in which that gentleman explains that the run upon the Prime Minister for his autograph is too great to be met by concession in individual cases. Nevertheless, the eovelope bore the right houorable gentleman's auto graph, lithographed as a frank, and with this Mr. Bok must needs be satisfied. With respect to Mr. Bright, the youthful collector has been more fortunate, owning an admis sion order to the House of Commons signed "John Bright." Mr. Bradlaugh was not wanting in modesty when the inevitable request reached him. He took no notice of the application from Bolt, jun., and it was only when addressed by the ex-German Consul in Holland, ex-Dutch Consul in Germany, and ex-Grand Master in Free masonry, that Mr. Bradlaagh responded He then wrote, "At your father's wish : Chas. Bradlaugh." Still Mr. Bok, jun., is not happy. The extreme brevity of this communication led to the omission of the date. Without the date, it seems, your true autograph-hunter scoras a signature, and the document is to be returned to the member for Northampton with the request that he will date it. The publicity given in the United States to the arrivals at hotels of distinguished visitors has proved of great assistance to Mr. Bok. Thus he pounced down on the Duke of Sutherland on the very uight when he arrived, travel-stained, Windsor Hotel. "I don't see the ise of collecting antographs," the Duke said testily as Mr. Bok stood before him book in hand, a remark so precious in its application that Mr. Bok immediately note ( it down, and has appended it to the auto graph. All is grist that comes to his mill He gratefully accepts an autograph and in accompanied by any remark, whether com

plimentary or otherwise, it is an added favor If he had sat in Dogherry's place he would not only have insisted that he should be written down an ass but would not have let Conrade go till he had appended his autograph-signature to the remark. No rebuff is effectual against his purpose. The more persistently a man refuses his signature the higher is its value in the autograph market. Thus when three letters had failed to produce the autograph of Mr. Thompson Cabinet Minister under the Presidency of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Bok called upon him, and came away triumphant. Among others he wrote to General Burnside, who withdrew behind his entrepchinent, and not only declined to reply, but refused to see the terri Bok when he called with his book. Failing in this direction, Mr. Bok engaged the set vices of a friend of the General's, and the warrior, yielding to this flank attack, surrendered his autograph. With General McClellan there was something of the same difficulty, but he also expluded after a siege of some severity. Mr. Bok's greatest triumph was over Mr. Tenuyson. He divides his book into various sections, such as "Suldiers," "Statesmen," "Novelists, " Pocts," and so op. He had reserved the first place in the list of poets for Mr. Tennyson, and wrote informing the poet of the distinction that awaited him. No answer same, nor did any brighter success follow the dispatch of a second, third, or fourth letter. Still the indomitable Bok wrote every other mail till, to response to the ninth letter, Mr. Tennyson gave in. This is a feat of which Mr. Bok is pardonably proud. The siege did not last quite so long as that of Troy, but it was conducted with at least equal vigor, and crowned with quite as fell a measure of success.

The autograph-huster is more at home in his own country. Mr. Lowell yielded under the pressure of a second letter. Mr. Bryant made no demur. Whittier not only sent his signature, but a verse of poetry ; and Oliver Weodell Holmes sigued a verse from " The Chambered Nautilus." Of English poets Mr. Swinburne acknowledged the request in a brief note, and Mr. Robert Brownius sent a quotation which spiteful people who object to Mr. Bok's method of procedure will hope came from one of the darkest passages in his own poems. Paternal influence was brought to hear on Mr. Ruskin, who in response sent the following kind and characteristic note : "It is a great joy to hear of a good son in these days of disch-ence. 1 wish I could write my name better for him. Had I better imitated my own father in writing and many other things it had been better for me. I hope your son will read what I write now of late years with at least as much attention as my more popular works." Mr. Wilkie Collins mod-estly copies from "The Woman in White' whilst Mr. Charles Reade remits a sheet of puper with the following legend: "Edward W. Bok, caligrapher, from Charles Reade, kakographer." Alexandre Dumas con tributes a remark ou woman even more profound than that for which Mr. Wilkie Collins has secured a fresh circulation. "I wear myself," the great French novelist writes this is how it begins. He wearies me this is how it ends. Such is in two words the story of the first fault of woman." It will be seen from these citations of names that at a comparatively early age Mr. Bok has completed a wide range of personal perseen tion Should be pursue the avocation is which at eighteen he has reached such emi nearce, it is terrable to think what he will have achieved at eighty, if he have not died a violent death before he reaches that age In the meautime, persons living m obsenrity will find some comfort in the thought that there is no chance of their being hunted up by this implacable youth from Brooklyn.-The Daily News, London.

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It may justly be styled the bread-and-butter-movement, since it is the central power of the husiness world, and all speed is due to its influence.

STATEMENT 2. The greater the rapidity of execution, the less the assistance from other sources.

I shall have reason to speak of this move ment in connection with Programme " D," and will endeavor now to confine myself strictly to its direct results.

It might be a question with many, if it is possible to execute good work entirely with this movement. I would reply that, if shade is not a consideration, it is. But as soon as you wish to get expression or shade the fingers must move, thus giving what is termed the " combination movement

Believing that the detailed plan of work in this Programme should follow Programme B," I have purposely omitted it until now It may not be conceded by all the fraternity. but facts go to prove conclusively to my mind that the reasoning is correct.

STATEMENT 3. I do affirm that fore arm should follow whole-arm, i. e., all new work should be well established, whole-arm before attempting fore-arm.

I do not mean by this, the entire work of Programme "B" should be accomplished hefore beginning Programme "C"; but, on the coutrary, I do mean that as fast as work is developed whole-arm it may consistently be followed or executed fore-arm.

(Remark.) I now repeat the statement made in the October No. of the JOURNAL All work executed whole-arm can be exconted fore-arm

Three proofs, positive of Statement 3: First. Your own results at development

with right hand. Second. Your own results at development with left hand.

Third. The general results from a thorough course in teaching.

1. The tracing-erercises consist of upwards of seventy-five different forms, prin cipally capital letters of large size, executed on (mauilla) paper, say 4x4 uches, with colored pencil, so that they may be retraced with end of holder or lead pencil in order to get the general form of capitals, and particularly to establish freedom of movement. It is not necessary that all these should be practiced in order to become a good business penman; but the greater the power shown here, the less obstacles can possibly arise in the work which follows. Hence, according to the object arrived at, is it necessary to perfect the work.

Caution. Don't leave the work too soon. with the delusive hope that you can do yourself more good by practicing upon some thing more advanced

Freedom is the word, and until honest conviction seizes you as to advancement stand firm, and regret will not mark you unother victim.

The position necessary to a full development of the fore-arm is of such cast import ance that I charge the uninitiated to not underrate it.

STATEMENT 4. The positions for the execution of the highest order of work-whole arm and fore-arm-are not necessarily the same-the latter demanding a rather erec position ; while the former may be-and ye to a decided advantage to beginners--a sur what inclined position of the body may be taken. Whatever may be the changes, rest

ssured that the spine should be kept straight. Proof of this will turnish substance for another article

2. EXTENDED MOVEMENTS. They consist of capital letters joined in all conceiva-ble shapes, and are what the name implies. They are the outgrowth of tracing-exercises, and in many instances may take the nature of the same to a decided advantage. At present there are upwards of 120 extended movement-everyises that follow the tracing-exercises in the order of simplicity. and if partially or fully understood, will, in proportion, give results that can be gained in no other way. This work, like the preceding, is not supposed to be entirely com passed by amateurs with a few, petty efforts, but is the result of caruest, honest labor, for years, to establish in its purity.

It should be borne in mind that the highest order of development in any of the 5ve Programmes, is, to approximate the work first, and then make frequent reviews to establish new points, (that unfold themselves ss do the petals of a flower), and to form a higher standard of excellence that forever accompanies the student who would win.

I cannot caution too much, and so I make the charge doubly strong by stating : do not expect to become thorough without a full sweep of this wonderful power, which, coupled with the philosophy of motion, gives the grandest results obtainable in the execution of all styles of capitals.

## (To be continued.)

#### Col. Robert Ingersoll

ON INTEMPERANCE, IN A SPEECH BEFORE A JURY

" I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this damned stuff called alcohol. Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the futher's heart, hereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affections, erases conjugal love, bluts out filial attatehment. blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. produces weakness, not strength ; sickness, not health ; death, not life. It makes wives, widows ; children, orphans ; fathers, fiends and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds theumatism, purses gout, welco epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, misery and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your alms-houses and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels and cherishes It crowds your penttentiaries, and furnishes victims to your scaffolds. the life-blood of the gambler, the element of the hurglar, the prop of the highway-man, and the support of the midnight in cendiary. It countenances the har, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorus virtue, and slanders innocence It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and the child to grind the paricidal axe. It burus up men, cousumes women, detests life, curses God, and despises heaven It suborus witnesses, uurses perjury, defiles the jury-box, and stajus the judicial ermin It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and disavnus the nation. It brings shame, not honor; ter ror, not safety : despair, not hope : misery, not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend at calledy surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatisfied with its havoe. poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out national honors, then curses the world and laughs at the ruin. It does all that and more-it murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, and the father of all crimes, the mother of abominations, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy America 

#### A ready pen is a ready friend.

Get to the Bottom of Things.

As the boy begins so will the mau end. The lad who speaks with affectation, and minces foreign tongues that he does not understand at school, will be a weak chrome in character all his life ; the boy who cheats his teachers into thinking him devout at chapel will be the man who will make religion a trade and bring Christiauity into contempt; and the boy who wius the high-est average by stealing his examination papers will figure some day as a tricky politician. The lad who, whether rich or poordull or clever, lonks you straight in the eyes and keeps his answer inside the troth, already counts his friends who will last his life, and holds a capital which will bring him in a surer interest than money.

Then get to the bottom of things. You see how it is already as to that. It was the student who was grounded in the grammar who took-the Latin prize ; it was that slow, steady drudge who practiced liring every day last winter that bagged the most game in the mountain; it is the clerk who studies the specialty of the house in off hours, who is to be promoted. Your brilliant, happygo-lucky, hit-or-miss-fellow usually turns out the dead weight of the family hy forty-600 Don't take anything for granted; get to the hottom of things. Neither be a shain yourself or be fooled by shams .- .1 udubon Co. Sentinel.

ARTEMUS WARD .- Ward started in California with an announcement that he would lecture ou " The Babes in the Wood." said he preferred this title to that of "My Seven Grandmothers." Why, nobody knows, for there was, of course, to be as little in the lecture about bahes, in or out of the wood, as about seven or any other number of grandmothers. "The babes in the Wood" was never written down ; a few sentences only have survived of a performance which wa destined to revolutionize the comic lecturing of the age. The "Bahes" seem only to have been alluded to twice-first, at the beginning, when the lecturer gravely an-nonneed " The Babes " as his subject ; and then, after a rambling string of irrelevant witticisms, which lasted from an hour to an bour and a half, he concluded with, " I now come to my subject-'The Babes in the Wood.'" 'Then taking out his watch, his countenance would suddenly change-sur prise followed by great perplexity ! At last, recovering his former composure, and facing the difficulty as best he could, he continued But I find I have exceeded my time, and will therefore mercly remark that, so far as I know, they were very good bahes; they Theu. were as good as ordinary hahes." almost breaking down, and much more nervously, "I really have not time to go into their history, you will find it all in the story books." Then, getting quite dreary, "They died in the woods, listening to the woodpecker tapping the hollow heach tree." With some suppressed emotion, " It was a sad fate for them, and I pity them; so I hope do you. Good-night!" The success this lecturer throughout California was instantaneous and decisive. The reporters complained that they could not write for laughing, and split their peneils desperately in attempts to take down the jokes. Every hall and theatre was crowded to hear about the "Babes" and the "Lyceum" lecturer of the period, "what crammed hisself full of high-soundin' phrases, and got trusted for a sout of black clothes," had nothing to do but go home and destroy himself. Good Words,

INK FOR WRITING ON GLASS .- Mr. F. .. Slocum has examined the ink for writing on glass, and, according to the Am. Jour. Phur., reports that it is made by mixing harium sulphate, three parts ; ammonium fluoride, one part; and sulphuric acid q. , to decompose the ammonium fluoride and make the mixture of a semi-fluid consistency It should be prepared in a leaden dish, and kept in a gutta-percha or leaden hottle.

The Connection of Pen-drawing with the Photo-process.

FROM AN ECONOMICAL POINT OF VIEW.

AN OPEN LETTER WITH A CLOSE POINT.

Editors of the JOUBSAL :- Having been with you at the inception of your beautiful and valuable Aut JOUBNAL over five years ago I need not assure you, and you will not wonder, that I have watched its career with increasing interest, sud viewed with upalloyed delight the creation (through your nutiring efforts and patient labor) of a per manent paper for penmen. I caunot miss the opportunity of congratulating you on the firm establishment of what was regarded by the skeptical as an unknown and perilons venture, and assure you that if you only sontinue the truly practical features which have illumined its pages for the past two years, THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is certain to give instruction and amusement to "generations yet unboru."

In this connection, and from my own long experience and practice as an expert in penmonship, pen-drawing, etc., in their relationship to photo-engraving, photo-lithography and the various processes uow in force, i presume 1 may be permitted to recond your monthly illustrated efforts in this direction, by a few

hiuts and suggestions. You cannot too frequently and seriously impress on the minds of the penmen of this and the rising genera tion, the wide field of profitable employment which the introduction of the different methods and processes for producing relief metal plates affords them. say different methods because, whilst in your and my early days, if we wished an onlargapient, reduction or do plicates of our cali graphic work, our only resource was the slow and somewhat ex. pensive photo-lithoginvolving raphy, first, a glass negative then a transfer print, which had afterwards to be transferred to the stone, from which

cess does not give the sharpest and most satisfactory work of all.

THE PENMANS

It should ever be horne in mind, that the artist abould we good sold block ink, on elem flot white paper; that every hav, whether hair or should be drawn disting and unboken; so thes a perfect facstudie of the artist's own work can be produced at small cost. Had time served; it was my intention to have submitted a ent or illustration as a sample, to your readers, of what may be accomplished by these processes: bot, really, some of your illustrations have here us good, varied and fine, that it sarcely needs it.

Should these few remarks have been successful in aronsing and directing the attation of our national array of permens and pen-droughtsmen to this comparatively new and economic field of labor by which their chirgraphic efforts and huear pen-drawing cau be made commercially available, from a newspaper title or column heading to a book illustration, 1 shall be pleased in a futurissue to descant more fully mon it; whils to those whose notice is called to it for the first time, and who desire to essay a trial, 1 would refer them for the present to your column of 'u pennem's and artists' supplies' for a selection of the materials to commence with.

ROBERT WOOD.

of the windows and laid up in safety when the lord was absent.

ART JOURNAL

There was another luxury, so expensive that for more than two thousand years it remained completely above the reach of the poor, and none but the wealthy could indulge in its use. We mean cotton cloth The material of which the cloth was made was both pleuty and casily obtained, as is the case with glass, but the cost of manufacturing made it very dear. If a Grecian lady could awake from her sleep of two thousand years, her astonishment would he unbounded to see a simple country girl clothed with a calico dress, a muslin kerchief, and a colored shawl ! Within the past oue hundred years, machinery has been invented which has made printed cottous so perfect, so plenty and so cheap, that the humble servant-girl can wear a better calico gown than Cleonatra ever saw

When the whole stock of a carpenter's tools was valued at one shilling, and consisted altogether of two broadcares, an adar, a square and a spuck-shave, we mad expect to find rough work aed none but rough dwelling -houtes; when there were uo chinneys, and the fire was haid against the wall, with the sincke to issue out at the rouf, the door or the window, and the prople slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow, we naturally expect rough change his manuar of life and living for theirs, so far as the conveniences of life are concerned. Thus it is that art is ever at work, breaking down the barriers which stand between the rich and the poor, and bringing both classes more and more toward a common level—not by degrading the wealthy, but by exahing both classes to a higher standard of morality, refurent and editoration—*Philadelphin Saturdardy Night*.

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## How to Prepare India-Ink.

Take a sloping tray of slate or porcelain, and grand the lack gradually in distilled or commou rais-water outli the lick hereomes of the required degree of blackness. The lack must be ground freshly asely time it is used, It will not do to dissolve it in water, as it does not become sufficiently pulverized to flow freshy, and does not ablace to the paper with sufficient tenneity to resist the erosion of rubher.

#### Preachers on Darwin.

The great naturalist who has just heen buried in Westuinster Abbey, and who originated the oft-quoted theory of 4 the survival of the fittest," was a man of most exemptary character and conduct, yet he has been the subject of more pulpit attacks in

the past twenty years than Satan himself It seems rather odd, therefore, to read that several prominent English divines, who are held in high honor by the religious world, have said some appreciative words about Darwin, Canon Liddon, of St. Paul's. the author of "The Divinity of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," and that Mr. Darwin's theories are not necessarily hostile to the fundamental truths of religion. Canon Barry, outhor of orthodox commen taries on portions of the Bible, said that the doctrine of evolution lent itself as readily to promises of God as less complete explanations of the universe. Canon

The above cut was photo-engraved from a design in "Williams's and Parkard's Gens," and was designed and fourished by John D. Williams ach pull of the Old Times.

only one impression at each pull of the press could be obtained. Now, by the aid of photo - engraving, photo - electrotype and various other chemical and menuical processes-whose names are becoming legion-all, by the way, more or less aynonymous in their initial method and differing only in their details, we are enabled to obtain a relief metal plate, type-high, (from which duplicates can be made at m triffing cost) which can be printed on any common printing-press, and all for a fe ceuts per square inch, no matter how fine, e or elaborate the pen-work may be intri Probably, the method which has last been discovered, as soon as it has been still further perfected, will be the one that will he most generally adopted, from its simplicity and economy. I refer to the mode of obtaining an electrotype plate direct from the peu-drawing, by a method of deposit. at the initial proceeding of a glass negative, as is the case in all other photoprocesses; but it has this defect or draw-back-the subject cannot be enlarged on reduced. To those experts who, like my self, are enabled to make a small letter, figure or ornament equally as fine, shurp, and care fully as a large one, this, in most cases, will net prove a very serious trouble ; whilst to those who have accustomed themselves to large work for reduction, the photo-electrotype, at a very trifling cost, is still open; and it is an unsottled question whether this pro-

Paper-hangingswere originally just what their name indicates-wiz, strips of paper suspended from the ceiling in such a manner as to cover the imperfections of the walls. They were used exclusively in the houses of the rich; the poor man in his hat tad no such device, but nunst needs patch a hole to keep the winds away. The carpete of our forefathers once consisted of rushes, among which the dogs hunted for the hones that had been throw upon the floor.

In England, one cod of the hall was the kenael for the hounds, and above it the perch for hawks. In the reign of Queers Elizabeth, the host at table need to hold the joint of hef with one hand and the carvingkeife with the other, transferring the meat to the plates of his genesis with his fingers, as forks were not yet in use. Those who first adopted forks were much ridicaled. Some said the Bible was opposed to it, and it was an insalt to the Almighty to use a fork when He. had given them fingers.

The art of msking glass is of high antiquity, but it belonged to modern ingenuity to develop the value of the ivention, and to apply to a multitude of important and, in some cases, indipensable uses. Not many centuries ago, window-glass was found only in houses of the very rich ; its use began in palaces. For a long time it was so scarce that at Ahnwick Castle, in 1567, the glass was ordered to be taken out manners, suwholesome food, and a great lack of tidiness. This was the couldino of the English people in the reign of Edward III. Even the nobility were without chairs and tables, and as upon the chests that contained their clothes and linen. The skill of other trades was on a level with that of the carpenter, and agricultare was as low in the sack as any of the rate.

The first saw-mill built in Eugland was by a Dutchman; but the opposition of the men who worked by hand was so great that he had to pull i down. In 1767 monther was created; but a mob tore it down. So progress has everywhere had to avercome obstructes.

In 1300, some friars in Switzerland wished to build a windmill, to save the halor of graining core by hand; but a neighboring landlord, who had hought the country around, forbade them, because, he said, he owned the winds. The bishop was appealed to, who said the winds belonged to the Charch and could us the used.

A writer, of good authority, speaking of the times of Heury VIII, says there is no doubt that the average draration of human life was, at that period, not one-hall as long as at the present day. The kings and nobility of a few centuries are possessed their errowns and high-somnling titles, but there is not, in the United States, a prospersus anochanic, possessing a fair degree of refused taste and electricon, who would desire to exProthere paid a graceful tribute to Darwin's charity as the true essures of the spirit of Uhristianity. Some men outside the Church have never imagined that there was an irrepressible coefficient between science and relation, but the remarks quoted above should teach men ioride of churches that it is the fashion among true leaders of religions though to believe that God has revealed Himself in works as well as works, and that the real enemies of the faith are they who deny all heavenfly records that were not made with the pen---M. Y. Hergld.

A wit being esked, on the failure of a bank, "Were you not upset I" replied: "No, I only lost my balance."

Precedence and age: There is a story of Solomon unt contained in the "Book of Kings." Two of his court damaels had a row as to precedence. Solomon looked kindly and said, "Let the eldest go Brst," and the damaels embraced and went in to gether with environd arms—Qmx.

Dr. Holland, who translated "Pliny's Natural History" in the sixteenth century, says:

says : "With oue sole peu I wrote this book, Made of a gray-goose quill;

A pen it was when it I took, A pen I leave it still."

-Stationer





#### Why I Take More Pains With My Penmanship.

REFLECTIONS UPON ERVEIVING A COPT OF MY F FOLM PUBLISHED IN THE VILLAGE NEWSPAPES La published in The VILLOU SAV Abl here it is 1 in famous now, An author and a post! If really is in print! Ye Goda! How proved II be to abow it! And gentle Anna! What a thrill Will assume her breat, To read three anthen lines and how

- To words here your sourcesson. Why, here any sourcesson is sourced by strenge What can be paper mean Dy taking of the 'proceful brooks That pays of the 'proceful brooks That here is 'n', lastend of 'n' Which makes it 't' tripping rill''. 't' tripping the share' the tripping rill''.

- "Thy look in "--what' I recollect "Twas ' sort," and then 'twas ' kind"; And now to think the stopid fool For "bland" has printed ' blind."

- Was even such provoking work-"The curions by the by--How any thing is reminered blind By giving it an "a"
- "Hast thou no tears ?" the "??" 's left out,
- "Hast thou no ears?" instead, "I hope that thou art dear" is pat: "I hope that thou art dead " Whoever saw in such a space
- So many blunders oramined 1 "Those pentle eyes bedirmined " is spolt: "Those gentle eyes be damined "
- "Thou art the same " is rendered " lama
- "Those art the same " is rendered." in It really is too bad; Aud here because an "'4" is out, My "lovely maid" is " mad"; They drove her blind by poking in
- Ap "i"-s process no And now they've gouged it out again And mow they've gouged it out again And ms to her cruzy, too.
- "Where are the Muses fied that th

- Should'st live so long unsurg ?" Thus run my version --here it is--"Should'st live so long unhung." "The fate of woman's love is thine," Acd 'A" communes fate: How small a clroumstance will turn A woman's love to hate
- I'll read no more ! What shall I do? I'll never dare to send it;
- The paper's contrast for and wide. "The paper's contrast for and wide. "The new too late to meed it. Oh. Fame! thou chest of human bliss. Why did I over write?
- I wish my posm had been hurned Before it saw the light!
- Let's stop and recapituinte ; I've damned her syss-that's plain ; I've told her she's a lunatio,
- And blind, and deaf and lame Was ever such a hearid bash
- In poetry or proso f I've said she was a flend, and praised
- The color of her nos
- I wish I had that editor About a half a minute
- I'd bong him to his heart's content, And with an "A" begin H; I'd i m his body, syes and hones,
- And spell it with a "d," and send him to that "hill" of his-He spalls it with an "c."

-Evening Mirror 

#### Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department n e addressed to B. F. KETLEY, 205 Broadw few York. Brief sducational items solicite New York.

Ediaburgh University has 3,237 students this year.

President White says he will stop buzing if he is obliged to expel every Class in Corneil.

Taxation for education provides less than \$1 for each pupil of the public schools of Georgia.

The Cornell University register shows a total of 384 students. The Senior Class numbers 54.-Golden Rule.

The average daily attendance in the public schools of New Orleans is 16,142, the num ber of pupils registered being 19,946.

There is a school population of 744,381 in Missouri, and school funds to the amount of \$549,671.83 have just been distributed.

The daughter of the late Commodore Maury, who assisted him in the compilation of his well known geographical series, is a school-teacher in Richmond, Vn

The new educational bill to h to the Senate appropriates \$10,000,000 to be distributed among the States and Territories where illiteracy most abounds

By a large vote the Legislature of Mas sachusetts has abolished the school district system, and the government of the schools now becomes vested in the towns of the Commoowealth.

Calcotta University is a remarkably pros percos and useful institution. Last year, out of 2,793 candidates for admission, 1,665 passed. Six women took the entrance examination, and four were successful.

The literary and industrial school which Mr. E. S. Morris, of Philadelphia, established at Arthington, Liberia, Africa, for the education of the sons of chiefs, is now in successful and most promising operation

After Daniel Webster left Dartmouth college he taught school at Fryeburg. Maine, for \$350 a year, out of which he one year paid his brother Ezekiel \$100 to belp him through Dartmouth .- American Jour of Ed

Among the nineteca graduates at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, three of the ladies were from Massachusetts. two from Maine, and oue each from Denmurk, the Hawaiiao Islands and Burmah. Am. Jour. of Ed.

The number of students at the University of Vienna during the past term was 4,823. This is the largest attendance known there for two centuries, and places Vienna at the head of all the universities of Austria-Germany.-Sunday Advertiser

In the twenty German Universities, says the Independent, there were 22,792 students registered for the winter season of 1881-1882, of whom 1,241 were foreiga. medical students numbered 5,002, and 310 of them were aliens .- Golden Rule

Take the three great States of Penn-sylvania, Ohio and Illivois, and we find that of the nersons who cannot read and write. one in ten is a pauper ; while of the persons who can read and write, only one in three hundred is a pauper .- Am. Jour. of Ed.

There is a college at the University of Oxford, England, in which all the professore ere propounced Agnostics. This is a big change from the days of old, when that institution was Catholic in its students, its teachers, and its course of studies .- Catholic Mirro

London University has resolved to admit its female graduates to Convocation. Thus young women may not only take degrees there, but may take part in the government of the University. This is the furthest step towards "equal rights" that has yet been made by any institution of learning .- Western Ed. Journal.

Chicago has eprolled 59,562 children in her public schools. She pays, per annum school officers, \$9,364 94 ; and her teach her ers, \$583.037. Cincinnati has 35.750 children enrolled ; she paysher officers, \$11,503 .-07; and her teachers, \$615,000. Next to Bostou, Ciucinnati pays more per capita for the education of her youth than any city of the United States

The Ladies' College at Cambridge, Enghand, is in a most flourishing and healthy condition. Young ladies of any rank, and ladies of any age from eighteen to forty, flock there, and to obtain eutrance is 1 comining quite a matter of favor. Miss Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, is one of those who takes the deepest interest in the college, and it is expected will ere long be elected and appointed as principal .- School Journal.

The public schools of the State of New York were last year attended by 1,021,282 children, a smaller number by 10,000 than was recorded in 1880. Of the 30,826 teachers employed, 23,177 were women. The average auunal salary of each teacher was \$375.06, the whole amount expended in salaries being \$7,775,505.22. The State has 11,245 school-houses The total amount expended upon the schools last year was \$10,808,802.40.- Christian Advocate.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

No matter how fast your pen may fly, your namer is stationery

A boy says in his composition that "onions are the vegetable that makes you sick if you don't eat them yourself."

Young Brown called a certain seminary where his sweetheart went to school "Ex-perience," because he said experience was a deur school.

A contemporary mentions a case beyond the ordinary oculist. It is that of a young lady who, instead of a pupil, has a college studeot, ju her eve-

The Yale College Faculty have declared that bereafter, when the seniors or sopho-mores injure a freshman, the guilty party shall be punished just as if they had injured a human being.

"Where is the Island of Java situated ?" asked a school-teacher of a small, rather forlorn looking boy. "I dunuo, sir." " Don't you know where coffee comes from ?" "Yes, sir, we borrows it."

- Puck gives the following :-
  - Hefore the value school 'twas un cs. d. For this thing the boy was to be tr cs. d. But the boy, strange to say, Wouldo't have it than wey. And so from the school be was b oz. d.

" No." he said, "I don't enjoy howling around at night, tearing down signe, making love to burlesque actresses, and making everyhody who sees me tired. But I am a Harvard student, and don't want to appear eccentric."

Did you ever notice that the chan who is always carving his initials upon the fence. trees, and his desk at school, celdom, if ever, writes his came upon the age in which he lives? He commences carving too early and gets tired.

"Why did God forbid Adam and Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit ?" asked an Austin Suuday-school teacher of his class. fear they might fall out of the tree and hart themselves," replied Jimmie Fizzleton, who had his arm in a sling .- I exas Siftings

Nine American colleges have adopted the Oxford cap. This is well. Heretofore about the only thing that distinguished a college student from other people has been the bad spelling in his letters home, asking for money to "buy hooks." - Detroit Free Press.

A very severe case : "Tomuy : "Oh oh! oh! mamma, I've rnud a great big splipter in my hand, and it hurts so offul I cao't go to echool." Mammu : " But, my dear, mamma doseo't see anything the matter." Tommy: "Oh! oh! Zen I guess it must be ze uzzer hand."

Sic transit drove a tu pone tandem temo ver from the north. He is visiting his ante, Mrs. Dido Etdux, and intends stopping here till ortum. He et super with us last evening, and is a terrible fello. He lambda man almost to death the other evening, but he got his match .- the other man cutis nos off and noctem flat urna flounder. - Educational Renorter.

"Now doo't fret, Freddie," said a fond sister; "Harry will soon be well again, uod then he can go to school with you." "I don't care so much about his getting well," replied the heartless Fred; "hut I wish he'd hurry back to school. When he was there I was the lowest boy in the class, except one, and now I'm the lowest. And I just hate to be clean at the very foot of all the other fellows."

He was a graduate of Harvard, and he got a position on one of the Philadelphia dailies last week. "Cut that stuff of yours down," said the city editor as the new man came in with a column where a stick was desired. "Do you desire a judicious elimina tion of the superfluous phraseology ? " mildly returned the Harvard man. "No Boil it down !" thundered the city ed. The new mau is gone now-gone back to Boston. He says there an't "culchah" enough in Philadelphia.-Forney's Press.

Country-woman, to Parson, who had called to ask why Johnny, the cldest, had aot been lately to school, "Why, he was thirteen year old last week, sir! I'm sure he've had school euough. He must know a'most everything now !" Parsoo : "Thirteen, Mrs. Napper! why, that's nothing. I didu't huish my education till I was three and twenty !" Country - woman : " Lor', sir! You dou't mean to say you were such a thick-head as that !"-School Journal.

Here is a picture of a school Mom. She is Not pretty-The younger scholars say she isn't Sweet. They say she comes to school some mornings very late. Then she is very Fierce. It isn't nice to be very fierce-She'd be good if she was youngerand her pupils older-sometimes she loves one of her pupils-but not often-when she loves one of her pupils she is gentle and Winning-so winning that Ho loves her Better'n gooseberry tarts-when she don't love one of her pupils She makes it Lively for All of them-Be good and she may Love you----if she loves you you may he happy-if you are virtuous-Is it not better to be virtuous and leved than for the schoolmam to make it lively for you !- Ex.

The youth that parts his hair at the equator, sucks the head of a rattau case, squipte with dreamy - looking eyes through bairy glasses, wears No. 5 hoots on No. 6 feet, sports a double-breasted watch-chain to which is suchored a \$4 watch, wears a horse's hoof scarf-pin and sporting-dog studs, and says, "deuced," "aw, yes, domme, and " Don't you fail to remember it," has a soft thing in this world. He wears it in his hat, just beneath an uuusually thick skull .-Notre Dame Scholastic.

[The reader will please pardon the placing of this Educational fact among the Educational Fancies.-ED.]

#### Great Things of the World.

The greatest thing in the world is the Falls of Niagara; the largest cavero, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky ; the largest river, the Mississippi-four thousand miles in extent; the largest valley, that of the Mississippi-its area five million square miles; the greatest city park, that of Philadelphia, containing two thousand seven huodred acres ; the greatest grain port, Chicago ; the higgest lake, Lake Superior ; the longest railroad, the Pacific Railroad-over three thousand miles in extent. The most hoge mass of solid irou is Pilot Knob of Missouri -height, two hundred and fifty feet ; eir-cumference, two miles. The best specimen of architecture, Girard College, Philadelphia; the largest squeduct, the Croton, of New York -length, forty and one-half miles; cost, twelve million five hundred thousand dollars; the longest bridge, the Elevated Railroad in Third avenue, New York-it extends from the Battery to the Harlen River, the whole length of the eastern side of the Machattan Island, seven miles loug, or nearly forty thousand yards The longest bridge over water, however, will be that now being coustructed in Russie over the Volga at a point where the river is nearly four miles wide. The most extensive deposits of anthracite coal mines are in Pennsylvauia.

> Money goes Where it goeth, No one showeth No one showeth Here and there, Every where, Every where, Run, run, Dun, dun, Spend, spend Lend, lend, Send, send. Flush to-day Short to morr Notes to pay, No one knows Where it goeth, No one shows th





Published Monthly at \$1 per Year D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR 205 Broadway, New York.

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#### ADVERTISING BATES.

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#### LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to render the JOURNAL sufficiently interva-and attractive to secure, not only the patronage of those who are interested in shifted wrining or less hing. Refer senses and active cooperation as correspon-ant agenos, jet, knowing that me laborer is worth in knew, we oblic the bulboning

#### PREMILINS

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Or "Flourishing." For three sames and \$3 we will forward the large Cen-multi pioture, 25540 fb; reliable for \$2. Ventures and \$7 we will forward a copy of Ventures the cheart of Guide 7, retails for \$4. For turely environment and \$12 we will send a copy of "Amos Composition of Commosting Permanation," in \$5.

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#### LONDON AGENCY

LONDON AGENCY. Intervipilona to the PENMANS ART JOHENAL, or ers for any of our publications, will be received and apply intreaded to by the INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 11 Intervent Streat, [Fleet Ni.], London, England,

Nutice will be given by postal-ourd to subscriben the expansion of their subscriptions, at which time raper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscript is compared.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1882.

#### Apology.

As we have said before, we dislike apologies, and suck as far as is possible to avoid occasi a bor making them, but circumstances have s on a to conspire to delay the issue of the present number of the JOURNAL.

First. We had to attend the Convention and heing so far West we could but tarry : little with old friends, for you know "Old friends should not be forgotten." And then of course, Prof. II. C. Speacer had to go to the Convention. Think of a Permen's Convention without Speccer; and he, being in the land of his own early, as well as ancestral, fame, lingered among old friends, all uumiudful that the readers of the JOURNAL were anxiously waiting for "Lesson in Practical Writing No. 2"; and we are sorry to announce that, owing to the lateness ( the arrival of the " copy " for the Lesson and the drawing for the illustrations, that it is quite impossible to delay our issue for the engraving, hence the Lesson designed for the June will appear in the July number, which will be mailed on the fifteenth of that mouth, and we think we can safely assure our readers that the JOURNAL will hereafter he regularly mailed not later than the 15th

The Lesson in the July number will be the most interesting and elaborately illus-trated Lesson over printed in a peuman's paper.

Look Out For Him.

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

R. S. Ellis, dealer in statiouery, etc., at Nevada, Mo., makes inquiry of us respect-iog one E. B. Crandle, who makes use of a strong testimonial from us, upon a circular aonouncing hisoself as a specially skilled, plain and ornamental card-writer; and who Mr. Ellis adds, " hought on short time quite a bill of merchaodise of me, and then left for parts unknown." On a circular inclosed by Mr. Ellis, we find the following testi-

Drag Sth :- Your specimens of con are models of perfection. What I admire most is the sample of business hand. This style is much liked by business men, as it combines rapidity with beauty. DAN'L, T. AMES Editor PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, N. Y. C.

All of which is simon-pure fraud, having never before, to our knowledge, heard of E. B. Crandle, and certainiy we are in no way the author of the above testimonial.

Mr. Crandle evidently fills the bill as a first-class frand.

#### The Detection of Forgeries.

Of all the millions of adults who write, no two write in all respects alike. Between the writing of different persons, differences exist as marked and as inevitable as are the difference of features, voice, habit and dress It is an adjoitted fact that in every handwriting there are well nigh ionumerable personal and habitual characteristics, the major part of which are annoted by the writer himself, and cau only be discovered hyanother person, except by long and acute observation : hence it is that a forger rarely possesses the power to avoid wholly his own habit of writing, and to copy perfectly that of another person. It is due to this fact that skilled experts are able to detect almost all forgeries through the discovery of the forger's habit, and the absence of the genuine habit of writing which he seeks to imitate.

It is an easy matter for a skilled imitator of writing to copy a signature or a short piece of writing so as to get a very close resemblance when looked at as a whole. When such, even is the fact, a detailed examination by an expert will suffice to show that there is very little, if any, characteristic resemblance. It is also a fact, that although the different autographs written by the same person may present a widely different appearance, as respects size, lope, and freedom, yet, when examined in detail, the closeness of the habitual characteristics will be astonishing to those who have never made a study of handwriting. The ap-patent resemblance that exists between the genuine and forged writing, is as that of a kernel of corn and a pea, which chance to have a similar form, while the variations between the different writings of the same persuos are as the varying sizes and forms of different kernels of corn, which, however widely they may differ in their size and outline, cannot he mistaken in their identity by persons who are familiar with corn and peas

#### Good Results and their Causes.

Among the institutions of learning in the City of New York, Dr. J. Such's Collegiate Institute is one of the most noteworthy.

Some of the most prominent men in literary, business, and political circles in this country place their sons there to be educated. Instructors known to be experts and specialists are employed in the different departments of the school, and receive the mosliberal compensation for active, effective teaching. Physical as well as mental training is duly provided for. A well equipped gymnasium forms one of the many excellent features of the justitution.

We recently examined the chirographic apecimens of the junior and advanced classes. and found them of the best we have ever seen. The practical good taste exhibited in the specimens gives indubitable evidence that the art of writing well can go hand io hand with broad and thorough culture in the sciences and classics.

Miss C. M. Duty, a niece of Prof. Spencer, of Spenceriau celebrity, has conducted the writing-classes during the past year, and led them to the attainment of the best results in practical chirography.

The Spencer Brothers' latest publication, known as "The Standard," was placed in the hands of the popils during the past mooth of the school work. Quite a num her of the patrons of the Institute are smong the thousands of valued solveribore and readers of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

## The King Club

For the present month numbers thirty-eight, and comes from II. T. Loomis, teacher of writing at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio. Prof. Loomis is one of the most skillful writers and teachers of the West, and evidently appreciates the JOURNAL as an aid to good teaching. The second largest club numbers thirteen, and comes from J. F. Whitleather, teacher of writing at Fort Wayne (Ind.) Business College. The third largest club comes from A. G Street, Lead City, D. T., and numbers twelve.

#### The Hill Prizes for Penmanship,

In another column will be found au advertisement from Prof. Thos. E. Hill, offering several liberal prizes for superior designs of penmauship. In response to numerous in-quiries for information respection the proper method for their execution we here re-insert an article which appeared in our February issue :

#### SHEEPSTIONS

First .- Respecting size, of the original work, which will give the best effect when reproduced. The size named by Mr. Hill is 9x6 inches, i. c., the pages are nine inches long by six inches wide. In engraving, the work should be reduced at least one-half, i. e., the original should be 18x12 inches, and if it is excented in strong and open lines, it may be 224x15.

Second.-Materials. Use a fine quality of Bristol-board, and a fine quality of black India-ink, freshly ground from a stick, in a tray having rain- water, and remove all penlines with sponge-rubber. Hard rubber will not only remove much of the ink, but will tear up the fibre of the paper, and thus break or make ragged the delicate hair lines. which will, therefore, fail of a good result when photo-cograved. All lines, when work is finished, must be entirely black.

Pens.-For script writing, use Gillott's "303," or Spencerian Artistic No. 14. For fine drawing or tinting, use the "303," or Crow Quill. For flourishing, use Spencerian No. 1, or Ames's Penman's Favorite.

To those who may be unable to procure these articles, or are uncertain respecting their quality, we will forward them by mail from this office, as follows:

Extra five three-ply Bristol-board-

22x28, per hoard		.50
Per 1 dozen, hy express		2.00
India Ink, per stick		1.00
Crow Quill paus, per doz		.57
Gillott's "303," per gross .		
Spencerian Artistic, per gross		
" No. 1		
Ames's Penman's Favorite .		

Sponge-rubber, per piece 60 Since it is the desire of the editors of the

JOUBNAL to hold an entirely unprejudiced position in this matter, and one which shall at all times enable them to do impartial justice to individual members, and to render the greatest service to the entire profession, they bereby announce that they will refiaio from entering into competition for any of the above-named prizes.

The Rev. R. H. Howard, of Saxonville Mass., says: "The specimeus of Pen-Art contained in your JOURNAL are simply wonderful, while the sentiments expressed are characterized by sterling common sense.

#### Acknowledgment.

Tickets of invitation were received by us to participate in an excursion of the students of the Eastman Business College down the Hudson on May 20th.

Also tickets of invitation from the students of Nelson's Business Colleges of Cincinoati and Springfield, Ohio, to their annual pionic on the 3d iost. We hereby return our thanks for the very courteous invitations. and express our regret at not being nble to avail ourselves of the proffered hospitality.

#### Report of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Business Educators and Penmen.

The Convention commenced on June 6th, at the Gibson House, in Cincionati, and closed its session on June 9th The following members were present :

R. C. SPENCER, Milwankee, President E. CADY, New York, Secretary R. M. BARTLETT, Cincinnati S. S. PACKARD, New York HOD. INA MAYHEW, Detroit RICHARD NELSON, Cincinnati H. H. NRLSON, Columbus, Ohio. D. T. AMES New York THOS. E. HILL, Chicago W. H. SPRAGUE, Clyde, Ohio, T. J. RISINGER, Sharon, Pa. Hon. E. WHITE, Foughkeepsie, N. I G. W. BROWN, Jacksonville, Ill. A. L. WYMAN, Omaha, Neb. L. WILLIAMS, Rochester, N. Y. W. H. SADLER, Baltimore, Md. G. W. MICHAEL, Delaware, O. H. W. HERRON, Vermont, Ill H. C. MILLER, Terre Haute, Ind. W. N. YEREX, London, Out. H. C. SPENCER, Washington, D. C. H. A. SPENCER, New York Hon. A. J. RYDER, Trenton, N. J. E. BURNETT, Baltimore, Md. E. W. SMITH, Lexington, Ky W. I. FADDIS, St. Paul, Minn H. PETRCE, Kenkuk, lowa W. T. WATSON, KNOXVIlle, Tenn. C. BAYLIES, Dubuque, Iowa. J. M. FRASHER, Wheeling, W. Va. W. M. CARPENTER, St. Louis A. E. NELSON, Cincinnati, A. STODDARD, Rockford, Ill. Hon. A. D. WILT, Dayton, O. N. B. LUCE Union City Pa A. H. HINMAN, Worcester, Muss BERTHA A. BARON, LOWELL, Mass ELLA NELSON, Cincinnati, MIS. A. H. HINMAN, Worcester, Mass Mrs. A. D. WILT, Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. J. M. FRASHER, Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. INO. RUGGS, Cincinnati, Ohio. W. S. CARVER, Toulon, Ill. G. W. MICHAEL, Delaware, O. FRANK GOODMAN, Nashville, Tenn. F. M. Choquill, Zanesville, O E. K. BRYAN, Columbus, O. E. J. HEEB, Kokome, Ind. S P. GLUNT, Union City, Ind. Dr. J. C. BRYANT, Buffido, N. Y E. R. FELTON, Cleveland, Ohio W. C. ISBELL, Terre Haute, W. DUDLEY, Mitchell, Ind. Α, T. SMITH, Jacksonville, Ill. S R HOUSING New York E. W. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

Iuasmuch as a complete report of the proceedings is to be pullished in pamphlet form, and can be had by all who are specially interested, we shall, at this time. present a brief general report, giving only such parts of the proceedings as are deemed of interest to the patrons of the JOURNAL. The attendance was large, and the proceedings interesting, harmonious and enthusiastic.

On the evening of the 5th instant a large number of the members having gathered at the Gibson House, they were invited by members of the Reception Committee-consisting of Miss Ella Nelson, Mrs. A. H Hinman, Miss Ioa Riggs, and Messis, R. J. and H. H. Nelson-into the Hotel's spaciou Pailors, set upart for the members and guests of the Convention, where all 7 made acquainted with each other, and the evening passed in pleasant social interconras.

The elegant piano in the parlor was resonant with melody under the skillful tuneb of Miss Ella Nelson, while numerous voices joined in several popular songs, among which was the familia

ODE TO THE PEN. BY P. R. SPENCER, Tune-' Auld Long Syn Hail, Servant Fen' to thee we give

The pen, the pen, the brave old pen Which stamp'd our thoughts of yore Through its hold inneings of aguin Our thoughts still freshly pour,

To school day scenes and social bowen It paints our visions gay, And yields to life's declining hours A solare in decay

Then be thy movements hold and true, Friend of the lakering mind, Ligh?, shade, and form entrance the view And glow thro' every line.

The regular session of the Convention was opened on Tuesday movining by a short, though interesting and appropriate, address by the President, Robert C. Spencer, which was followed by an able address of welcome to the Association at Ciucinnati on behalf of the Mayor, who was absent from the city, by Benjamin F. Hopkins, Esq., which wa responded to by President Spencer in his usually felicitons style. After which there was an adjournment to 2:30 p. m., when President Spencer opened the afternoon proceedings with au address, in which he set forth the growth of business colleges from an experiment to an absolute necessity By them, young men of sleuder means, un able to indulge in a course at Harvard Yale or Princeton, were given a sound and practical business knowledge, enabling them successfully to battle in commercial life. successfully to battle to commercial life. Next was read a paper on the "Mission of Business Colleges," by S. F. Covington. It was received with applause, and a vote of thanks order, d.

Mr. Covingtou contrasted, sharply, the modes of fifty years since and now, both as regards the securing of qualification, and conducting business. He said :

"There are many persons yet in active life who well remember when as a rule, the course of study for the profession of medi-cine or of the haw, was the reading of ele-mentary books in the efficiency and under mentary books in the o the instruction of, some

neutary books in the effice of, and nucle-the instruction of, some practitioner, and where the epportunity of acquiring a knowl-edge of the profession was beomuded by the edge of the profession was been on eddined by the standard of the precession of and responsibilities of either profession-was acquired only after years of study, ob-servation and practice. Therefore, schools of medicine and of law were established that the student might have the herefit of precessor of using a low of the study of varied exceptions of this kind is. The very study for precessor of this kind is now recognized

The series of name of the series of the seri

It success, It is not so now. The whole system of R is not so now. The whole system of transportation has changed. The rapidity of transmoscie linuxis no delay in a hupping of receiving, and the magnitude of the basi-ness requires the enforcement of ricid rules which all its ensistemers. Merchandhes is now with all in customers. Merchandles is now ordered by telegraph, received by rail, and shipped with draft attached to the draft ladoug, in best time than it formerly and a merchant to write his memorunda and pack his availe-bags preparatory to the journey to bis source of supplies.

The entire address was full of interesting and valuable information pertaining to its

A. H. Hinman, of Worcester, Mass., presepted the subject of "Business Penmanship." For his illustrations he made a free and very skillful use of the black-board, and handled his subject with great skill. He would dispense with all flourished and superfluous lines, shorten the loops and capitals, use a coarse-pointed pen giving a strong up or connecting line, and use very little shad in down strokes, at the same time using very simple types for letters. He urged strongly the importance of a thorough knowledge of, and drill in, movement-there could be no good rapid business-writing without a free movement. Legibility, simplicity and rapid execution were the essentials of good business-writing.

Discussions followed by G. W. Michael, of Delaware, Ohio, and C. H. Peirce, of Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. P. held that speed in writing may be attained by making figures -the ten digits. He states that it is a comparatively easy matter to make 120 figures a minute. He urged the practice of figures as the basis of speed as well as form, beuse pupils necessarily devote much of their time while in school to arithmetical studies. requiring the rapid execution of figures, and if allowed to make these in an awkward, slovenly manner, they would, in three or four hours' practice undo, all that could be learned in half an hour of careful practice at writing. He held that movement should precede form in learning peumanship.

Mr. Michael objected to the modern copybook, as not heing the best road through which to acquire a good style of peuman ship. He advocated and claimed to be able teach, from the outset, the most ranid movement. He contended for individually in writing. "Let every student write his own style, with proper limitation to size, proportion, etc."

D. T. Ames, editor of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, argued that copy-books and the systematic methods they inculcate are of great benefit to students in the public schools, for the reason that the average public school teacher is not sufficiently well informed or skilled in the treatment of the subject

Mr. Goodman, of Nashville, condcumed the plau of placing in the hands of young writers several of the lower numbers of copybooks which contain only siegle lines and principles, before giving them copies containing words and sentences, say Spencerian Copy-book No. 4.

In reply to a question from Mr. Guedman Mr. Ames said that he believed the elementary practice in some of the public schools is oug spun out.

Mr. Rider, of Trenton, animadverted severely on the methods which have so much prevailed in business colleges, of unnecessary and useless flourishing. He spoke in the highest terms of the writing and figures of the sules-girls in a large Philadelphia estab lishment, attributing this desirable result to their constant practice and great care in making figures. He contended for a great deal of practice in the making of figures, not only for their own sake but for the resulting speed in peumanship in general. Mr. Carver, of Illinois, held that move

ment comes in natural order before form.

W. P. Bedford, of Danville, Ky., held that the teaching of single lines, straight and curved, should precede the writing of the letters ; letters go in advance of words. Form and movement should be taught to gether ; success in learning penmanship will not so readily follow the teaching of either one separately. Write good copies, keep up the interest of the Class by good models and by personal effort. He held that shade as usually taught is hetter than no shading.

In reply to a question of Mr. Bedford, Mr. Hinman said that he is evoluting, going through his second childhood in writing. This accounts for the apparent or real change in his method of teaching business writing. The success of this change of front has resulted most gratifyiogly, and warrants a continuance of it.

At the evening session, the Rev. Frank S. Fitch, of Cincinnati, delivered a most admirable lecture upon "Business Morality." This lecture as well as many other very teresting addresses, we shall give in full in future issues of the JOURNAL. Remarks were made by Messrs. Packard, Baylies. Bartlett, and Richard Nelson

Oo Wednesday morning at 7.30, the penmen and those specially interested in teaching writing, assembled to listen to a lessor from C. H. Peirce, npon " Movement." The subject was skillfully handled; the pumerous black hoard-illustrations were made with great facility and exquisite skill. Mr. Peirce believed in utilizing, as a discipline for writing, all the necessary practice of the pupil upon figures and school-exercises, by requiring constant care and good work. Pupils who had been taught to make good figures rapidly, would find no difficulty in introducing the same facility and excellence into their writing. This plan he presented with great plausibility, and affirmed that he had successfully practiced this method as special teacher in the public schools of Keokuk. Iowa. He also believed, and we think correctly, that a professor of writing should mork more through the regular teacher than directly with the pupil. Discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Michael, Ames, thoodinan, Rider, R. C. and H. C. Spencer, Peirce, Packard, and Hinman All agreed respecting the necessity of a free movement in writing, but differed respecting when and how it was to be required. But the preponderance of argument appeared to be on the side that attention should first be given to the acquisition of correct forms and positions, and then to movement and rapidity of execution. During this debate, the subject of pen-paralysis was discussed to some extent, the result of which we shall embody in a separate article under that head in a future issue of the JOUBNAL.

At 9.30, S. S. Packard read an interesting paper upon "What is, and what may me in Commercial Schools." Mr. he Packard drew largely for his paper from his observation of commercial schools while in Europe last year. The Business College was essentially an American Institution, much less attention being given to book keeping and business education in Europe than here. The paper was able, and w listened to with marked attention, and clicited warm applause

D. T. Ames then addressed the Convention upon "The Art of Penmanship-Its Application to Commercial and Artistic Purposes." He stated that formerly ornamental penmanship consisted, mainly, in the flourishing of birds, fishes, animals, dragous, etc., chiefly for the purpose of attracting attention to the less conspicuous, but more useful subject of plain writing. It was, however, without commercial value, and was regarded by practical persons as a uscless ecomplishment; but within a few years photographic processes have been discove ed, by which all manner of wellexecuted pen-drawings may be quickly and chenply transferred to stone or metal plates and he used to all the forms of printing, the same as engraving. The skilled penman may thus enter into direct competition with the engraver in the production of all the multitudinous commercial and artistic forms now in demand. Thus, there is open to every really skillful pen-artist a most lucrative and honorable field of labor. Mr. Ames described the several methods of reproducing by photograph, and the kind of drawings necessary for good results, etc. He also gave some practical information repecting designing in order to secure the highest and best artistic effect.

G. W. Brown then read a paper upo "Method of Book-keeping for Retail Trade." His presentation of the subject was clear, concise, and methodical, and his " Method " apparently had the merit of heing prectical, netwithstanding it elicited a warm discussion.

Frank Goodman then presented a care fully prepared paper upon "A Practical Method of Commission Book-keeping."

Thos. E. Hill then read an ably written and very interesting paper upon "Esthetics in Business." He showed how, by a proper display of esthetics, places of business become more attractive. Business-cards, circulars, etc., being made more beautiful, were not ouly more effective in influencing patrons but were from their beauty sufficiently prized to be preserved, and thus become a perpetual and telling agent for successful business. We shall give his paper a more extended notice at another time.

C. E. Cady then gave his views of the "Best Method for Developing a good Handwriting." He advocated a thorough drill in the muscular movement, simplicity of construction, and the requirement of good writing in all the school-exercises, and especially in book-keeping and making figures. cussions by Messrs. Yerex, Peirce, H. A Spencer, Mayhew, Michael and Hinman.

A communication from E. G. Felsom, of Albany, N. Y., was then read by the Secretary.

At the evening session an interesting and valuable paper was read by Benj. E. Hop-kins, upon "Functions of Banking."

Thursday, at 7:30 a. m., the penmen assembled to listen to H. A. Spencer, upon "The best Method of Teaching Practical Writing in the Public and Private Schools." Mr. Speacer having had large experience in public schools, his explanation of advanced methods was listened to with more than ordinary interest.

Mr. Spencer advocated careful attention to position, movement and a progressive course of instruction. Discussions followed by Messrs. Michael, Goodman, R. C Spencer, Spaverly, Peirce and Sprague.

At 9:30, Hon. Ira Mayhew read a paper upon " luitiatory Treatment of the Stud in Book-keeping," which was discussed by Messrs. H. C. Spencer, Rider and othera.

A very valuable paper was then read by R. Nelson, on " Defects and Excellencies of Modern Education." He said :

The scientific teacher will do nothing for The scientific teacher will do nothing for the student that he can do himself, and upon that principle we have been carrying on biasness for twenty-live years. Perception of a matter is not enough. There must be an assimilation of the knowledge already obtained. Let every lesson have a point. Develope the idea, then let the pupi pro-ceed. Teachers are still spending their en-ergies in tending subjects which have been ergies in tending subjects which have been a set of the pupilate educators for the panat row hundred per in the characterial particu-tion of the set of the pupilate educators for the panat method of the set of the set of the panaterial percent of the set of

hundred years. A great defect in the educational system A great detect in the concentron of synthe-is the learning by rule. Learning by rules means verbatim recitations. The American boy seems to want to know something about needs vertatin revitations. The American bey seems to wait to know something about everything instead of warting to know every-tiling about something. He way go through the end of the period may not be able to tell what he knows, on not not be able to tell what he knows, on not not be able to tell what he knows, on any not be able to tell what he knows, on any not be able to tell what he knows, on a their careless-ness in selecting Schoul Trastees and mem-bers of the Beard of Education. Quoting from Dr. Nosh Porter, of Naie, Mr. Nelson said: "The system of instruction of the best colleges is, indeed, a very defective one." He mentioned, heidly, other defects, and dwelt somewhat on the excellencies of modern education.

modern education.

A spirited discussion followed, participated in by Messra. Felton, Baylies, Williams, Rider, Choguill, White, Yerex, Hill Wyman, Burnett, and Bryant,

G. W. Michael then led a discussion on "Movement in Pennianship." He advocated teaching rapid movements with the first lessons, and presented with considerable skill the method by which he had been accessful in making many good writers. His plan was sharply attacked in the discussion which followed, by Messrs. Peirce, Wyman, Yerex, H. A. and H. C. Spencer, Felton, Goodman, Hinman, Burnett and Packard.

After this, some time was devoted to the discossion of the most appropriate and efective modes of advertisiog.

THE PENMANS THE ART JOURNAL

A. D. Wilt then read a paper upon the "Possibilities of Commercial Education."

H. C. Spencer then illustrated methods of teaching writing in business colleges. His treatment of the question was clear and coneise, covering the ground-work of instruction in elementary, abbreviated and com plete practical writing. The order of his presentation of the subject was as follows: Positions, Movements, Exercises, Priuciples, Letters, Words, Sentences, and Manuscript.

At 4 p. m. it was announced that cari ages were in readiness to convey the members who desired to see the leading points of interest in and around the city. fifty of the members joined in what proved a most delightful ride through the parks and among the beautiful suburban residences with which the city is surrounded For this most enjoyable occasion the Associstion is indebted to the generous hospi tality of Messrs. Richard Nelson and A. D. Wil

At 8 20, in the evening, the Association assembled to listen to an address, by Capt Barry, Editor of the Trade List, upon th subject of "Superficial Education," which was followed by a spirited discussion, in which the relative merits of public schools was discussed.

On Friday morning, at 7.30, the penn assembled, when A. H. Hunman illustrated at the blackboard, his method of analyzing letters, which was discussed by Messr Peirce, R. C. Spencer, Risinger, Ames, and Bryant

W. S. Faddis then read a well-prepared paper ou "Theory of Book-keeping best Taught through the Medium of Business Traussetions.

The time appointed for the election of officers for the ensuing year having arrived, ballots were taken, which resulted in the unanimous election of the following :

President : A. D. Wilt, of Dayton, O. First Vice-President : S. S. Packard, of New York

Second Vice-President : Frank Goodman, of Nashville

Scoretary and Treasurer : C. E. Cady, of New York

Executive Committee : 11. C. Spencer Washington, Chairman ; Messrs. Ames, of New York, and Sadler, of Baltimore.

Mr. Spencer, of Washington, in a short and humorons speech invited the members to meet in that city the next session, showing the many advantages the place offered There being no other city suggested, Washington was selected as the meeting-place of the pext anonal Convection

On motion it was decided to authorize the Executive Committee to select a time for the next meeting, but by request of the members of that hody suggestions were made by several members.

One wanted the month of June, another, the first week in May; another, in February and Mr. Packard, of New Yerk, thought that the week intervening between Christmas and New Year's would, for many reasons, he the most desirable.

This time seemed to suit a great many of the members uptil ap objection was ra that, owing to the adjournment of Congress during that week, which would deprive the members of enjeying one of the greatest attractions of Washington City, another time should be selected.

The mooth of June was again suggested, and the selection of a week in that month emed to be the voice of the meeting. The discussion here ended, and the meeting will in all probability be decided upon for Juce, 1883, by the Executive Committee

Dr. John Hancock, of Dayton, O., read an interesting and lengthy paper on the subject, "Relation of a General to a Specific Education," followed by Prof. W. L. White, of Franklin, O., who spoke on "The Advantages of a Business Education Coutrasted with the Promotion Method of Learning by Experience."

A vote of thanks was then unanimously tendered to the Executive Committee and Officers of the Association for their efficient and successful efforts on behalf of the Con-

Also a vote of thanks was unanimeusly tendered to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL for its carnest and efficient aid in making the Couventien so grand a success.

A motion was then made, by H. A. Spencer, that the Auxiliary Penmen's Committee, which had done such goed service before and during the Convention, be contiuued, and that the gentlemen now posing the same be re-clected, with D. T. Anies as Chairman; which motion was unanimously carried, the Committee being

-D. T. Ames, A. H. Hiuman, N. R. Luce An unanimous vote of thauks was then tendered to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hinman, for their very efficient and untiring efforts on behalf of the Convention

The following resolution was then unani-mously adopted :

Resolved by the Penmen of this Association tion, that the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL he aus taiged as the recognized organ of the penmen of the country."

Adjourced to 2.30 p. m., et which time the Convention reassembled, and as the roll of members was read, each responded, occupying five minutes, in giving a history of himself and husiness. This proved to be a very interesting and amusing occasion; with many, however, there was more of succdete

After all had responded to their names, the Convention adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., at such time as may be fixed by the Executive Committee, which probably will be the latter part of June next.

#### Its Fame Extending.

During the past mooth, subscriptions to the JOURNAL have been received from Australia end the Society, Sandwich and New Zeslaod Islands, and notwithstanding summer is not the season for subscribers, nearly one thousand vames have been added to the list during the past month.

## Books and Magazines.

"Lora" is the title of a graceful poem in pentameter verse by Paul Pastnor, ene of our young American poets. The incidents suggesting the peem are very simple and commonplace, and it is only the grace and ease of description and the clear-cut sent-eeces and musical rhythm that mark the merit of the writing as far above ordinary In its dainty bioding and heautiful type this hook possesses a peculiar charm. Its tranquil grace soothes the reader while it lures him on. " Lora" is a good example of the advantages gained by young poets when remaining on familiar ground and extracting peetry from that. The author shows a keenness of observation and a felicity of epithet which give signs of promise for the future. John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia. Price 75 cents

" Eelectic Short-Hand " is the title of 228 paged book, lately published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, and is edited by J. Geo. Cross, M. A. The work is got up in good style, and so far as the relative merits of the system of short-haud - of which it is the exponent-are concerned, we do not feel competent to epeak. It is claimed to he superior to other systems, and in the following respecte:

1st. The simplest and most facile written 2d. No vertical strokes used ; only oh-

liques and horizentals.

3d. The vowels are expressed hy lines instead of separate dots and dashes, or minute year.

semi-circles and angles, and are written con-

4th. A prectical position alphabet, by which one or more letters of every word is legibly expressed without writing.

5th. It is a system of writing by principles instead of word-signs, and its rules have no exceptions.

6th. It is easier to write, easier to read, and can be learged in a fraction of the time required hy other systems

7th. It is 10 to 15 per cent. briefer than the shortest of other systems, and 30 per cent. hriefer than the average of twenty-four of the best systems io use.

8th. It can be written with any style of pen or pencil, nod combines all the requisites written speech, viz. : simplicity, fluency aud legibility.

9th. It can he leareed and written hy everyone

"Groesheek's Book-keeping."-We are in receipt of the school and college editions of this work. The College Edition and college has 255 pages and is a complete and exhaustive treatise of the science of single and double entry book-keeping. The work is got up in the finest style of the beokmaker's art, and is most highly commended by prominent teachers and educators throughout the country. The School Edition consists of 197 pages, and treats in a concise and practical manner of both single and double entry beok-keeping, and is designed mere especially for use in high-schools and academies. Published by Eldredge & Brother, 17 North 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa., by whom the works are mailed. The College Edition for \$1.80; the school for \$1.00

The Normal Journal, published by J. T. Nerton, Curmel, Ill., is a 16-page monthly, devoted to educational matters. It is sprightly and interesting. Mailed one year for \$1.00.

The Teacher's Guide has removed its office of publication from Mallet Creck to Cleveland, Ohio. The Guide is ably edited by J. D. Helcomb, and is one of the sprightliest and most interesting of our exchanges, At its low price of subscription, 50 cents per year, it should be taken by avery teacher.

"American Correspondence," published in the English, French and Spanish languages, at 4 and 6 Warren St., New York, contains 20 pages (same size as the JOURNAL) of ining matter, pertaining to the current topics of the day. Mailed at \$2.00 per



The Art Amateur for June, as usual is superbly illostrated with a large number of real gems of artistic skill in the way of decorative art. Published by Montague Marks, at 23 Union Square, New York, for \$4.00 per year ; single copies, 35 cents.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly .- The June number is, as usual, noticeable for the amount, variety and excellence of the reading matter and illustrations. The opening article, by Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, "The Melo-dramatic Aspects of the Franco-German War," with its fourteen illustrations, is a very able paper, and abounds with interesting facts. "Coffee" traces the berry from the plantation to the cup, and is finely illustrated. 9 Reminiacences of Service Among the Comanches," by an Old Army Officer; "The Delusions of Alchemy"; "Longfellow"; "Pessant Life in India"; "A Piece of Amber," etc., etc., are prominent features of the number contributed by popular writers. The serial, "The Letter 'S': Or. The Jocelyn Sin," is continued: and there are obserning short stories sketches adventures, etc., etc., together with some exquisite poems, and a miscellany abounding with interest, entertaiament and information. There are 128 quarto pages, over 100 illustrations, and for the frontispiece a beautiful picture in oil colors, "Kitty, Your'e a Tease." The price is 25 cents a copy only : \$3 a year, postpaid. Inclose 25 cents for a specimen copy, ad-dress Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The Penman's and Printer's Gazette offers, in this issue, the most attractive premiums to subscribers. The oblique peaholder is in great demand by all penmen. See their advertisement.

In the North American Review for June, Senator W. B. Allison has a paper ou " The Curreacy of the Future," is which he indicates the measures that will have to be taken by Congress for insuring a stable currency after the national debt has been extinguished "A Memorandum at a Venture," by Walt Whitman, is an explanation of his purpose and point of view in trenching upon topics not usually regarded as amenable to literary " Andover and Creed Subscriptreatment. tion," by Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, is a philosophical review of the present state of doginatic belief in the churches. Hon. George F. Seward, late minister to China, in an article entitled "Mongolian lunnigration," makes an orgument against the proposed anti-Chinese legislation. Dr John W. Dowling, Dean of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, comes to the defeace of the Hahaemannic School of mediciae, against the recent attack upon its principles and methods. O. B. Frothing ham has a sympathetic article on Swedenborg. Not the least important paper is one entitled "Hus Land a Value ?" by Isaac L. Rice, it being a criticism of one of the fundamental postulates of Henry George's political economy. Finally, Charles F. Lydecker essays to prove that a "National Militia" is a constitutional impossibility.

THE PENMAN'S THE ART JOURNAL

The Collegian, of St. Louis College, edited by R. Govin and J. B. Brophy, hesides containing much of general interest, is peculiarly rich in local items of special interest to the patrons and friends of that excellent



#### Answered

CONSTANTINE, Mich., May 22, 1882. Editors of JOURNAL: - la the April number of the JOUANAL I notice the follo ing : "Hereafter any teacher who accepts present from the pupils in the public schools of Hamilton, Outario, will be im-mediately discharged."

Will you be kind enough to inform me with the rest of your patrons, the reason of such a law † WABHEN C. HULL.

We are not informed of the special reasons assigned for this prohibition by the school authorities of Hamilton, Oat., but believe that, in general, a present from an individual pupil acts as a bribe, and is often intended as such-the pupil feeling that he is entitled to extra attention, or that his imperfect recitations will be excused, or cer tain improprieties in deportment "winked at," and the teacher, feeling that he must render an equivalent, blindly acceding to the wishes or the demands of the pupil who, by the gift, enslayes him.

The effect upon the teacher is not so disastrous when a gift is made hy contributions from every member of his class or school. But this often inconveniences certain ones who can ill afford to give, yet feel compelled to do so in order to escape the frowns and taunts of their associates. And-andbut we can't discuss this side of the question ia our characteristically able manner, for we have recently and repeatedly been the happy recipient of several valuable gifts fro generous pupile who read the JOURNAL.



A. W. Woods, of Elwin, 111., is an artistan of considerable skill

W. H. Houston has been teaching writingclasses at Bewleyville, Ky.

Messrs. Ross & Williams have opened a Business College at Mansfield, Pa.

R. S. Collins, teacher of writing at King's

Mountain (N. C.) High School, is a skillful

J. S. Haines is teaching writing at Manistee. Mich. The press of that place speak of him in flattering terms.

J. F. Corcorau, a student at the Denver (Col.) Business College, writes a good hand for a lad of lifteen years.

II. W. Bearce is teaching large classes in writng at Bridgeport, Conn. He is a skillful writer and has the reputation of being a successful teacher

J. Howard Keeler has been teaching writing-classes in Bertrand, Micb. The Niles Weekly Mirror pays a flattering compliment to his skill as a penman and success as a teacher

Mrs. S. E. Cowan is teaching writing-cla aerston, Ontario. The press of that place at Paln speak very bighly of her work and instruction Specimens which she incloses are very credit

The Graduating Exercises of the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., were held on May 30th. We return our thanks for ticket-invitation, and regret that we were mable to be present.

Fielding Schofield, for some years past with the Bryant & Stratten Business College, I N. J., has become associated with J. H. Clark, in conducting the Youngstown, Ohio, Business College. Mr. Schofield is among our et skillful writers and teachers, and will undoubtedly make himself popular in his new field of labor.

H. W. Bearce writes us that he is teaching writing to foor hundred and fifteen pupils, at Bridgeport, Conn. He incloses superior speci-mens of practical writing. He recently addressed the Fairfield County Teachers' As-sociation, upon the subject of Writing. In the report of which, the press pays him the follow-ing compliment : "Mr. Bearce was listened compliment : to throughout with the closest attention, and at the end was requested to give an exa his skill in pen-work, which he did. He then replied to a number of very pertinent questions, by teachers and others, in a manner which wed he was thoroughly acquainted with his



A. H. Steadman, of Freeport, Ohio, forwards skillfully executed specimen of off-hand ourishing, in form of a bird and scroll.

A handsomely written letter and several fine card-specimens come from F. S. Stoddard, penman at Peirce's Business College, Keokuk,

 $\Lambda$  beautifully written letter and skillfully executed specimen of flourishing comes from A. J. Taylor, of Taylor's Business College, Rochester, N. Y

A gracefully executed flourish, in form of a bird and scroll, has been received from A. S. Dennis, of the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio.

handsomely executed specimen of a shed hird and scrolling, has h from W. G. Hussey, teacher of writing at Dirigo Business College, Augusta, Me.

An imperial-sized photograph of a finaly exceuted epecimen of pau-drawing has been re-ceived from T. J. Prickett, penman at Soule'a Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadelubia, Pa.

We are in receipt of a photo, 11x14 inches in size, of an elaborately engrossed copy of res-olutions, by W. W. McClelland, at the Union Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa. The design is in good taste, and the execution skillful,

Two photographs (6x8) of large and highly artistic ...esigus from pen-work executed by Jos. Foeller, Jr., of Shenandoah, Pa., have been re-The skill displayed in thes of more than an ordinary degree. Mr. Foeller is a skillful and enterprising teacher.

Elegantly written letters have been received from W. Chambers, teacher of writing at Stir-ling III, ; T. D. Glick, Mt. Carmel, III, ; F. H. u. Johnson's Business College, St. Louis, Mo. ; H. F. Loomis of the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio ; J. F. Whitleather, Fort Wayne (Ind.) Business College.

good a judgment as I have?" exclaimed an enraged wife to her husband, "Well, no." he replied, slowly, "our choice of partners for life shows that my judgment is not to be compared with yours."-Boston Transcript.

#### What Others Say of Us.

C. J. Gleason, Esq., Montpelier, Ver-mont, in a letter of the 22d ult., says : "I congratulate you on your success. Your ART JOURNAL is decidedly meritoriousthe hest publication of its kind I ever saw. Situated in the metropolis of the Western hemisphere, you have ample room to spread its circulation and cultivate the tastes of its numerous readers in your chosen art and science." .....

#### RACELAND, LS., May 30, '82.

Editors of the JOURNAL: Without the monthly visits of THE PENMAN'S APT JOURNAL I would feel, as Moore says,

Who treads alone Some banquet hall deserted, Whose lights are fiel,

Whose garlands dead And all but he departed."

Therefore, you will find inclosed cash for another year's subscription. D. J. BRIANT.

----

In the May number of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, Prof. Heury C. Spencer, the acknowledged master of the art of penmanship, begins a course of " Practical Writing-Lessons." We cannot too favorably commend the JULTENAL to the potice of the teachers. It should be found in every schoolroom in the land .- The Teacher.



## OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER, POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, May 20th, 1882.

#### D. T. AMES, ESQ.

Dear Sir :- I have read with much pleas e your very able and interesting article on "Personal Characteristics of Handwriting" in the current number of PENMAN'S ART JOLENAL. While it is free from thus absurdly exaggerated statements which have occasionally been put forth in connection with this subject, and in which the claim of well-nigh supernatural powers of divineture, through the study of individual handwriting has been advanced, your article based, as it evidently is, upon long experience and care fol observation-will be recognized by all who are interested in that study as presenting in brief, a clean, comprehensive and sensible statement with regard to the matter of which it treats, even though it fails to indicate the means of ascertaining, by the examination of one's handwriting, the maiden name of his mother-in-law, or on which of his feet his " pet corn " is located.

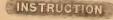
Very truly yours, J. GANLOR

Assistant-Postmaster.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL for May is full of good and instructive matter for both professional and amateur peamen, and especially those who wish to acquire a good business handwriting. There are several excellent articles in this issue, among which is one worth notice, viz .: " Lessons in Practical Writing," by Prof. H C. Spencer, one of the authors of the celebrated Spencerian System of Permanship and noted as being the best teacher of penmanship in the world The illustrations used in these lessons are made by Prof. L. P. Spencer, the most skillful writer in the conutry. There will he sixteen lessons beginning with this issue, and they will be worth over ten times the subscription price of the paper .- Passaic, (N. J.), Item. 

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL for MBy, is. if possible, an exceptionably good unm-ber. We say "if possible," for every number of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is a clearly cut and polished gens, and it would, therefore, he difficult to make an exception in favor of any issue. We can roadily agree with Mr. C. B. Burdett, a teacher of writing in Boston, Mass., when he says: "I see the usefulness of your JOURNAL more and more canb day, not only in my own labors, but as a promoter of enthusiasm among pupils. I think that the generous columns of your paper are doing more good for good penmanship than all other forces combined." We say he must he a lazy, good-for-nothing student who reads THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL and is not excited to enthusmstn by its practical lessons, its beautiful pensketches, and the untold advantages it gives the student for the formation of correct habits and the acquirement of a beautiful and legible style of handwriting. Prof. Henry C. Spencer begins in this number a series of "Lessons in Practical Writing which we advise all students to secure by an early subscription. When such an au-thority says that "any person who bas good common sense, one or two eyes, and five fingers ou either hand, can, under proper nyo ungers obtentier nano, can, under proper instruction, learn to write well," there is, manifestly, no excuse for peop permanship from a student .- Notre Dame Scholastic.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, published by Prof. D. T. Ames, 205 Broadway, New York, is one of the finest, and most attractive and valuable of our exchanges New England Syftings.





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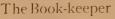
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#### The True Way to Teach an Art By PAUL PASTNOR.

An art is not to be taught in the same way as a science. It is more elusive : it de mands at the same time more method and more skill ou the part of the instructor Science is, to a large extent, attaiuable by the unaided personal effort of the student art demands the interpretation of a teacher. who is himself capable of furnishing and explaining models of that which he wishes to convey. There is no mere text-book work in teaching an art; the instructor must possess his resources from withiu. For this reason, no one who is not thoroughly a proficient should attempt to make others so It is possible to teach Latin and Greek, and even the practical branches of an English education-after a fashion-by merely hold ing one's attention fixed upon the text-book and making a sort of responsive recitation therefrom, in answer to the questions of the class; but to teach an art without thorough knowledge of it is utterly impossible.

Penmanship is un art. It is, in many respects, one of the most difficult arts to teach There is very little cover for hiding one's ignorance, when standing at the blackbeard before a class in writing. The very first principles, instead of being supplied by a priuted alphabet or tabl , must come, ele ment by element, from the mind and hand of the instructor. To a certain extent, he creates his own system, and certainly his own manner of teaching. All the great and successful instructors in all branches of knowledge have thus imparted originality and character to their methods. The teache of penmanship is obliged to do so. He must have nothing to depend upon, in the way of chart or copy, without which, should necessity arise, he would be unable to provide a substitute from nis own personal re-This, theu, is the first requisite which a teacher of the art of penmanship must possess-akill. He must he an artis as well as au instructor. The teacher of Greek need not be a Greeian, or the teacher of geography a traveler; but the teacher of permauship must be a thorough perman It is worse than uscless for a man who does net possess practical skill to try to impart a theo etical knowledge of the subject. Theory is all very well in some things, but it forms a very small part of the auccessful writingmaster's equipment. Skill is the first re-quisite : the second is-patience.

It may seem strange that we should exalt a merely moral and general quality, like patience, above some of the more brilliast qualities of a successful artist. But let as emember that we are now studying the artist as an instructor, and not merely as a creator of beautiful forms. Moral and gen eral qualities enter, to a far greater extent that is commonly supposed, into the makeup of a good instructor. Hundreds of young mee, brilliant in attainmenta but morally unbalauced, fail to succeed in the profession of teaching; while others, not at all distinguished for splendid mental abilities, still e to the very first rank and accomplish excellent work. It is simply because they possess the constitutional and natural quali ties of a teacher; and one of the very first of these qualities is patieoce. The forms art are difficult, at first, to compreheud and imitate. They are more complex than thos of science. The pupil is not only required to recognize a letter A in its general form and outline, but to construct it himself. from its elements, and finally in its perfec--in that grace and elaboration which makes it artistic. To do this requires per severance on the part of the pupil and tience on the part of the instructor. Th is a sort of winning kinduess and helpfulness, possessed by some instructors, which makes the task which they impose upou their scholars light. They are patient with a loving patience which, instead of inspir ing irksomences and impatience, wakes the dent to cheerful and hopeful exertion. It is worth a great deal to the teacher of peamanship to possess this sympathetic forbearance. He has a personal hold, then, upon the pupils which no mere excellence of execution or profound theoretical knowledge of the subject can gain for him.

Finally, in order to teach an art with su cess, the instructor must be careful. Nothiug is so liable to occur, as that an error or a false idea should come into the mind of the pupil through negligence of the instructor. When we remember how much liberty there really is in art, how much room for personal eccentricity, we should be exceedingly careful in watching the effect of our instructions upon each individual under our charge Unless we do this, some vicious manuerise personal fault is very likely to creep in. One pupil will find, for iustance, that first he sue ceeds better in free-handwriting with the wrist movement than with the elbow move-Of course; a child creeps easier, at first, than it walks; a boy paddles casier than he swims. But how is it by aud by ? If a child should always creep he would turu out a misshapan cripple. If a boy should always paddle in the water, he may sometime lose his life through inability to swim for a few rods. So with the young penman. He will never excel in the art of free-haudwriting till he learne to make use of a free movement. Gr at care must be exercised that he does not, while beginning, fall into the cramped wrist movement. And there are many other little things in which he will be almost sure to go astray unless he is closely watched. The true instructor will look to the individual progress of his pupils. He will be careful for them. He may not

get on so rapidly with his course of lessons as a less responsible rival, but his success in the end will he incomparably greater, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his duty faithfully.

In order, then, to teach an art well, these three things are specially necessary in an instructor: Skill, Patieace, Care. Let him possess and cultivate these qualities, and he can scarcely fail of the highest and most enduring enccess.

#### The "Peircerian" Method of Instruction.

#### ITS APPLICATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### Continued.—Article III.

Lesson after lesson having hean given on states to establish good form and execution of the teo digits, taken singly, it now becomes coessary to establish *case* and groce of motion, (which is the result of SPERD in different degrees), by doing concert work about (5) five munutes of each recitation.

The teacher should take position at the board, and with crayon make the figure proposed, while at the same time count oue, or one, two, or 1-2-3, as the figure demands, all the time watching the general result of the class and increasing the speed. Try different rates, so as to meet the wants of all, and it will not be long uatil the stiff. cramped work so common will have very diminished. One or two tigures will he sufficient for the concert work each time, as a review, and I guarantee that this course will stimulate any class of pupils to such a degree that much practice will be given at home, and thus new interest and new life will follow each lesson in the school.

The majority of human beings, be they old or young, like to be considered smart. Here is one chance at development. If it is deemed advisable, the teacher can offer a prize for the pupil who can make the atest number of any ONE FIGURE, WELL, at the time of completing the figures. This. however, is not necessary, as the plan itself will accomplish all necessary. The whole secret of my enccess has been to present work the child could comprehend, and then by the proper presentation manage to have the work done WELL, both general and special. I mean by this, that the special work done during writing-hour, must be impregnated in the general work of classes, else all will be a dead latter. No good result worth mentioning will ever come to any teacher who does not create in this art love for the beautiful. As long as a child in the general work does not care how a (4) is made, and executes it carclessly in all manner of shapes, it is a fair indication that the special work is doing no good. A feeling of pride must take hold of every one ere the desire to improve will dawn A careless pupil will not improve. Ha must be taught to be eareful, at all times, and this he will the most likely if you do not impose too much work. For this reason, the attempt to teach children how to write must be abandoned until a thorough knowledge of the forms of figures is established, together with the power to execute. I assert, without the least fear of contradiction, that ehildren (G) six and (7) seven years old can be taught to make the figures far hetter in (3) three months, than they are usually made by niue-tenths of adults.

Vot. VL-No 7

The reason so much *poor* writing is prevalent, is not because the writing could not be better, but because *purc*, *downright* carelessness overbalances the spasmodic efforts, and you have the result.

If bosiness-men demanded from their employees better work; if Boards of Education demanded more of the teachers; if each individual demanded more of himself, then the general looseness would not breed the present result.

This subject, like all others of interest to the people, is hread and deep, and no one earse to step in and array himself against the present tide that has been sweeping its millions for many generations. No great sin has been committed, yet if improvement is our watchword we must do our part towards it.

You cannot drive these little ones to do your bidding, with the best results, no more than you can drive adults to good results. Careful and persistent training, with a system that will develop the individual needs, is sure to be eminently popular. Children we indeed smart, and no slip-shod plan will develop their better natures. Anything will not do, and it is high time that adults should know that the foneness of their nature exumet he developed by a coarse and trong threatment, in the shape of CENERAL-TES soited perhaps only to a very few.

Let us now suppose that Form-Speed-(figures taken singly), speed (figures mixed, i. e., changing from one to the other), spacing and general arrangement, have een established in a fair degree by ch b two-thirds of the class. In March number of the JOURNAL, I offered the inducement to pupils of this grade, that as soon as a certain amount of work was accomplished on slates, they would be allowed the use or copy-books. The time has come to carry out this promise. Let there he a formal examination to determine the matter, and as a result I pass, say, two-thirds of the class. Those who do not pass, must contique review-work uptil satisfactory. peocils must be furnished the pupils and kept by the teacher in perfect working or dor The copy-books have been promptly brought by each pupil, and the work goes on PRECISELY the same as upon elates, except, perhaps, that criticisms are made a little closer, and the disposition generally to have the pupils do their very best work, must now be leading principles.

C. H. PEIRCE (To be continued).

#### Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their clararter, aor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

### Lessons in Practical Writing.

74

BY RENNY C SPENCER.

\_\_\_\_\_

The lastration of the matrix of the matrix of the second s

#### Posteros.

In choosing a position for writing, threeadvantages should, if possible, be secured, viz: good light, healthfulness, convenience.

Light from showe, over the left shoulder, is considered the most desirable. A front light, if not too low or too bright, is good. Cross lights tend to injure the eyes. Light from the right produces troublesome shadows.

Healthfulness of position requires that there shall be us disturbance of the full natural action of the lungs, heart and digesttive organs. Therefore, bending the back outward, throwing the shoulders forward, hollowing the chest and compressing the abdome, should not be indulged in.

Convenience requires that he writing page be in fort of the face, that the writer gate be a fort of the face, that the writer and words much to focus the sight, that letters and words much be distinctly seen without attaining the eyes. Convenience also requires that the right arm and hand be kept free for movement. Hence, throwing the weight of the body upon the arms, pressing them down upon the deck, and holding the put writh a lart grasp, much avoided.

Cur I strikingly contrasts the right and wrong writing-position. Study the picture attentively.



Cur 11 illustrates the manner of adjusting the arms, hands, pen and paper in the Front Position at desk, the one we propose to teach in this course of lessons.



CUT III shows the Partial Left-side Pasition, sometimes designated the left-side, and also accountant's position.



Cr i IV presents the Partial Right-side Position, one very much exed.

CU + V gives a view of the Full Rightside Position, which is a favorite in public schools because it can be more uniformly taught than any of the others.

Our pupils are requested to try each of these positions, and then return to the front position—the position we are accustomed to



a state of the

occupy at table for social purposes and when partaking of our meals.

(Gal Y-) DELL.

Attention. Place your pen upon the deak about a foot and a-half from the edge, opposite your ieff shoulder. Place your paper obliquely upon the deak, the top of the page in front of your face. We wish you to learn the

FRONT POSITION.

After learning this you can easily assume either of the others at any time, if for any reason you should desire to do so Now see that you are directly facing the desk, near but not leaning against it; place feet lovel on the floor, drawn slightly hack to hring instens vertically mader the knees.

See CUT V1. Elevate your hands in front, as shown in the cut, about six inches above the paper.



See CUT VII. Drop arms and hands lightly upon paper and desk, palms down, as in cut



See CUT VIII. Hands half closed, the right resting upon the tips of the finger nails. See CUT IX. Extend first and second fugers and thumh of right-hand, holding them together, as shown in cut. Now slide

alor 1X 1

the hand right and left on tips of nails of third and fourth flugers, moving it by power of fore-arm seting on its muscular center forward of the elbow. This is the fore-arm movement.



#### (Cut X.

PENHOLDING. CUT X. The right-hand must he in position on the paper to receive the pen from



ins servant, the left-hand. Now fit your pen from deak by the top of the holder, with first and second fingers and thinds of help hand; convey it to the right-hand, pholing it across the corner of the second finger and and, and passing it under the first finger crossing just forward of the knowleb joint: close the thumb in on the left, pressing lightly on the holder opposite the lower joint of the fore-finger. In this position, alide the hand, dictating either mentally are and/dy, "right," "left," right," "left," etc., carefully observing the correct position and the action of the fore-arm and hand. With the left-hand hold the paper in place, it sides parallel to the right fore-arm. Keep the wrist of right-hand above the paper. actively main some must you have the cortect position and can keep it. You will then be ready for

CONV-I (Cut XI). It is easists of eight herizontal straight hurs, in length eight of half the width of your foolsoup page. Make the lines from left to right counting regularly, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and repeat. Each group of eight strakes, properly specel, will fill the space between two rabed lines. What inocreased should you employ in unking these? Fore-arm as the govening movement. Do not permit your hand to roll to ine right, nor the wrist to most the spaper. Continue the exercises until you can make the strokes enaily and well, all the while holding the pen correctly. Be alert, critical, resoluto, persevering.

COPY 2 (Cut XII). It comprises eight horizontal strokes connected at eads by short turns. Use nainly the fore-arm mevement, right and left. Count strokes regularly. Move off promptly. Gradually increase your speed. Make strokes smoothly and uni-

formly. Seek to make the correct position comfortable and easy. This pendular exercise will be found heneticial at auy time. Its frequent use will correct uservous tremor of arm and haud, and cultivate in your writing a nice sense of much.

COPY 3 (Cut XIII). Here, following the horizonal, we have the shauting straight

line, the bady-stroke, as called, of the small letters. It will appear, as we proceed, in twenty-two out of the twenty-six small letters of the alphabet. Trave this copy first with tip of penhodler with the fore-arm movement, restraining all separate action of the flugers. Dictate to your hand thus Ghile, one: glide, two; glide, three. Repeat. This Copy, 3, has four sectoms. The first contains three down strokers: the second, six; and so on. Trace and write each section, keeping to proper position. Criticies your work in respect to regularity of hight and spacing. After thorough practice with fore-arm movement, you may introduce subordinate finger movements on the down strokes in alternation with the fore-arm

#### MOVEMENTS DEFINED.

The Fore-orm Movement consists in the action of the fore-arm, centered upon the numeular swell forward of the elbow, carrying the hand on the paper on the tips of the units of the third and fourth fingers.

The Finger Movement consists in the combined action of the first and second fingers and thumb in using the pen.

Although these two movements are defined separately, yet they are usually employed conjointly, forming what is called the Combined, or Compound, Movement, the one best adapted to practical writing.

The pupil estimates dwell too thoroughly upon these exercises in position and movement. They exampt here too well learned. Those who really master first lessons, have very little difficulty in mastering the lessons which follow in regular order.

Corv 4 (Cut XIV). This is given more for study that for practice. Practice, however, must not be omitted. The stroight line, right curve, and left curve are the elements of letters. They are the material to be used in forming letters.

Observe the dotted space, with its hight and width divided into three equal spaces. Carfolly make such a square, then passing 21 squares on upper sides to right of the left vertical, make a point; from this draw draw a stanting straight line to have of the vertical. This line will form an angle of  $32^{\circ}$  with base line, and is on what is called the man share of writing.

Practice the sharting straight lines, first, with fore-arm movement, not permitting any separate action of the fingers. The strokes should be made regularly from top dowward. Motion may be regulated by counting. After the fore-arm drill, allow first and second lingers and thomb, and the action of the hand at the wrist, to cooperate with fore-arm, producing combined movement.

Sludy the curves. See how, by the aid of the dotted squares, the connective shart of 30° (one-third of a right angle) is secured. Practice the curved strokes, making them from base upward. Try them with fore-arm movement, then with combined movement. Mainfain correct position, study, produce, criticis your efforts, and you will become master of the pear. (To be continued.)

(10 be continueu.)

#### The Packard Pic-Nic.

The annual pic-nie or excursion of Packard's College took place on Friday, June 30th, that being the closing day of the year's work. Over two-hundred students and their friends took the Gleu Island boat, at half-past eight in the morning, and spent the day in such amusements as make up the programme of a modern exeursion. young men ran races and jumped for fun and gold medals; the young ladies played ball and croquet, and flirted in a most in cent and wholesome fashion, and everybody took a Rhode Island Clam-bake, and de clared it was good to be there. The day was, for the most part, propitions, but ended in a slight shower which promised, for a time, to eut off the last two items iu the programme-the swimming-race and the tub-race. These feats, however, were execated with much gallantry and skill, and the big family went back to town on the half-past five bont, making a lively time of it for all on board. The medals were presented to the victors by Mr. Packard, on the return trip, and the affair was voted to be a most delightful episode in the year's work. Now for vacation.

#### School Slates

Are now being made of white card-board, covered with a film form d by the action of sulphuric acid on tissue paper. This covering is probably a modification of cellaloid. The clatter cau be need with a lead peecil, or with ink, and, to remove the marks, the alate is washed with cold water. A special link is also prepared for use with the white slates. It is composed of harmless mineral coloring matter mixed with dextrine, and is aptly called "children's It can be removed from the slate ink " with a wet sponge. Another form of slate is made by coating the white card-board with water-glass. It may be used with lead pencil or colored crayous. When the surface becomes soiled the water-glass may he rubbed off with sand-paper, and a new film may be put on with a sponge or brush dipped in water-glass. The ordinary black slate and white pencil is well enough for mere writing and outlines, but for pictures requiring shading, it misleads the child by presenting the picture with the lights re versed, or in a negative position. A white slate and black pencil, is therefore better, as following nature in the matter of shading and giving pietures that are positive. The new slates have not yet been introduced in this country, but it would seem that they might prove of value in our schools. Perhaps a cellaloid slate, if properly made, would be equally good, and might be sold at a low price .- Ida Co. Pioneer.

California - manual - manual - manual

#### Another Great Engineering Scheme.

Some of our leading engineers suggest a plan for utilizing the vast water supply of the extreme northern part of the continent. By closing the northerly outlet of the valley of the Mackenzie River at the line of 68 degrees, and thus storing up the water o 1,260,000 square miles, to which could be added the water of other large areas, a lake would be formed, of about 2,000 miles in leugth by 200 of average width, which would cover with one continuous surface the labyrinth of streams and valleys which now occupy the Mackeuzie Valley. It would prove a never-failing feeder for the Mississippi, and would connect with Hudson Bay and the great Lakes, and also with the interior of Alaska through the Yakon and its afflacats. The connection of the Upper Mississippi with Lake Mackenzie would be a comparatively easy matter, and a vast amount of navigable water-way would be ndded to this river. The formation of Lake Mackenzie would also contribute to the proposed ship canal from Cairo (Illinois) to the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the almost straight line which cuts the Wabash Valley, the Lakes Eric and Ontarin, and the Lower St. Lawrence.-Boston Journal of Chemistry.

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THE PAGAN AND THE LAWYER -- In Police Court No. 2, yesterday afternoon, a highbinder was andergoing examination for assault to murder, and being warmly defeeded by ex-judge M. S. Horau, one of the stanchest supporters of the Democracy to be found in the state. Among the witnesses was a remarkably well-educated Mongolian maned Joe Sing, who was made a citizen in Cincinnati, Ohio, some years ago. Ex-Judge Horan commenced the examination of the witness with the stereotyped "What is your name?" Witness : "Joe Sing." Ex-Judge Horan ; "What is your business ?" Witness: "I am a scam or." Ex-Judge Horan: "I believe you are a unturalized citizen and vote regularly ?" Witness "Oh, yes; I am a citizen. I can vote as well as yon can." Here Mr. Horan could not resist the temptation to make a point for the "grand old party," and asked: "I suppose you vote the Republicate ticket always<sup>‡</sup>" Witness: "No, sir; I always vote the Democratic ticket." The courtlobby roared, numindful of Bailiff Smith's shouts for order, and the paralyzed Horan dropped back in his chair as though he had been shot. After order had been restored, the examination was proceeded without any great amount of latitude being taken by the blushing and disgusted attorney .- San Froncisco Chronicle.

There are a number of coincidences in the life of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. This year, 1882, is the nineteenth year of

the 257th cycle of underen years. Queen Vietoria was horn in 1819, and adding the digits of that year the total is winetcea. In her 19th year she ascended the throne; the digits of that year, 1837, added together, make ninetcea. This year, 1859, the total som of the figures is also unietcea. This will do for ninetcea. The Queen had uise children. This year she will have reigued 45 years, and the sum of 4 and 5 is uise. This year she will be 63 years old, and again 61 and 31 make nine. This year the Queen will have lived 21 years a wirgin, 21 years a wife and 21 years a widow, and the sum of these digits is uise...*Hural New Yorker*.

With Callon

A MISTARE WAS MADE.—A young lady gave "her young man" a beautifully-worked pair of shippers, and he acknowledged the present by sending her his picture, cucased in a handsome frame. He wrote a note to send with it, and, at the same time, replied angrily to an oft-repeated due for an unpaid-for suit of olothes. He gave a hoy tee cents to deliver the package and notes, giving explicit directicos as to the destication of each.

It was a boy with a freekled face, and he discharged his errand is a manuer that should give him a niche in the temple of fame.

The young lady received a note in her adored one's handwriting, and flew to her room to devour its contents. She opened the missive with cager fugers, and read :

"I'm getting tired of your everlasting attentions. The suit is about worn out already. It never amounted to much, anyway. Please go to thunder."

And the tailor was struck utterly domb, when he opened a parcel, and discovered the picture of his delinquent enstoner, with a note that said :

"When you gaze upon the features, think how much I owe you."

When the unfortunate young man called around that evening to receive the happy acknowledgment of his sweetheart, he was very estentationally showed off the steps by the young lady's father.—San Francisco Chronicle.

ANCIENT FARMS .--- We talk a great deal about the large farms of this century and country, but some of the people of ancient days had pretty good-sized estates. Ear instance, a contemporary mentions the case of Ninus, who inherited from his father, Nimrod, a farm as big as a good-sized wes ern estate, with 120,000 cattle, 14,000 slaves, and about \$600,000,000 as working capital, all of which he doubled before his death. Cyros, the King of Persia, had at one time 30,000 horses, 40,000 cattle, 200,-000 sheep, 15,000 asses, and 25,000 slaves, and three thousand million dollars spare cash besides. -

#### Selected.

Victor Hugo believes in salvation by works. "Death," he says, " is the recompense for the good done on earth."

A lady-traveler says that she never finds a newspaper or a clock in the ladies' parlor of a hotel bat that she always finds a mirror.

A literary woman :--- Is Mrs. Brown a literary woman !" "Decidedly. She makes most beautiful peu-wipers."-Boston Transcript.

The truest test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops ---no, but the kind of men the country turns out.--Emerson.

An Astronomical Congress is about to be held at Strasburg, which will be visited by many eminent astronomers from all parts of the civilized world.

A little girl of three explains the Golden Rulu to her older sister: "It means that you must do everything I want you to, and you muse't do anything that I don't want you to,"

The speaker had failed to awaken a very deep interest in his hearers, but when the small boy had stolen quietly out after leaving red pepper on the stove there wasn't a dry eye in the house.—Modern Argo.

"Is lying wished ?" asked a teacher of bis class. "Very," replied a little urchin "if it is habitually practiced." "Good boy," replied the teacher; "and is solicido very waked ?" "Vea," shouted the whole class, "if habitually practiced."

A man can always write better thru he can speak. This is a rule of universal application. Ever when a gentheman stands on the bunk of a stream, he gets no fish by speaking, though he he ever so chonnent; but on the other hand, if he just " drops a line" to the findy tribe, they respond with great slaceity.

The latest joke about King Kalakawa, of the Saadwich Islands, is that he cannot help being a good man. The reason assigned is that his ancestors at so much missionary in their time that it worked into their system and was transmitted to their descendants. Missionaries who are eaten are, after all, not wasted, it would appear.

The death of Darwin has brought out is a striking manner the silent revolution that has occurred in the world of thought during the past twenty-one years. Who would have imagined, nearly a quarter of a century aco, that the author of the "Origin of sile near the part of the sector of the the sector of the the sector of the

In Norway woodpeckers damage telegraph poles by boring throngs them, anpposing that the humming sound produced by the wires is caused by insects upon which they feed. Barar also remove the sapports of the poles, instinct heading them to suspect that the humming is produced by wild bees and that the poles contain heavy. Tostinct, like reason is not infallible.

We are accessioned to consider a signature in the form of a cross-mark as a token of ignorance, and as kings and nobles in the past med it freely, set it down to the illiterary of the time. Among the Saxons, however, this mark of the cross was reoptical after the signature as an attestation of good faith—in fact, the symbol of an oath. The phrase "God save the mark" occurs several times in Shalesperre, and is explained by Mr. Charles Knight as a reference to this exton...—Our Confinent.

With the death of Denn Studieg econed the production of about the worst handwriting the world has ever known, but printers will be continued to be harfled, at least as long as a certain member of the present House of Commons lives. That gentleman recently gave notice of his intection to put a question to the Premier with respect to the duties chargeneithe upon each county and borough in England and Wales. After some time specific the collectory the elerks and the putters were oblig at to alamaton the attempt to desclipte the name. The notice accordingly appeared on the Orlers with a blank where the name should have been.

Astronomy is a benatiful science. We are told that for antibacy was reasoned are told that for antibacy was reasoned was only one penny for every science of 33,600,000,000 — it wouldn't be sufficient to pay for a ticket of the matrix find data 33,600,000,000,000 — it wouldn't be sufficient to pay for a ticket to the matrix find star aforesaid. If this be the case, it matrix very little to us whether such a ratiocal is ever constructed. It would be milely discontinging to go into the fielder of the milely discontinging to go into the fielder data and so  $35,605,7602_{\pm},000$ . If the fiftcher such a trait of the tight discontage to go back we'll be compelled to forego the tight.

S. A. THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL T. LANGER

In School Days. Bill sits the school house by the read A ragged beggar summing.

Within, the master's desk is seen. Deep sourced by raps official; The warping floor, the battered scale The jack-knife's carred initial—

The charcoal freecoses on its walls Its door's worn still betraying The feet that, creeping slow to so West storming out to playing '

Long years ago a winter's sun Shone over it at setting ; Lit up its western window paper

And low eaves' jey frotting

It touched the tangled golden curie And brown eyes full of grieving Of one who still her steps delayed When all the school wave leaving

For near her slood the little boy Her childish favor singled, His cap pulled low upon a face Where pride and shame were mingled

Pushing with restless feet the soon To right and left, he lingered. As restlessly her tiny bands The blue-checked apron Sugered

He saw her lift her even, he felt

The soft hand's light caressing ad heard the treabling of her ' As if a fault conference.

"I'm corry that I applt the word

I hate to go above you, lecause "- the brown eyes lower fell-" Because, you eee, I love you !"

Suil memory to a gray-luired man That ascet chilofano is shuwing Dear girl life grusses on her grave Have forty years been growing '

He lives to learn, in life s bard school How few who tess above him

Laman) their triumpi, and bis loss Like her—because they love ha

### J. G. WHITTER

#### Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

A medical college for women has just heen incorporated in Baltimore

The Appletons bave sold 46,000,000 Webster spellers within the last forty years.

It was not until after the niuth century that copyists began to leave spaces between words in writing.

Commercial departments in connection with literary and classical institutions are rapidly increasing.

Ediuburgh University has 3.237 students, the School of Medicius taking the larger proportion-1.628.

Mora hours are spent in the study of history at Hartford than in that of any other branch of learning.

The University of Berlin has now more than 4,000 students-the largest number ever yet reached by the German university

St. Louis now has thirty-six kindergar tens, each containing from 75 to 125 pupils They are all emiucatly successful .- N. Y. Tribune.

PHILA .- Grace Babb, a Maine girl, recently stood first and passed the best exam-imation in a class of 195 at the College of Pharmacy.-School Journal.

The Working-men's College, in London, of which Thos. Hughes, the well-known author, is President, has over 800 students In attendance .- Teacher's Guide

The city of Charleston, S. C., is said to have done more for itself in behalf of its school-obildreu, without aid from abroad, than any other city in the South.

Michigan University has 1,307 studentsthe largest number of any American college. Columbia pays its professors the largest salaries .- N. O. Christian Advocate

Mr. Cyrus W. Field has presented to Williams College a window in memory of President Garfield. It was executed by Mr. John Lafarge at a cost of over \$4,000

The faculty of Vassar College consiste of twenty-five ladics and seven gentlemen

are named in the nunual catalogue of the school .- Teacher's Guide

The University at Cambridge, England, hy an immense majority of its Senate-395 to 32-bas opened its regular examination to women studeuts, granting them the same honors and degrees as young men .- N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Agricultural College, in Michigan, is the oldest, and is said to be the most su cessful, in the country. It was established in 1854, and has graduated 212 students, of whom 86 are general farmers and 8 are fruit-culturists .- N. O. Christian Advocate

One of the colored pupils at Hampton (Va.) Institute illustrated the opposite meanings of "pro" and "con" hy giving as examples progress and Congress. had evidently been reading the proceedings of the present session .- Detroit Free Press

Of the 564 new convicts who were received into the Ohio Penitentiary last year, seventeen had a college education and fourteen had taken high school courses. Murat Halstead thinks the inference is that gerunds and supines have more of a tcodency to drive men to the dickens than the mild analysis of early English literature .- N. Y. Herald.

There are only 113 works in the English lauguage which the blind can read. Producing books in raised letters is very expensive, and of course the sales are small, so that their publication is a matter of charity. The Perkins institute, of Boston, has almost raised a fund of \$100,000, with which they will issue twelve books a year indefinitely .- Mendocino Beacon

#### EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

There are fifty race-courses in Kentucky, and quite a number of small colleges. Picayune

School-houses should have lightning-rods on them, for if you spare the rod the childreo may be spoiled.

Pastor: "When father and mother both abandon you, who then will take you in ?" Scholar: "The police."

"The number of bones in man," we are told, "is 240." Just after partaking of a shad breakfast the number may be increased to 250.

A boy when rebuked for spelling needle n-e-i-d-l-e said that every good needle should have an eye in it. "Sew it should," responded the teacher .- Teacher's Guide

"Pa," asked little Johnny, "what does the teacher mean by saying that I must have inherited my had tomper?" "She meau't, Johnny, that you are your mother's own boy

A has an overcost for which he paid \$18. and his wife trades it off for two red clay busts of Andrew Jackson, worth thirty cents each. How much money will she get from her husband to huy a fall hounet ?-Detroit Free Press.

A mau trades a \$70 watch for a \$45 shot-gun, pays \$3 for repairs, and then exchanges it for a \$30 horse, which kicks a \$28 cow to death, and then dies of a broken heart. How much did the man lose ?-Detroit Free Press.

When you caunot spell a word, and have no dictionary handy, the best way is to write the ticklish part in a vague sort of way, so that the reader will imagine that you are either a genius, an editor or a pro fessor of foreigu languages .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Gothic style of handwriting now so popular smoug ladies may have its cield-vantages. It is said that a young man who recently received a specimen of it could not tell, for the life of him, whether it was "Yes, with pleasure," "No, thank you," or a pickat fence.-Cin. Trade List.

A tramp has 300 feet to go to reach a

Two hundred and ninety-seven students gate, while the farmer's dog has 300 feet to go to hite the tramp. The tramp travels at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and that dog at the rate of twenty. How near the gate will the poor, disconraged sufferer ba when the cavine cau bes on ?- Detroit Free Prece

> Teacher: "Johnnie, yon may write a sen tence on the board. Be sure you have a word that represents an object, and one that you can spell. Now, Johnnie, what have you written ?" Johnnie: "James went to see his mash." "Johanie, you may go and play now."

> "Nature shhors a vacuum," remarked the philosophic student, as he quietly stuffed his inner man from the professor's back fruit orchard. "Force is an agent that couses motion," murmured the professor, as he rose up out of the weeds and geutly caressed the youth over the ten-foot fenca on his pedal tips.

> The asthetical teacher was endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the young pupils the heauties of the springtime. "What," said the teacher, "what comes in the Spring to please the children ?" ( meaning hirds and flowers). After a little pause, two-score hauds were raised. "Forepaugh's circus," was the loud response .- Teacher's Institute

> A country schoolmaster thus delivered himself: "It a carpenter wauts to cover a roof fifteen feet wide by thirty broad, with boards five fect broad, by twelve loug, how many boards will be needed ?" The new boy took up his hat and made for the door. "Where are you going ?" asked the master. "To find a carpenter," replied the boy. "He ought to know that better than any of us fellows

> If through spels thru, why don't trough spel tru, and blough, blu, and crough, cru, ad nough, no, and tough, tu ? If it takes phthisis to spel tisis and sigh to spel si, why don't phthipsigh spel tipsy, and phthish shough, tissu, and if a Chinaman car pronounce the bunches of scrawls on a tea chest, why is not the same kind of writing goughd eenoughphie phflorr us ?- Rescue.

> [ In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like conress from others will be appreciated.]

#### Bad Penmanship.

This subject would seem to be worn threadhave hy the frequency of its mention as well as the deprecations daily heard against it in business transactions. It will not be necessary to particularly rehearse the aunoyances and inconveniences of it, or to recall a singular case of it; but we will refer to a general and wholesale way to it as the greatest source of trouble, pain, and annoyance, and (shall I say it), sin which afflicts this American nation. It is the source of sin in causing open profanity and loss of patience and temper, besides inward and unexpressed profanity. In private life its occurrence may be annoying, but it is less frequent there than elsewhere, because there is gen erally more care and time taken to make it readable and to have the carned reputation of being a "good penman." This is the result, in part, of the many schools of ornamental permanship, which have thus raised the social standard of writing; but that is about as far as it has gone-it has not yet reached the business community so as to have any visible effect upon correspondents and disinterested and hurried husiness mat. ters. The great centers of this modern affliction can be found in railroad and express companies, in newspaper offices, mercantile houses, law courts and departments of government, but nowhere can it he found formidable, extensive and dangerous as in telegroph offices. Each telegraph message sent has to run the bazard of this gauntlet four times, and the chauces are increased by hurry and brevity each time. The number of times can he proved somewhat essier then Dr. Johnson proved that a cat had three tails. His plan was in asserting that no cat

had two tails and a cat had one tail more than no cat, hence a cat has three tails. Now, a telegraph message has to go through live ordeals The first is that in the mind of the sender which he harriedly scrawls in the fewest words possible, and it may or may not express what he desires to convey. The second is the receiving operator, who takes this and is not guided by the sense of the words and cannot add to or detract from them; he makes them out the best he cau in a burry, and transmits them to another operator, who, in the third place, is guided by what he takes to be expressions of the sender ; he reads it and then hurricdly scratches it off, partly from memory, it may he, and this the fourth movement is delivered to the receiver, who is the fifth party who must decipher this and understand it if he can. The telegraph company must see that at least three of these are properly well done. The operator nust accurately read the message received, and send it is such manuer as to enable the receiving operator to write it down in such a manner as to make it readable to the receiver. The great burden, after all, is upon the two operators, sud good pennanship on the part of the sender of the message and also au the part of the receiver of the message would wonderfully lessen the troubles and burdeus and hezerds of many business communications.

The question of what is good penmanship is one that, strange to say, is not capable of being definitely answered to the estisfaction of everybody, and we might say anybody. The definition, based upon the business experience of modern times, is not that ornamental species of graceful and shaded curves which writing teachers would have us believe and fain teach our sons in schools and business-colleges. Neither is it that "round hand" and " hair lines," which wore the sim and delight of our fathers half a century ago, and are still the delight of our Euglish cousins. That is all very well for engrossing and for records and social correspondence; but, young men, it is not what you will need for use in active business life l

What is needed and where can I lears it. you ask. What is needed is to make the letters, in writing, of the shortest length practicable, and without curves where it is possible to retain the contour of latters without it, hold the peu as close to the paper as possible, and make as little motion as possible, and never try to shade letters or to maka graceful and ornamental curves. Write all capital letters very plain, and all numerical figures distinctly, and write all proper names and abbreviations distinctly and carefully. This is because there is generally no means of ascertaining them by the sense. You are insured of rapidity, and it may be said general gracefulness, when you make letters in the shortest and casiest way possible, as above suggested ; this, with the proper names and figures distinct, will render such writing easily read. The usual indistinctness of numerical ligures in writing has led telegraph companies to require all numbers to be spelled out both in receiving and sending messages, to avoid frequent errors in them. Punctuation is also important as well as the use of capital letters, to aid in ascertaining the seusa of words Ornamental peumanship is as much out of place in a telegraph message as it would he to waltz to your place of business instead of directly stepping there. Business pen manship is not as much taught in schools and colleges as it ought to be, and hence a persou must he his own teacher io a great measure and leave by experience and observation the manner and style which is the easiest and best for himself to insure the most rapid and readable hand, and not be guided by mere imitation, as is characteristically the case in ornamental penmanship. Nearly all telegraph operators sro required to be able to write from twenty to thirty words a minute, and a few have even been able to write fifty short words a minute so that the message could be read without being copied over by the receiving operator, in large business centres the copying over of a telegraph message is not expected or generally allowed.

While we are firm believers that handwriteg shows the characteristics of the writer, pariedually in autographs, it is not so marked in business communications, as it is left more to the halit and practice of the writer, and is circumscribed much by time and opportunity afforded for the display of taste, which do not attend the mere signing of one's name according to his own froncy. Persons who do not write much show their individual character more when they do write than those who write much and in haste.

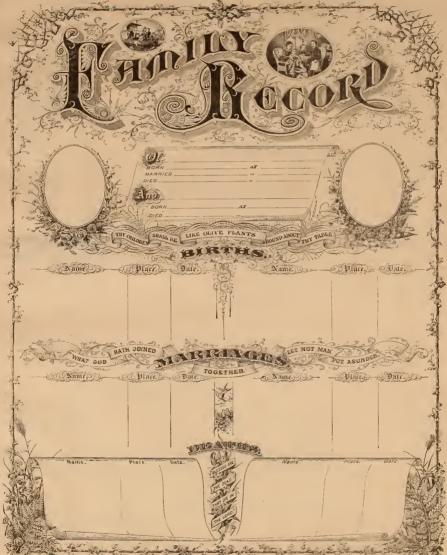
Our closing advice is, let yoar letters be made plain, well defined and brief, without curves and flourishes, and it will be a blessing and bot a curse to all who have to do anything with it.—Journal of the Telegraph.

Many writing- masters do a *flourishing* husiness, yet *practically* they are not a suc-

#### Gum Arabic

PENMAN'S ART JOL RN

The unsat familiar objects about us are often least understood, and probably few can pause to ask the question: What is guin arabie, and from whease it comes? In Morece, about the middle of November (that is, with the raity season), a guinny juice exudes spontaneously from the trank and branches of the ease in thickens in the farrow down which it raus, and assumes the form of ovel and round drops, about the size of a pincour's guinnary in the size of a pincour's guinnary of the size of a pincour's guinnary spince acute size of a pincour's guinness of the size of a pincour's guinness of a pincour's guinness of the size of a pincour's g different colors, as a comes from the red or white gun tree. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the borders of the forest, and the barvests last a full month. The gum is packed in large leadler sacks, and transported on the backs of camels and bullocks to seaports for shipment to different constring. The horrest excession is much cone of grant rejoining, and the people, for the time being almost live on gun, which is untritions and fattening. Such is the consumerial story of this simple but useful article.



PURISHED OF THE DE DEOLOWAY NT

The above end is ploube-engroved from an original periodic design (22 x 28 in.), excevted at the office of the "Journal." Copies have been finely printed (18 x 22 in.) on a good quality of Bristol loard, which are being rapidly sold by agents, to whom the most liberal terms are given. Single copies mould to any oddress for \$1.00. In our August issues with all present out of our new Marriage Certificate, which is designed to be a companion work to the Record. The original is now analy completed, and copies u libe ready for agents before the 1st of August. It will be printed in two newse, it is 22, for fromung, and 11 x 11 on bond paper, so as to admit of folding. Single of the x 22, at \$1.00, and 11 x 14, 50 cents. Somple copies, either Record The centre of the sent to persons desiring to act as agents of non-half the allove prices. N. D.-Netther of these works will, hereafter, be given a a premium with the "dowrnal."





Published Monthly at \$1 per Year

D T AMES, ENTROLAND PROPRIETOR, 2015 Renalway, New York. Single copies of the JOURAL sent on receipt of 10c per inconcepter furnished to Agents free.

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#### LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

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-constitute, will be faculed as modely as possible on let of one) model. Matter designed for insertion be received on or before the 20th, continuous disturbible is proto-softee Order or by Regis-Letter. Money such seed in letter is not sout at an <u>Address</u>.

## PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL 205 Broadway, New York

Relactifies ACLACT. Relactifies to the PENHAN'S ART JOURNAL, lors to may of our publications, will be received a termile alticaded to be the INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 11 Bouvens Street, [Fleet St.] London, Evel

NEW YORK, JULY, 1882.

#### Lessons in Box and Package Marking.

In view of the great utility and the frequent requests for instruction in package and hox marking by the patrons of the JOURSAL, we shall, in the August number, give the first of a series of practical lessons, embracing the proper alphabet for all markirg-purposes. To be able to hardsomely and expeditiously mark a package is an ac complishment which is highly appreciated in their employes by large mercautile houses, as well as managers of express and transportation companies, and is one which will alone often secure to its possessor a desirable position.

We shall spare no pains or expense to render this course of instruction, to the highest degree, instructive to all who have an interest in this line of art.

And as we progress with the course, we shall appreciate any suggestions relating thereto, and shall take pleasure in answering, to the best of our ability, any question of general interest that readers may see ht

Considering the practical and general utility of this course of instruction, to gether with the very practical writing lessons which Prof. H. C. Spencer is now giving through the columns of the JOURNAL, we helieve, nearly every young lady and gentleman in the land would become a subscriber, were they properly informed respecting its nature and value.

We therefore carnestly invite its patrons and friends to do the publishers, as well as their own friends, a favor, by calling their attention to the JOURNAL and soliciting subscriptions. Where specimen-copies are desired to be distributed for that purpose, wa shall take pleasure in forwarding them free, and to those who desire to make business of securing subscriptions we will forward a circular, giving our special cash commission to agents.

Many agents are making a profitable business of securing subscribers and selling our publications upon penmauship. Many more wight do so. \*

#### Pen-Paralysis, or Writer's Cramp.

During the late Convention of Rusiness-Educators and Penmen at Cincinnati, the subject of "Pen-paralysis; Its Cause and Remedy," was somewhat extensively discussed. Some regarded it as an electrical effect, resulting from the use of a steel or metal holder; others, as the result of nervous exhaustion, from too long and severe exercise of the fingers, while writing, upon the finger-movement; but the more generally-accepted theory was that paralysis was occasioned by the use of a small peuholder tightly gripped, and a long and exhaustive exercise of the muscles of the fingers, in the effort to execute rapid writing with a cramped finger-movement, and that the preventive, as well as romedy, was in the use of a large or medium-sized holder, held lightly, and writing with the fore-arm or combined movement.

This, we believe, to be a correct view of the matter. We have had a somewhat extensive observation respecting writers afflicted with paralysis or clamp, and generally found, upon inquiry, that they were in the habit of holding their pens tightly, and writing exclusively with the finger-mova-

We have never known anyone to be thus atllicted who held their pen lightly and made use of either a fore-arm movement, or even a wrist-movement.

One of the remedies proposed was, that writers subject to this difficulty become ambidextrous, by learning to write with both hands, and when one became tired, give it a rest by using the other

Several instances were related by Prof. H. C. Spencer (who proposed this plan), of penmen who had come under his observa tion and tuitiou, who, in a short time, had learned to write with the left-hand with a facility nearly equal to that of the right-This, however, would seem to be hund. more valuable as a remedy than as a preventive. We believe that, with a large or medium-sized holder, lightly held, and a free muscular movement, either paralysis or cramp is impossible to a hand free from disease or malformation

#### -----Spencer's Lesson, No. II.

We have no doubt that the readers of the JOURNAL will agree that we made no rash statement when we promised, in the June issue, the finest illustrated Lesson for July that had ever appeared in any penman's paper, or, for that matter, ever hefore published anywhere. It is only a fair specimen of what may be expected throughout the Course. No one who desires the hest instruction, either as a guide to the successful teaching or practice of writing, should miss one of these lessons.

The August issue will be interesting and tractive, not alone from Prof. Spencer's Lesson, but from other highly artistic specinces, which are now being engraved for illustration.

#### Business-College Papers and the " Journal."

To the many publishers of college papers who have so kindly noticed and commended to their patrous the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, we return our thanks, and trust that the warm interest the JOURNAL has ever taken in business education may, in some measure, repay their highly appre ciated favors.

#### The King Club

Comes again from C. W. Boueber, Principal of the Business Institute connected with the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind., and numbers seventy-fire This gives an aggregate of eleven hundred subscribers seut by Mr. Boucher within a period of about two years. This has been done incidentally, in connection with his other regular employment. Had Mr. Boucher made a business of securing subscribers there is no doubt but he would have secured many times more than he bas done, sufficient to give him a handsome remoueration for his time. What he has done is sufficient to show what may be done for the JOURNAL by live, capable agents. Hundreds of subscribers may be secured in every well nonulated town in the country, and what we want is agents who can do it, and to such most liberal inducements will be offered

The second club in size comes from S. C Williams, special teacher of writing and book-keeping in the public schools of Lockort, N. Y., and numbers twenty-fire.

The third in size numbers thirteen, and comes from F. B. Carbin, a student at G. W. Michael's Pen-Art School, Delaware, Ohio. Considering the season of the year, clubs have been unusually numerous and large during the past month-to all of the senders of which we return our thanks.

#### Advertise in the "Journal."

No special solicitation for advertisements in the JOURNAL is made. Those who have availed themselves of its columns for advertising have continued to do so, which is the best evidence that we can have that they are paid. Wells W. Swift remits, in advance, to renew his "ad." one year, and says : " I have now advertised in the JOURNAL five years, and for my purpose there is no better advertising medium in the world. W H Sadler renews his "ad.," for two columns for a year, and says " that the JOURNAL is his best medium."

#### Correction.

our "suggestions," relative to the Too "Hill Prizes for Penmanship," in the June ssue, we stated that the size of a page of Hill's Maudal" was 9x6 inches; it should have been 8x6 inches; the size of the work for competition, should therefore be 16x12, or, if composed of open work, may be 24x18.

#### The "Journal" for August

Will be one of unusual interest and artistic display. We are now having engraved a large number of cuts, from superior specimees of practical and artistic permanship ; several from pen-urtists of repute, and others which bave been prepared with great care at the office of the JOURNAL.

#### Frauds!

I can sympathize with Mr. Ellis, in his experience with E. B. Crandall. I have an account against him for a large amount of pen-work. He assumed the "dle" in his name after corresponding with me; according to the first four letters I received from nim, his name should end with "dall." About the first of June, Crandall was in Terre Ilaute, Ind.

Another genuive fraud, who signs his name A. Tigniere, Jr., Artist Pounnau, should be watebed by the public. He claims to "drive quill" in Kausas. Tignier also uses the name of D. T. Ames quite freely in soliciting favors in securing peu-" on time."

Hoping the above will be of value to other pennee, I am,

#### Very respectfully, C. N. CRANDLE,

Valparaiso, 1nd.

We have been informed by several parties, that they had paid A. Tigniere, Jr. for the JOURNAL, but had never received it.

Mr. T has never made a remittance to this office, and we have never heard of either of the parties named by Mr. Crandle except tbrough persons whom they have victimized.

#### Books and Exchanges.

Messrs. Clark & Maynard, of 734 Broadway, have lately published, for use in com mercial colleges, high schools, and acade-mies, a Text-book on Commercial Law, by Slater S. Clark, Counsellor-at-law. It consists of 300 compact pages. It is well written, and adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. Price, for introduc-Non. 85 cents.

" Carhart's Commercial Law," is meeting with a large sale, and is very popular with business-colleges. For terms, etc., see card in advertising columns.

"Sadler's Counting-house Arithmetic" is not only a practical and popular text-book ess-colleges, but is equally valuable in husin as a hand-book of reference in the countingroom and business-office. Few books have received more numerous or flattering commendations from their patrons than has this work, as will be seen by advertisement in another column.

The Penman's Gazetle, for August, is one of the most interesting numbers yet published. " Breaking a Path," by Paul Pastnor, is a well-written and decidedly interesting story. "Schoolmaster Abroad," by S. S. Packard, like everything from his pea, is of a high order of merit.

The Short hand Writer, by D. P. Lindsley, 252 Broadway, is a four-page quarto weekly, devoted to short-hand writing, for \$2.00 per year.



Answered.

T. W. T., Greenfield, N. H .- Is there any gymnastic-drill-excreise to secure move ment? How should a new pen be cleaned? Ans .- With most systems of penmauship are given a series of drill-exercises for movement in writing. Part IV. of the new Spencerian Compondium gives a great variety of such exercises, and they are also given in the "Standard Practical Course" of copies. A new pen is usually slightly oily, which prevents its retaining or shedding ink when first used; if it is dipped into spirits of emmonia it will at once take iuk; careful wiping, also, will usually answer the purpose.

W. W. G., Marion, Ill .- Question by Peirce, Keokuk, Iowa : " What determin the slant of each capital, supposing the standard forms be taken ?" Ans .- I think the slant of the capitals is determined by the slant of the principles used in their formation, Mr. G. asks: What movement should be employed in making the capital letters ? Ans .- For superscriptions, head-ings, etc., where considerable license as to size may be taken, the whole or fore arm movement may be used ; but for ordinary capitals, or body of writing the combination movement should be used

L. L. I., Red Bluff, S. C .- In executing large capitals, etc., should the fingers be allowed to rest on paper ! How high should and s extend above other small letters which are not so high ? Ans .- First. Yes, the hand should rest upon the nails of the third aud fourth fingers. Second. The small r and s should extend one-fourth of a space above the other short letters

Without the art of Writing the discovery of each generation would have perished with it, and human progress, from generation to generation, would have scarcely been perceptible.





Irving E. Dale, teacher of writing in French's Business-College, Boston, Mass., writes a good practical hand.

R. M. McLean, of Honolulu, S. L. sends the names of two subscribers to the JOUBNAL, and promises a club of twelve shortly.

Hon. Thos. E. Hill, anthor of "Hill's Manusl" and "Album of Biography and Art," is making an extended tour of the New West.

C. N. Craulle, who has for some time past been at the Northern Indiana Normal Business Initiate, hos accepted a position as teacher of plainand ornamental pennanship at the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute, Bushnell, 10, Mr. C. is a fine writer, and will undoubtedly do home to his new position.



J. F. Stubbleheld, Murray, Ky., sends several) Telegantly-written cards.

A creditable specimen of rustic lettering comes from J. D. Briant, Raceland, La.

A fine specimen of easy, practical writing somes from J. M. Pearson, Fort Worth, Texas,

Several good specimens of card writing, also a letter written in a superior hand, were rereived from D. W. Stahl, North Industry, O.

C. H. Simpson, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, writes a handsome letter, in which he incloses several very creditable specimens of writing.

C. A. Collard, Chicago, Ill., is a very graceful writer, as is evine ad by an elegantly-written letter and several specimens of practical writing enclosed.

a) encourse H. W. Kibbe, of Uten, N. Y., favors us with one of the very best specimens of practical writing received during the month; also a superbly-excented specimen of off-hand flourishing.

Alvin T Senneff, Fair Haven, Ill., sends a specimen of his present wrifing, and one written some six months before subscribing to the JOUINAL, which shows commendable improvement.

S. C. Williams, special teacher of writing and book-keeping in the public schools of Lockport, N. Y., sends several specimens of excellent carl-writing : also, a superior specimen of epistolary writing.

A very superior specimen of practical penmanchip, with lettering, has been received from J. C. Miller, penman at Allen's Bosiness-College, Elmira, N. Y. A coup of it will probably appear in the JOUINAL for Angust.

M. B. Morgan, Ky., writes a letter which is a most commendable specimen of practical writing. He says, of the "Standard Practical Pennanship": "I think it is worth double its price to any one interested in pennanship.

Several very skillfully-executed specimens at flourishing and practical writing, executed by J. A. Wesco, of the Portland (Oregon) Business-College, have been received, and will be photo-engraved, so as to appear in the August issue of Journat.

E. L. Burnett, of Elmira, N. Y., forwards an imperial photo of a large specimen of a fourished exple and lettering, which exhibits more than an ordinary siggree of command of the pen. The fourishes, however, in the exple are not arranged to give the proper effect of light and shade.

Several skillfully deviated and executed specimens of horizolars, and good precisind writing rathe North Like and good precisind and Bosinese Instantic Valgastrane, Ind. The specimen are executed with a very black and gloosy ink. Mr. Lasks if the Will do for phonengraving. This quasiton is so frequently asked, that we answer it through the dertransta. No gloosy ink, however black, will do for photo-spraving, or two resons : First, an account of the reflection of light from the glossy surface; *second*, with thick, glossy iok it is only the shaded or those lines that are made with open nils of the pen that are really black, all op, and lines made with closed nils are light or gray.

#### A Short General Outline of the Programme Plan.

By C. H. Peince.

From 5 and 0 to 10 and 12 years of age, children should be taught FORM—FIRST, of figures, small and capital letters, the exeention of which to be with the FINGERS.

From 10 and 12, and even later with many, movement is of prime importance, and should constitute such part of the work of each lesson, as to reuder it in au early stage pleasant and attractive.

A fair amount of work in Programme "B" should be done, as to Tracing Exercises and Extended Movements, before the work of Programme "C" is began.

Let it be strictly understood that, at this age, Form and Movement go hand-in-hand.

At the proper time, let the work of Programme "C" be properly developed as 1 er full instructions in the JOURNAL, taking great care to present all new work first in Programme "B."

After a good motion has been acquired in Programme "C," or at least a fair amount of freedom, the work of Programme "D" can be gradually introduced, and will soon displace, with perfect satisfaction, Programme "A."

This leads us to conclude that Programme <sup>10</sup> A<sup>19</sup> is a *means* to an *end*, and, as a *separate morement*, ceases to exist with the practical writer of the day.

A great deal of care must be exercised, and special pains taken, to look after individual wants, especially if, here, practice is given but one-half hour each day, as in our puble schools.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Programme "A " to be gone over properly before attempting may other work, by pupils from 5 to 12 years of age (exceptions to the rule, of course). Programmes "B" and "C" introduced as per directions in connection with Programmes "A," and gradually displace "A" with Programme "D."

Proportion.—As " D" is to "  $A_2$ " so is the newspaper to the primer.

#### - -----

#### Pen-Art Study. W. P. COOPER.

The American mind, in regard to artstudy and art-appreciation is in a trausit state. It is not much beyond embryo. We are a great way from the real art-passion We might, under qualification, perhaps, except the East or a class in the East. Really, what do the people know about statuary, in the roral districts especially. They know something more, very likely, of painting, aud, it may be, more about music. This, of course, is no fault of theirs. Our towns are full of musicians, well versed in simple includy. But are these people familiar with dramatic music ; the ele and the expression, of music ? This, then is yet to learn ; still, the people know much more about music than about painting, statuary, or about pen-art. We mentiou these deficiencies because the first matter is akin to the last. Why this inappreciativeness? because the people have been otherwise employed. In Europe there is an art-passion, because Enrope lives in an atmosphere of art. The people live iu, and are surrounded by, art always. The Roman inherits a pas sion for statuary and painting. The German is a musician by birth-he, therefore, is a true musiciau iu his youth ; he then will learn easily and remember long, and he will love to learn. He not only learns melody, hut, also, expression, dramatic rendition the last, first. I say, then, we do not inherit the art-passion. We then have all of the difficulties of laborious acquisitiou, as a peohand, no passioo, no apprehension and no appreciativeness. We are, therefore, to get art by the hardest.

In 1850, we begun to know something of permanship. We soon had the works of Spencer, Williams, Annes, and others. We are yet unfamiliar with the mysteries of composition. We have yet to learn what style is. Beyond Spencer, Williams and Annes there is little of the original in style here yet. Our artists are mostly of-hand workers, or initiations.

In the art-husiness, we may study art to merely understand it, or study it to produce In cultur case, we must first see art. Great artists are invariably long and careful lookers. They look all art over, time aud again, methodically, and with absolute attention. Then comes eye and hand prac-But don't forget the models-and the tine. very best you can get. We must be taught by somebody, how to indge of composition. and how to fushion, or, rather, the scientific structure of detail. We are to digest shade and line, and so thoroughly impress forms that the mind will readily call them up itself -that is, we are to engraft art so mentally that it is a part of ourselves. This labor is facilitated by having pen-art around usnot to pass, but to study up.

Then comes practice. Yes, says one, it is all in practice. Not at all. It is, however, a part in right practice, carefully conducted and often repeated, but always with method and judgment. The American people don't like this drudgery of cudless pupil nge. Commercial schools hate it, and progress is blocked up. (It is very unfortunate for pupils that not one teacher in a handred will compel the drill.) Men will drill for proficiency in anything else; still, great progress turns upon this. I never yet had a class of teachers that would hear the drill, or believed in it. You may deny the utility of the drill-that makes no difference about its uccessity.

The drill must, however, he rightly conducted ; the comparative value of all receivmethods is debatable. With right drill power accumulates every hour. The eye's perceptions quicken and mature, and there tecrues more certainty and freedom of hand For, let it not be forgotten, that all certainty. all power, all freedom, is acquired always Among other obstructions, new theories and methods will be continually intruded to defeat your progress. Sound ideas, at first tenaciously adhered to, are the best. We just now hear this doctrine : permanship must be remodeled to business needs. Beauty must be sacrificed to legibility and speed Neither of these things is secured by a chauge of system. Practical peamanship, to-day, is perfect-hold it as it is. What you most need is greater perfection of drill

Right drill will double speed. Writing to-day is legible councily, beautiful councily, and plain councily. All of the way in this labor of bearning and getting skill, you will find difficulties, perplexities and defeats gibt but in the end you will be where you begun if you are victimized by any difficulties whatver. Your practice, to hold skill, unst always be careful and correct.

You will find in Mr. Spencer's present Lessons aloudance of direct, sound precept and illustration. If you will convert these lessons, and push right practice and drill, your success is sate: still, you will find, not put down in the books, other difficulties that will concloud you. I have thought, however, that an old teacher might, by auticipating these, and showing how to meet them, do you good service as an outside pilot, if we may thus speak. When we come to the matter of shoulds and hilden rocks, and under-entrents, the knowledge of such a man may be worth everything to zeros at heast, if not to all.

We may, then, in an article or two (of which this is a sort of leader, cousider many of these difficulties, suggesting remedies.

difficulties of laborious acquisitiou, as a people. We have paturally no art-eye, no the ages past speak to the present,

#### The House of Rothschild,

More than a hundred year sizee, a poor Jew, called Mayer Auselm, made his appearance at the city of Hanover, hare-footed, with a puck on his aboulders and a bundle of rags ou his back. Successful in trade, he resurred to Frankfort at the ead of a few years, and set up a small about it. How our land, over which he hung the sign-bound of a red shield, called in German a roth-schild.

As a dealer in old and mix coins, he made the acquinitance of the Serene Elector of Hesse Crasely who, happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and serret purposes, appointed the shrewd-looking Mayer Asselut ot the past.

The Serece Elector being compelled ason after to thy his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of his eash, amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, Auselin did not forget to put the noncey out on good interest, so that before Nupoleon had gone to Elboy, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the expiral had more thas doubled.

The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his agent to all the princes of Europe.

The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughed in their sleeves, keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two millions of their own. Never was housesty a better policy.

Mayer Anselm died in tell2, without having the supreme satisfaction of having his housety extelled by kings and princes. He left five sons, who succeeded him in the backing and more-y-lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of Anselm, and adopted the higher-sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the sign-based over the parental homes.

On his death-bed, their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction.

But the old city of Frankfort was clearly too narrow a realm for the fruitfal sowing of four millions; and, in consequence, the five sous were determined, after awhile, to extend their sphere of operations by estahlishing branch banks at the chief eities of Europe.

The eldest aon, Anselm, born in 1773, remained at Frankfort; the accoul, Solomov, bou in 1774, settled at Vienna; the hird, Nathan, born in 1774, went to London; the forth, Charles, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born in 1792, took up his residence in Paris.

Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothaelilds were vested in the eldest born; uevertheless, the shrewdest of the sons of Mayer Aaselm, and the heir of his genius, Nathan, the third son, took the reine of the government into his own handa.

By his faith in Wellington and the flesh and nuncle of Britiah soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the famidy, gaining more than a million sterling hy the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the unail.

The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany to England, making Loodon the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. — *Philadelphia Saturday Night*.

In speaking of the children of ministers and deacons, of whom the Greeks said, "The sam of a minister is the devil's grandson," Mr. Beeher said that careful statistics disproved this. Three was Eucron, the sam of eight generations of ministers. It took eight-minister power to make a sam like him. His tesohings were a practical goupel, and while ho preached is a pulpi only one year, he preached all his life the sort of truths that belong to the welfare of men.—N. Z. Triouwe.

#### Growing Old.

From the Clapper. At six-I well remember when I fanried all folks old at ten. But when I turned my first decade, Fifteen appeared more truly stuid. Then, oddly, when J reached that ag I held that thirty made folks auge. and when my th starth year was tridd Yet twencore came and found me thinky And so I drew the line at fifty But when I reached that are 1 awo None could be old until threescore? And here I am at sixty now As young as when at six, I tros The true my hor is somewhat gray And that I use a cane to day, But, bless your soul, I m young as when I throught all people old at ten' But wond ring still, whole usurs have rolled When is it that a man group old?

#### Fireproof Paper and Ink.

According to a German paper, a very promising success has been attained re cently is the manufacture of hisproof paper and ink. In making the paper, ninety-five parts of ashestos was used, with five parts of wood fibre; these, by and of glue-water and borax were made into a pulp, which yielded a line, smooth paper which could be used for writing purposes. It had the unu and quality of sustaining the influence of a white heat without injury. Fireproof printog and writing taks were made by combining platinum chloride, oil of lavender, and lampblack and varnish. These ingrelients produced a printing-ink, and when a writing-floid was wanted, Chinese or India uk and gum arabic were added to the mix-Ten parts of the dry platinum chloare. ide, 25 parts of the oll of lavender, and 30 of varnish are reported by a local writer to right a good printing-ink of this valuable kind, when mixed with a small quantity of amphilack and varnish. When a paper wisted with the compound is ignited, the olutioum salt is reduced to a metallic tate and becomes a coating of a brownish elack color. A free flowing iuk, for writing a the fireproof paper with an ordinary me allio pen, may be obtained, says the same authority, by using 5 parts of the dry chloide of platinum with 15 parts of the oil of avender, 15 parts of Chinese iuk, and 1 part of gum arabic, adding thereto 64 parts of water. When the paper is ignited, after being written upon by this ink, the platinum ugredient causes the writing to appear transparent, and, as a consequence, it is shimed that such writing as has become black or illegible will become readily legible again during the process of heating the paper. Colors for painting may also be

made fireproof by mixing con mercial metallic colors with the chloride of platinum and painter's varnish, adding an ordinary squarelle pigment to strengthen the "cov-cring power" of the color. These fireproof paints or colors can be easily used in the same manner as the common water-colors, and it is claimed they will resist the destructive influence of great heat quite as success folly as the fireproof printing and writing inks just referred to.

#### The Ink-bag of the Cuttlefish.

Connected on the one hand with the digestive system, and on the other with the more purely glandolar structure of the body, is the organ known familiarly as the "ink-bag" of these animals. The cuttlefishes are well known to utilize the secretion of this sac as a means of defease, and for euabling them to escape from their enemies Discharging the inky fluid through the funnel," ieto which the duct of the inksac opens, it rapidly diffuses itself through the water, and enables the animal to escape under a literal clock of darkness. The force of the simile under which an over-productive writer is likened to a cuttlefish may be understood and appreciated when the physiology of the ink-sac is invest d. It is this feature of entilefish organization which Oppian describes when he informs us that-

. Th' enhangered cuttle thus evades his fears And native loands of fluid safely wears ;

A pitch ink peculiar glands supply, Whose shades the sharpest beam of light defy Pursued, he hals the satisf fountains flow

The exact eature and relationship of this ink-sac to the other organs of the cuttlefish have long been disputed. According to our authority, the ink-hag represented the gallbladder, because, in the octopus, it is em-bedded in the liver. From another point of view it was declared to represent an intestinal gland ; while a third opinion main tained its entirely special osture. The jeksac is now known to be developed as an offshoot from the digestive tube, and, taking development as the one infallible criterion and test of the nature of living structures, we may conclude that it represents at ouch a highly specialized part of the digestive tract, and an organ which, unrepresented eutirely in the oldest cuttlefishes, has been developed in obedience to the demands and exigencies of the later growths of the race It is this ink-sac which is frequently found fossilized in certain extinct cutlebsh abella Its secretion forms the original sepia color, a term derived from the name of a cuttlefish genus. The fossilized sepia has been used with good effect when ground down. The late Deau Buckland gave some of this fossil ink to Sir Francis Chautrey, who made it a drawing of the specimen from which it had been taken ; and Cuvier is said to have used this fossilized ink in the preparation of the plates wherewith

illustrated his " Molluses." At the present time recent cuttlefish ink is said to be utilized in the manufacture of ordinary artist's "sepia."- Belgravia.

PENMAN'S THE ART JOURNAL

#### Don't Use Big Words.

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations or articulating superficial sentimentalities and philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous pondero Let your conversation possess a clarified couciseacss, completed comprehensibleness coalescent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement, and asinue affectations. Let your externoraucous descautings and unpremeditated expatiatious have intelligibility and veracious vivacity, without rhodomoutade or thrasopical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompus profixity, psittaceous, vacuity, ventriloquial verticity and vaniloquent vapidity. Shun double entendres, prorient jocosity, and postiferous profabily, obsentant or apparent. In other ords talk plainly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully and purely. And dou't use big words.

MOTIVES .- Motives are the " power behind the throne" which goverus our words and deeds, and were these motives laid bare to the eyes of the world, as they are to the eyes of God, what a different judgment we should pass upon the actions of others ; and, alas, I fear a much severer one. Manya hero would be stripped of his laurels, many a good deed would lose its sanctity.

Often, when priding ourselves on doing an unselfish action, were we to look deep down into the innermost depths of our hearts, we would find a motive hidden there that we but half-suspected, and which would humble us as no unjust charge made against us by another could possibly do; thus proving that we value the esteem in which we hold ourselves, higher than we do the esteem in which others hold us, and we believe the former is usually as nearly correct as the latter; for if we saw "ourselves as others see us," we are nowise certain that we would get a more correct view of oursalves than we do lookieg through our own mental horoscope; while, if we saw ourselves as God and the angels see us, we would how our heads in the dust, and humility would take the place of pride, which hitherto had held almost unbounded sway.

It has been said that "to do a good action by stealth, and have it found out by accident," is one of the pleasantest things in life; perhaps it is, but we think to do a good action by stealth, with no desire that it should ever come to light, is one of the noblest things in life, and-we much fearone of the rarest .- Modern Argo.

If time is money, money is hours. Huppy thought!

#### Nero.

After the burning of Rome, says a writer in the London Quarterly, Nero gratified his taste, in entire disregard of the proprieties, in rebuilding it. He at once appropriated a number of the sites and a large portion of the public grounds for his new palace. The porticos, with their ranks of columns, were a mile long. The vestibule was large enough to contain that colossal statue of him, in silver and gold, one hundred and twenty feet high, from which the colosseure got its name. The in erior was gilded throughout and adound with ivory and mother-of-pearl. The ceilings of the dining-rooms were formed with movable tablets of ivory which shed flowers and perfames on the company; the principal salon had a dome which, turning day and night, initiated the movements of the colorial bodies. When this palace was finished, he exclaimed, "At last I am lodged like a His diadem was valued at half a His drasses, which he never wore million. twice, were still with embroidery and gold. He fished with purple lines and brooks of gold. He never travelled with less than a thousand carringes. The mules were shod with silver, the undetcers clothed with the finest wool, and the attendants wore bracelets and necklases of gold. Five nundred she-asses followed his wife Poppaca in her progresses, to supply milk for her hath. He was foud of figuring in the errors as a charioteer, and in the theatre as a singer and actor. He prided himself on being an artist; and when his possible deposition was hiuted to him, he said that artists could never he in want. There was out a vice to which he was not given, uor a crime which he dul not commit. Yet the world, exclauns Suctonius, cudured this monster for fourteeu years, and he was popular with the multitude, who were dazzled by his maguificonce and mistook his senseless profusion for liberality. On the anuversary of his death, during many years, the people crowded to cover his tomb with flowers.

A manual of morals for the public schools is demanded by The Toronto World. "It should lay broad and deep," says this jour-"the foundation of moral duty; it should show, clearly and simply, the inevitable consequences of moral evil; it should form a regular part of every-day school ex-Such a manual would teach a morality utterly apart from the sanction of sect or dogma, yet which could not fail to advance that which surely ought to be thu highest aim of every sect, church and denomination, training the young to lead lives of charity, temperance and justice." - N. Y. Tribune.

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HE DID NOT BECOME & BROKER .-Theodore was a poor lad. One day when he was very hungry he capied a five-cent piece on the floor of the broker's office, which he was sweeping ont. He had re membered stories wherein little boys had picked up a small piece of money, handed it to the great merchant or rich banker and been immediately taken into partnership So Theodore stepped up to the door of the broker's private room and said :-

"Please, sir, here's a five-cent piece I found on the floor."

The broker looked at Theodore a moment and then said

"You found that on my floor, did you ! Aud you are hungry, aren't you ?"

"Yes, sir," replied Thealore.

"Well, give it to me and get out. I was looking around for a partn. r, but a hoy who who doesn't know enough to buy bread when he is starving to death would make a sorry broker. No, hoy, I can't take you into the firm."

And Theodore never became a great broker. Honesty is the hest policy, children, but it is not indispensable to success in the brokerago business .- Boston Transcript.

The post of " Devil's Advocate " has just been brilliantly filled by a boy who was graduated from a high school in Kentucky graduated from a high school in Kentucky. His speech had the title, "The Proud Old Commonwealth." While acknowledging that the State was at the head in cockfighting, borse - racing and whisky-drinking, he yet declared that it was behind other States in intelligence, in agriculture in manufactures, and in the construction of railways. He then had the hardihood to compare Kentucky with the neighboring States: "With half the population of Illinois, you have twice as many white citisens who can neither read nor write. With half the population of Ohio, you have also twice as many white citizens who can neither read nor write. With a smaller population than Iudiana, the land of Huosiers, you have also twice as many white eitizens who can neither read nor write And take your population through and through, while and black, you, boastful of your deacent, flattered by May-Day orators, members of a proud old commonwealth, have a percentage of persons who can neither read nor write greater than Japan.

#### -----

The "Journal" Appreciated. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION, Washington, July 7, 1882.

Editors of JOURNAL: -1 am greatly obliged for your kinduces in supplying this office with the current volume of your JOURNAL. I find it of so much value that I would like, if possible, to be furnished with the complete volume for 1881, for use in the preparation of that part of my annual re-port which refers to the business-colleges in existence during that year.

#### Very truly yours, JOHN EATON.

Commissioner .....

Professor H. C. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., is now giving in the *Pennan's Art* Journal a Course of twelve lessous in practical writing. The instruction is carefully prepared by II. C., while the illustrations are by Lyman P., Spencer. Thus the les sons present the combined skill and experi once of the best teaching and artistin talent of this country, and we might say of the world, for we believe that no system of writing in the world has equal merit, or is as universally popular, as Spencerian. Henry and Lyman Spencer are its great masters. The cost of the Journal is dollar: this Course of lessons is one dollar, so that the cost of it will still be cheap, it it were teu dollars, aud should give the Journal one bundred thousand patrons, for there are that unaber of persons who would find a dollar thus invested a sure aid to advancement .- N. Y. School Journal.

from the study of symmetrical bundwriting. It brings into delightful activity, and consequent development, the faculties of form, size, order, colur, constructiveness and o parison. There is a satisfaction in skill of hand; and the complimentary approval of one's writing by one's relatives and friends is in itself no slight incentive to mastery of the pen. Again, there are the pecuniary advantages which good handwriting se cures, especially to those who are just entering busy life. Persons who are endeavoring to improve their writing will find efficient and satisfactory aid in the Penman's Art Journal in the May number of which hegan a series of practical writing lessons, by H. C. Sneneer .- Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly.

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THE PENNAN'S ART JOURNAL - TOO much praise cannot he given to Mr. Ames for the tact and energy he displays in his efforts to give the penmen of this country a respectable and efficient organ. If any doubt has at any time existed as to the per maneut character of the JOURNAL, it must by the present, have vanished into thin air. The May number-better late than neveris as nearly being an ideal class-paper as one can hope to find in an imperfect world. The appearance is fine, the matter excellent, and the ring unmistakable. Mr. Ames is a good editor. He is fair and courtcous, and yet outspoken. If he has anything to say, he says it, and Lis readers generally know on which side of a question he stands. And besides, he lets other people say what they please, so long as they use good grammar and don't swear

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#### NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1882

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Lessons in Practical Writing. No. III.

BY HENRY C. SPENCER.

Copyrighted August, 1882, by Spencer Brothers



A pupil says, "I can write better in my old position than I can in the correct posi-tion" Is it researable to expect that or Is it reasonable to expect that an old habit, of years, will at once give place to a new oue? Certainly not. To break np the old cramped position requires pluck. The pupil must stick to his aim. Let him I can and I will"; let him practice say, in such a spirit and he will win.

Those who have studied and practiced Lesson II., are well prepared for Lesson III., which again introduces drill in position and movemen

The seldier is drilled in the manual of arms, to fit him for destroying life; the writer should be drilled in THE MANUAL OF THE PEN, that he may be qualified to do those things which sustain, enrich and prolong life.

ATTENTION-WRITERS. Face desk. (Sit near the desk, but do not press against it; feet level on the floor.)

PLACE PAPER. (Obliquely on the desk, lower left corner on a line with right-side of body; upper left corner opposite middle of chest.)

ARMS AND HANDS-FRONT. (Elevated about six inches above the paper; tips of fore-fingers touching, at right angles; elbows on a line with front of body.

ABMS AND HANDS-DOWN. (Muscles of fore-arms resting on edge of the desk; palms of hands down; and balls of fingers and thumbs resting on paper.)

HANDS-HALF-CLOSED. (Tips of finger nails touching the paper; wrists slightly elevated; arms resting on the full part of the muscles midway between elbow and wrist.

RIGHT-HAND-SLIDE right, left, right, left, right, left, right, left. (Slide on tips of finger nails, the whole hand moved by the

This is called fore-arm movement.

FIRST AND SECOND FINCERS AND THUMB-EXTEND. (As in holding a pen or pencil; the hand resting only upon the nails of third and fourth fingers.) Again, SLIDEright, left, right, left, right, left, right, left, (Hold hand level, the back facing ceiling above.)

LEFT-HAND-CARBY PEN-TO RIGHT-HAND. (Keep right-hand in position to receive pen; convey pen by tip of holder, placing it neross corner of second finger-nail, and passing it under first finger, let it cross just forward of knuckle joint; close thunh in on the left, pressing the holder, lightly, opposite the lower joint of first finger.) Again, SLIDE right, left, right, left, right left, right, left. (Hold paper to place with left-hand; maintain correct position during the exercise.)

Tracing the copy, is an exercise that will be required, more or less, as we proceed ; and for that purpose we prefer to use a peobolder that has been sharpened to a point, like a pencil. The pointed wooden-holder is hetter for tracing than the point of a pen, hecause it is not as liable to deface the copy.

If you have the upper end of your penholder shurpened, you are ready for

#### COPY 1.

Examine the first form in this copy : observe the arrow indicating the first course of the pen. Take correct position to trace this form, lightly, with the tips of penholder; the whole hand is to move - no separate action of fugers in this exercise. Dictate your strokes, as you trace: "Right ourve, connective slant"; "straight line, main slant"; " back." Repeat several times. Trace, in a similar manner, each of the novement-exercises in the copy. Counting I, 2, 3, etc., may be resorted to for the purpose of securing regularity of motion. After tracing, write the forms on paper with per and ink. Observe that they are the hight of the space between the ruled linesruled space. May profitably dwell on a form, repeating the strokes until they begiu to blot

#### COPY 2.

What letters are introduced in this copy ? Make them in the air. Trace the copy with pointed penholder, naming the strokes in order, thus : for small i, "right curve, connective slant"; "straight lice, main slaut"; "right curve, connective slant"; dot, one space above. For small u, "right curve, conocctive slant"; "straight line, main slant" "right surve, connective slant"; " straight

fore-arm acting upon its muscular rest.) line, main slant"; "right curve, connective alant." For small to, name four strokes as iu a, and add, "right curve, one-half space to right"; " dot"; " horizontal right curve." In tracing, make the whole hand slide to the right on each connecting curve

Before writing the letters with ink, let us determine the size we are to write

At the right end of Copy 2, the ruling of your paper, (three-eighths of an inch hetween lines), is indicated by short horizontal ines

A dot appears just below the upper stroke, one-third the hight of i from it. The whole space between this upper dot and the lower horizontal stroke or base line, we will designate the writing-space ; this is divided into three equal spaces, by two dots, and the lower of these we will call the i-space. It is one-ninth of an inch. Our short letters in the medium hand, which is the size of the copy, are written an i-space in hight. The i-space is the unit for the prement of letters, in hight and length Dot your spaces carefully, as shown in

Take correct position and write the letters with ink. Make the strokes with the regularity of ordinary counting. Do not allow your hand to rest heavily, and stick in one place, on the paper while forming a letter move it slightly sidewise to the right in making the connective curves. Pen fingers may co-operate with fore-arm in shaping the strokes. Such movement is called, combined movement.

CHITICIZE YOUR LETTERS. Are you making right curves? Noue other proper to these letters. Are your letters just onethird of the writing-space? Are the an-gular joinings made at top? If helow top. correct them. Have you made right-side parts of i, u, w, shorter than left-side ? If so, bring them up. Are the turns at base too broad ? Make them short as possible without stopping. Have you made the width-spaces in i, u, and first half of w equal? They should be equal.

Practice, criticize, correct your position frequently, slids hand in making curves to the right.

Again, you are earnestly cautioned against turoing your hand over to the right, resting its side on the paper, and thus obstructing its progress across the page. Perhaps you roll your hand because you forget the correct position while attending to the forms of letters. If such is the case, you may put something on the back of your hand as AN INDICATOR, to remind you when your hand is not level.

The picture of haud-aud-pen, above

shows a pasteboard button placed on the knuckle between first and second fingers. A bit of paper about three-fourths of sn

ioch square, or, if eircular, about threefourths of an inch in diameter, may be used for an indicator. When you roll your hand, the indicator will slide off, and thus remind you to hold it level. Do not use any metal or other material, for this purpose, that will make s noise when it falls

#### COPY 3.

This is our first exercise in joining letters. It is the equivalent of writing words

The u-space, or the distance between the straight lines of u, is the one referred to in the statement over the copy-that the distance between letters is one and one-fourth spaces

The u-space is the unit of measure for the widths of the letters and spaces between.

TRACE COPY 3 with top of penholder, ounting regularly 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2, 3, 4; etc. After tracing, write the same with ink, until you can form and join u's and w's regularly in hight, width, and spacing. member - must join letters by a sliding movement of the haud, carried forward by the power of the fore-nrm, and without lift. ing the pen.

While passing through the somewhat trying ordeal of maintaining the correct writingposition, make the left-hand, in addition to its usual duty of paper-holder, act as servant of the right-hand, by taking the penand dipping it into the ink and returning it to place into the right-hand. The advantage of this is obvious, until correct penholding becomes a fixed habit.

Referring again to the picture of the handand pen, on first column of this page, you may observe a ball represented in the palm of the hand. It is THE ZEPHYR BALL, about one and three-fourths inches in dia meter, light, soft and flexible.

The ball is a very good reminder of the proper position of the third and fourth fugers. It does not interfere with the action of the hand. It may he profitably used hy any one who is endeavoring to secure the correct position, in any and all writing, until that object has been accomplished.

#### ..... Lesson I. in Box and Package Marking.

#### By D. T. AMES.

We are not aware that there has hitherto been made any effort to give, either instruction is, or examples for, box and package marking. Certainly there has been no such instruction in any of our penmen's papers or published works on penmanship; therefore, being a pioneer in this particular field of "letters," we may lay ourselves open to just criticism, which we shall meekly receive, hoping only that critics will, in no case, fail to offer valuable suggestions for the correction of any fault or shortcoming they may be pleased to note.

To the end that these lessons should be as thoroughly practical as possible, and bear the impress of anthority, we have visited several of the leading commercial and publishing honses of this city, examined the

the To coumerate varied styles of " High Art" employed marking, would be as mpossible as it would be oncleas. It will be our purpose and endeavor, is these les ons, to combine the best results of these observations with our ideas of the proper styles and methods for marking. The essentials of good marking - like writing

legibility and facility of execution. To secure ese results, forms of letters appropriate and adapted to being made with a brush or broad-poioted pen must he adopted. Io marking wood or metallic surfaces, and all large packages, a brush is the proper implement to use; for smaller parcels, and especially those wrapped in paper, a broad pointed pen may be used to great advautage.

The hreshes used are of three or four different sizes-flat, and varying from two to five-eighths of an inch in width. A flat brush is the best, as, when carried edgewise, it gives a thin lipo ; while, flatwise, the broad shades are readily made ; regular markingink should be used. The customary form of marking-pot and brush, as well as au example of brushes for marking, is given in the illustration on this page.

The stencil-plate is now extensively used for marking-purposes; especially is this the case is affixing brands and classification of goods; and also the pames and addresses of firms, places, etc., which are is frequent use. are out in steacils, which greatly improves and facilitates extensive marking operations.

In these lessons we shall present two styles of marking alphabets most commonly used for marking-purposes

The first, and that given herewith, is what is known as the Italic ; and while it may be made with facility with a brush, it is host adapted for use with a broad pen and for marking small parcels.

The second will be the Roman direct slant, and especially adopted to brush-work. The two styles, and the mauner of their use, are presented in accompanying cut.

The following exercises may be practiced, with either a broad pen or brush. After



which the alphabets may be practiced in the same mause (To be continued )

#### A Fine Penman's Will BY MARY E. MARTIN.

Bushrod Carr stood looking over his broad As far as eye could reach, and far acres. beyond, the woodlauds were all his; and these broad acres brought him yast wealth People called Bushrod Carr a miser, but he People said he had no heart, but was not. he had a heart as tender and true as a weman's. He had set out to he e rich man, and he had accomplished it. He had always wayted what was his, but no more. Hones and true he wee, and all these years so husy had he been in getting rich, that what gives light and life to other homes he had never missed. No wife, no children had ever come into his house. This morning he missed them. A strong yearning for human sympathy and human love crept over him. Not that every one he met was not obsequious enough-too much so. He koew that it was for his money that they smiled so sweetly; that it was for his money that his scheming brother had rome to live with him a year before. "But they shall never have

### Marking Alphabet.

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMN** OVQRSTUNN XYX& abedefghijklunopgrst nowxyx.

Benjamin F. Kelley.

Mediterranean Hotel,

Jerusalem.

Pulestine

Asia.

thirst in his throat, and as he left his hed to go out into the hall for water, a vertigo seized him. He groued in vain for his door to reach his hed. Groped here, groped there. thinking he had found the door, only to feel his hauds against the blank wall. His steps led him further and forther from his duor. and neaver and neaver the stairs with its low railing. One blind grasp, and headlong he fell-down, down the stairs, and lay a heap on the floor. The noise brought Ephraim Clay

and his wife into the hall from one of the rooms helow. They could plainly see his form on the floor.

"Briog a light, Ephraim," said his wife, "I know he must be dead."

"No, I am not dead," Mr. Carr called out, "but bring a light, and help me up

With that great strength of verve that had carried the man through so many years, he walked up the stairs and laid down on his bed-but never to get up again. A few days of intense suffering and he was dying. Dr. Lathrop said to him: "Mr. Carr, if you have any business to settle, you had hetter do it; you can have but a few hours to live."

Mr. Carr answered, quietly : " I have none but my will to sign."

Joho Carr was standing at the foot of the bed. What a gleam of triumph shot from his eyes, and under his breath he fairly hissed himself, "You will never sign it." All these years of waiting and watching, to lose all now. Steppiog to the side of the hed, as the doctor left, John Carr said : "You spoke of your will, Bushrod, what have you left me ?"

"Enough to keep you," the dyiog man "I have helped you all your answered. life, John."

"What have you left my son ? "

"Not one cent, John; he has hurt me enough in the past.'

John Carr turned, deliberately lifted the pillow under the dying man's head, and took his keys from beneath.

"Jobo, brother," he begged, "give me back my keys. Don't rob me before I die."

In vain he asked. John Carr did not allow anyone to see Bushrud alone after that, and if he asked for his keys, John Carr hemoaned the fact that his brother was delirious. In a few hours Bushrod Carr died.

At the same hour, in a not far distant city, a lady awoke from a troubled sleep. Something unusual to her, a dream had disturbed her. She thought, is going down a broad road she met a young man in uniform, yet not a soldier; a message he gave her aused her to take refuge in a house on the road-side. Opening the door, the family graciously came forward to meet her. Two men, first; and in front, two little girls. Before she had closed the door, one opposite opened, and an old map entered ; his steps were quick and hasty. Years had passed sinca she had seen him, and there were chauges ; but she keew him, and exclaimed : "What are you doing here!"

In the old, quick, husiness way that was o familiar to her, he said, pointing to one of the men : "I want my money from that

Taking her by the hand, he then led her from the room. She wept with him across that road and into his house. Yes, she knew it well-the cool parlor, the open desk. They sat down by the window. After that, all was misty; she could not remember. But the dream troubled her; so, smoothing her hair down, and hathing her face, she went down to join her family. Some days after, her father handed to her the daily paper, saying :

## 205 Broadway. it-never, never. It shall all be yours. Mary, my little niece. Oh, if I could see you just once before I die ;" for Bushrod Carr, as he stood on his porch that moreing, felt that his days were numbered. He was strong-stronger than men many years younger; but he turned with a sigh to busi-

2

Office of

ians Art Journal.

ness when he saw the county collector of taxes fasten his borse at the gate and come into the yard, fanning himself, as he came, with his broad Palmetto bat.

" Warm morning, Mr. Carr; but there isn't a man in the county that I would rather ride to see."

Walk in, walk in, Mr. Giddings ; I am glad to see you. I was just wishing for some one to talk with, and you are just the man."

They went in through the broad hall, and into a large, cool parler, and sat down n Bushrod Carr opened his desk, a window and went over his papers with the collector, paying over and receiving receipts.

"You write a beautiful hand, Mr. Carrjust like a copy-plate; as much as I go around the county, I do not know another man that writes as well."

" No, Seth, I fancy not, and I have not always written as well. It has just been sixteen years ago that I had a grand-niece, who came to keep house for me a year-the first year of her marriage. Her husband was the Methodist minister on this circuit, and she was with me nearly all the time It was the first time since mother died that I had any one to brighten up the house. wish 1 had never let her go from me; but what could I do; the man was her bushanda brute of a one he was-yet she hed to ge with him. She persuaded me to improve my handwriting. I wrote a cramped hand but in the long Winter evenings, as we sat here together, she coaxed me into trying. I laughed at her; I said, what do people care Mary, if my writing is bad, so as I can sign my name to so many thousands. 'Oh, but dear uncle,' she chirped, 'you don't know the pleasure there is in the command one learns to have over the baod,' and she ran up to her room, and brought down to me some penmanship from famous penmen. To please her I tried to improve, often asking her about floger-movement, moscular-move ment and forearm-movement, just to hear

her explain them. Seth, she was the purest type of womanhood I ever knew

'Yes, I remember her," said Seth. "She seemed almost a child to be married.'

"Yes, Seth, she was then only sixteen, and married to that brate; but I will show you some of my old writing ; and Bushrod Carr opened a secret drawer in his desl and drew out a will. I would like you to see the difference in my writing."

Seth leaned over and looked at the will. He could hardly think the same person could have written that. Seth had too much native delicacy to appear to wish to read the will ; but Mr. Carr at ooce said :

"I would like to read it over to you, Seth ; it does not satisfy me, and I intend to make a change.'

Seth leaned back in his chair-tilted against the window, and the cool breeze blowing in rustled the papers in the old man's hand while he read

" I, Bushrod Carr, do hequeath legacies to a few of my friends [naming them]. To my brother John, one thousand dollars, and a plantation during his life. The remainder to go to the heirs of Richard Carr.' This is not signed, Seth. I am going to make some chaoges.

And Mr. Carr folded the paper and put it back in the desk. Seth brought his chair down hard, looked at his watch, shook hends with Mr. Carr, and the two men parted. Why could it not have been different? Why could he not have written out the will and let Seth see him sign it ? So much that was painful might have been

Bushrod Carr turned slowly back from the door, went to the desk and wrate out a new will. With the same legacies, the same to his brother, but the remainder to his grand-niece, Mary Hamilton. Just as he had finished, but not yet signed it, Ephraim Clay, the overseer, stood in the doorway, and said :

"I am sorry to disturb you, Mr. Carr, but the threshing-machine is broken, and one of the hands says that you can tell us how to fix it."

He quickly locked the desk and went out with him. Being too long in the sun that day had given Bushrod Carr a high fever, and in the night he awoke with a burning



" I see that Bushrod Carr is dead." Then she knew what the dream meant. She wrote at once to the county where Bushrod Carr had died, to know what will be had left. The executor wrote back that an old will had been found, and if a later will could he proven, this would be set aside, and John Carr would inherit everything. Mrs Hamilton, the grand-niece of Mr. Carr. the induced some of her relatives to go up and see if her mother would not share equally with Mr. John Carr. They quickly tele graphed back that a deed would be drawn up, and an equal division made if all relatives would sign. As Mrs. Hamilton read the dispatch, and was about to sign the boy's book, there was something strangely familiar about the young man. The dispatch hoy-yes; it was he that she had met in her dreau

All were gathered in the parlor-executor lawyers, notary and relatives-to the signing of the deed. As the executor read over the deed, an item of which was, that if a later will was ever found it would not be used. Just there he stopped, and told them the circumstance as Seth Giddiugs had told it-of his seeing and hearing the present will read and urged this as a reason that there could not be another. The notary called out the not be autored. The bard is but when he called out "Mary Hamilton," she replied, very firmly, "1 will not sign." What a quick look of surprise and eager wonder chased itself over the face of John Carr's lawyer. and as quickly it closed over everything that could be read in it, but not too quickly for Mrs. Hamilton to know that there was another will, and in her own favor, and that he knew both facts. At once she determined to go to her uncle's old home, and never rest till the other will was found Ephraim Clay's wife gladly welcomed her, and almost the first words she said were: "Mary, I know that there is an-other will, and everything is left to yoa." "Well, Betsy, my old friend, if it is not destroyed I shall find it, for I believe the same." After dinner, she went into the old parlor alone. She sat down by the open window, just as she had sat in her dream. All was not misty now, for she had not sat many minutes, with her eyes piercing eagerly around, before she caw peeping plainly enough beneath the edge of the carpet, a tiny scrap of paper. It was the work of a moment to draw it from its hidiug-place-the last place any one would have thought to look, and yet easily found if the deed had been signed. Mrs. Hamilton opened it. Her uncle's familiar writing, and it was a will leaving all to her.

She had Ephraim Clay summon the exconter and lwyers again. John Carr rared that it was a hogus will, and his lawyer definally told her that she must prove it to he a later will. The executor said: "Mra. Hamiltoo, I wish to do justice; and if you can prove this to be a later will—which for a moment I dou't think you can—then it is yours."

She atood there in the center of that parlor, holding the new found will in her hand; and grouped about the window were the men of law and ehr whenes. What could alse do to cope with them 1 Ouly Steh Giddings, etanding with his elhow on the mantel, gave her a pitying glace. Suddendy, so cluss to her ear that it seemed almost human, a voice aid: " The old writing and the paye."

Why bad she not thought of that before ? She turaed, and said to the executor, "Will you let me see the will that was first found; I have only heard it read."

When alle went forward to take it, one glance was enough. "My uncle, sir, has not written a hand like that for existency years. You koow that, Mr. Giddings. Hare you no receipts signed by uny uncle !" Seth drew them out, signed in the same brautiful hand as the will. She had won but only what was hers.

"The crown belongs to achievement, and not to aspiration; to the maturity of a noble sareer, and not to its juvenescence."

#### Educational Notes

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

The average sum appropriated for the education of each child in Massachusetts bas increased from \$4.71 a year in 1850 to \$13.55 in 1880.

The total number of students in attendance at the Business Colleges in the United States during the past year is estimated at upwards of 30,000.

A Belgian statistician has computed that, for every thirty-three cents which the goveroments of Europe spend upon the education of the people, they devote \$103.80 to military expenses.

At a recent examination in Pekiog, a chinese boy performed the almost incredible feat of repeating the whole New Testament without missing a single word. — N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Western States, taken together, have been expending for their public schools an annual sum of \$36,292,492. They have a total school-population of 5,590,075.—N. O. Christian Advocats.

At the prize-speaking at Amherst College the bonors for the freshman elass were fairly carried off hy Brooks, a colored young man who spoke with feeling and good taste, and reflected eredit on his rece.

Miss Louisa Howard, of Burlington, Vermont, avidently despairing of ever being married or having descendants of her own, has given \$5,000 to the Uoiversity of Verment, for the establishment of five scholarships to be known by her name.— Washington Capital.

Mayor Wilson, of New Bedford, gave some housely advice to the graduating class of the high school, telling the boye that a trade was a desirable acquirement, and the girls that housework ought to be included in their accomplishments. Some of the lays and the girls listened with manifest scorn. Modern Argo.

Girls are heing taught how to make bread, roast coffee, holi meats, etc., along with their regular studies, in the lowa Agricultural College. This is common sense. Every girl should know such thiogs, whether in frich or in poor circumstances. The laws of health should likewise be taught them.— Patron's Guide.

The Cart of Russis has given his consent to convert seventeen imperial palaces into institutions of learning. These palaces will, of course, he used for higher schools, while nothing is done for the improvement of popular education. Russis has a school population of 15,000,000, and the oumber of childreo in primary schools is a little over one million.

It is associated that Mr. Paul Tuhnee, of Princeton, N. J., has given to New Orleans \$2,000,000 worth of property in the latter eity, for the erretion and codownent of a college Mr. Tuhnee is by on means imbachelor, over eighty years of age, and has not been actively sugged in humines for a quarter of a century.—Modern Argo.

The population of the principal cities of Haly is, according to the returns of the last census, as follows: Naples, 433,115; Milan, 321,4539; Rome, 300,467; Turin, 252,-632; Falernon, 241,971; Genona, 172,515; Florence, 163,001; Venice, 132,826; Messian, 126,407; Bologna, 123,274; Catania, 100,417; Legborn, 07,615; Ferrara, 75,-553; Padata, 72,171; Verona, 68,741; Lucea, 68,063; and Alessandria, 62,444....

At the recently hold examinations for admission to the free college of this city the girls cann out head. Seventy-five was the lowest average grade of merit allowed. Size bundred and sixty girls out of the total nine bundred reached the minimum (71 per cent.), whereas only 43 per cent. of the bays were able to pass the examination. One girl

reached an average of 98. Precisely the same questions were given to both sexes. This may be intellectual inferiority, but it does not look like it.—Fashion Courier.

Public schools are increasing fast in number in Bengal. For the past year there was a total gain of 8,131 schools, with 107,352 pupils. It appears from the ceasus returns that out of 5,100,000 bys of school age, more than 1 in 6 was in school 7 the proportion for girls was about 1 in 150. Of the total number of schools, 303 were Govcrament institutions, teaching 20,775 pupils 40,400 were indied schools, having a total of 121,541 pupils. Of the 107,357 new pupils, 51,000 were Molamunedans.

The question whether education lessens the chances of obtaining husbands, or makes young ladies too fastilious in their choice, has been seriously raised by the record kept of the marriages and deaths of the Bartford high school graduates. Of 134 maideus graduated at the average age of eighteen in 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, only two have married. Of the total number of 447 female graduates of this school since 1856, a period of twenty-five years, only 147 have got married and twenty-five have died, leaving 275 old maids...School Journel.

This satirical paragraph is from The Rochester Union : "It may be added for the information of the taxpayers who are called upon for \$200,000 this year to support the public schools of Rochester, that not one cent of this money is squandered upon the teaching of writing. The levy covers a handsome sum for the teaching of natural sciences, and drawing, and German and so forth, but nothing is wasted on writing. This study, or practice, which used to be considered un essential with reading and arithmetic, has become obsolete in the public schools. Why its two ancient accompaniments have not gone with it is one of those mysteries of progress not easy to fathum 7

#### EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

A generalogist is like a grammarian in one respect; he is always looking up the aotecedents of his relatives.

Teacher: "For what is Missouri noted ?" Student: "For its Mo. lasses." Teacher: "Dou't give us taffy !"

It is noted by a philologist that "possesses" possesses more as than any other common word possesses.

Why is a hickory sprout in the hands of an angry teacher like a verb? Because it denotes action.—*Teacher's Guide*.

In one lot there are four calves, and in another two young meo with their hair parted in the center. How many calves in all ?

Why was the pupil of the pretty school ma'ann who proposed that he give the declension of the pronouns an ungallant youth ? Because he declined her.

VERY NEARLY.—Aunty: "You go to school, Charley?" Charley: "Yes." Auntie: "Yon don't play the treant?" Charley: No; but Pm learnin' the planner."

Professor: "Can you tell me the meaning of the shang expression "Cheese it," which you just now used i" Student: "Yes, it is a corruption of "Don't give it a where'!"

"What do you understand the national fishery question to be ?" asked a teacher of a class, well up in governmental affairs. "It is have you got a bite," answered a squeaking voice in the corner.

The Rev. Dr. Crosby, of New York eity, has put in a plea for co-education of the sexes in the university of this eity. The doctor was evideotly a university student himself onco.—Peek's Sum.

If six men who talk politics and dispate oo hiblical questions can build a wall in five days, how long will it take two men who whistle and flirt with the widow on the corner to do the same work ?

A little boy, whose parents are always moving from one house to another, was asked by the Sunday-school teacher, "Why did the Israelites move out of Egypt?" Because they couldn't pay their rent," was the reply.

A freshuan who expected to be bazed bired a prize-fighter to sleep in his room, and two professors who called to talk religion to him got such a walloping that they were obliged to stay in hed for a week.— *Minneapolis Weekly*.

A good joke is told ou a Boston editor, who wrote a letter diselarging a correspondent because he "wrote so wretchedly." His letter had to be returned to the Boston oflice, because nobody could be found able to read the contents.—*Minneapolis Weekly*.

Instructor iu Latin: "Miss B., of what was Ceres goldess 7" Miss B.: "She was the goldess of marriage." Lastructor: "Oh, no; of agriculture." Miss B. (looking perplexed): "Why, I'm sure my buok says she was the goldess of husbandry."—Our Continent.

A little girl of seven exhibited much disquiet at hearing of a new exploring expedition. When asked why she should care adout it, she said: "If they discover any more countries, that will add to the geography I have to study. There are countries enough in it now."

"How many tenses are there?" asked the tender of a boy. "Scren," answered the boy; "the present, the perfect, the imperfect, the pluperfect, the first fature, the second future and the OscarWilde." "Why," asked she, "what tense is he?" "Oh," replied the boy, "the's intense."

Parson: "I wish to complain, Mrs. Diggins, of the conduct of your daughter at the Sinday-school to-day; it was rode in the extreme." Mrs. D:: "Ah, it's what taches her at that there howd school us due it; yesterday she come home, and she says, "Mother, they are a-taching of me vulgar fraxhune." What can you expex after that, sit?"

A boy paid his first visit to the country school as a scholar, the other day, and an he canne home at night his mother inquired : "Well, Henry, how do you like sogging to school?". "Bully?" he replied, in an excited visite. "I saw four hoys licked, and use gift get her ear pulled, and I don't want to miss a day for anything."—St. Lowis Ledger.

A new sub-order of odd-toed unquiates, or heofed quadrupeds, named Condylardina, has been proposed and extended by Prot. Cope to include early tertiary manuals constituting two farollies, the Phenecondontide and Mesisco thenida.—*The Critic.* This news greatly reliveves us. We have long suspected that this would have to be done, and are much pleased to have our suspicious confirmed in the above manuer.—*Harcreit Lampoon.* 

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

SOME QUEER SUPERSCRIPTIONS. R., a cook as lived tempery with a Mrs. L., or some such unuie, a shoe-maker in Castle Street, about No. - Hobern, io 1851. Try Street, about No. — Hoberu, 16 1851. Try to make this out. She is a Welch person about 5 feet 1 stoutish. Lives in service some ware in London.<sup>9</sup> <sup>(4)</sup> This is for her that makes dresses for ladies, that live at tother side of rode to James Brocklip, Edensover, Chesterfield." "This is for the young girl that wears spectacles, who minds two babies. 30 Sherif Street, off Prioce Edward Street, Liverpool." The wag who sent an epistle to "The biggest fool in the world, Funbridge," had little thought, we may be ure, that it would thus he indorsed ; " Post-master of Tunbridge caonot decide to whom he should deliver this, as he does not know the writer."- Chambers's Journal



#### Shattered Romance. BY PAUL PASTNOR

L. When I with Baster first beyon to teach the perman\* art, If to meet to botton his frock-rout across a peaceful beart. But ere three months had passed away chin-deep in love works With just the peatiest of gitia-her name it was Maria.

II. Such charming little ways she had ' such batteries

grace In every glance of her sweet eyes and dimple of her face You coulds't possibly seeage unharmed from such a smile As Morio used to shy at hun adown the studions aide.

III. whow, her copy used to need a sight of walching, b r letter had a backward titt, that shade would be

do Quite often Irwin had to bend his handsome, ourly head To see exactly how her skill his own interpreted.

fV. A regulab look went musual the mean whenever Marie's

Was mused to catch the number's eye-not slow to under

stand. He always name without doiny, and stayed till some quaser noise Told him that there was smothered fits among the girls and hove.

One day it channed that Murie's pa was on his way to

town, And as he passed the school-house door, he thought he

would go down And we how things were getting on, 'south Irwin Easter's rule. So down he got, and oped the door, and marched right

into school. VI. Now, Irwin, on his careful reunds, had come to Mane's

And as he bent to scan her work, she looked so nice and

swoot, Somoway-he couldn't quite tell how-their lips just rushed together

Like lightning in a thunderstorm, or clouds in pleasant weather. VII. The consequence 'twas plain to see-we would not try h

The moment that the kiss was giv'n, the angry papa spied

ii, A moment infor and his slick, with many a justy what Was beating out the genteel dust from Irwin Baxter back.

Unox. VIII. That night across the pasture feace, unscan by morta

eye, The hipless lovers dropt their tears, and kissed a long

gravity and the second second

#### Programme "C." PHILOSOPHY OF MOTION-ABTICLE 7. BY C. H. PEIRCE.

For a full exposition of the " Philosophy of Motiou," see Dec. JOURNAL, 1881, Pr gramme "B." What was said of it in that counection is, without the shadow of an exception, perfectly applicable in this pro-However, I cannot pass it withgramme. out insisting upon its importance as a conneeting link between the motive power in Extended Movements and the result, as seen in Capital Letters.

I do affirm, and let no oue misunderstand me, that the highest order of execution, embodied in any capital letter, of a purely whole-arm or fore-arm nature, depends or the " Philosophy of Motioe."

Some one may ask : " Is the philosophy of motion the same in all capitals ?" Most certainly not.

Example .- In the execution of the standard capitals-say, A and J, or any others that are opposites in construction-the 4th principle of the Motion undergoes a change The fact that the stem of A has much I ourve than the first part of J is proof positive that the motion which leads to each is dissimilar.

PROOF OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF MOTION. Attempt a standing jump, with the best results, without moving the arms, and any school-boy will predict failure.

The arms must move with perfect freedom, or, in other words, the Philosophy of Motion must be enacted that the very itest results may be gained.

Definition .- The Philosophy of Motio is an application of mechanical force, which operates in conformity with certain laws. To ignore these laws, and expect or hope

for the best results, is to shut our eyes

against a truth (that many unconscionsly do) and commit the fatal error of unintelligent practice that grows ordinary results, and ultimately will defeat the sanguine.

To succeed in any undertaking, every pos-sible advantage must be secured. If a watch keeps perfect time it must be true in all its One imperfection will, in time, work

If you would reach the highest ideal in the production of capital letters, you must submit each part of the law to a technical test are its full force can be reached.

Analogous reasoning will prove to the most skeptical that there is a " philesophy of motion" or "sleight - of - hand" in the highest order of execution in capital letters

That a capital letter cau be produced with out any "philosophy of mution" is no argument disqualifying my statement, any more than jumping without moving the arms is impossible.

The point is, simply: Can the highest order of execution he reached without the "philosophy of motion" f or in other words; Can a (standing) jump be made as far and with equal grace and case without as with moving the arms ? Most supplatically, No.

The iotuitive nature that our best peumen possess brings them to the attaioment of results without knowing the reasons why; and the want of it leaves the world at large to cry "We are doomed 1" because we have no natural telept.

True-teaching power must supply every link in the chain, if the mass be led to a successful termination.

A little natural reasoning, or, better still, a development of brain-power into a sensi ble diagnosis of the case, will produce other things considered - hosts of natural peamen

Is it not true that every science and art have acknowledged leaders ? And is it deemsd presumptuous if they attempt an explanation of new theories that come with every age and are indicative of progress?

Let the proper construction be placed upon it, and rather say : It is a duty they owe to their day and generation, in order that success may come to all.

(To be continued.)

#### Intensely Utter.

The daughter of a Rockland man, who has grown comfortably well-off in the small grocery line, was sent away to a "female coland arrived home for vacation. The lege.1 old man was in attendance at the depot when the train arrived, with the old horse and the delivery wagen, to convey his daughter and her trunk to the house. When the train had stopped, a bewitching array of dry-goods and a wida-brimmed hat dashed from the car and flung itself into the elderly party's

"Why, you superlative pa!" she exclaimed, "I'm so utterly glad to see you !

The old man was somewhat unnerved by the greeting, but he recognized the sealskin cloak as the identical piece of property he had paid for with the bay mare, and he sort of squat it up in his arms, and planted a kiss where it would do the most good, with a report that sounded above the roar of the noise of the deput. In a brief space of time the trunk with its attendant baggage were loaded into the wagou, which was soon bumping along over the hubbles toward

"Pa, dear," said the young miss, survey ing the team with a critical eye, "do you consider this quite excessively beyond ?"

"Hey ?" returned the old man, with a air, "quite excessively what i Beyond Warren! I consider it some what about ten miles beyond Warren, countin from the Bath way, if that's what you

"Oh uo, pa, you don't understand me," the daughter explained; " I mean this hors and wagon. Do you think they are soul tul ?- do you think they could be studied apart in the light of a symphony, or even a simple poem, and appear so intensely utter to one on returning home as one could ex-

The old man twisted unesaily in his seat and muttered something like that he believed it used to be used for an expresswagon before he bought it to deliver pork ut the conversation appeared to in: b traveling in such a lonesome direction, that be fetched the horse a resounding crack on the rotunda, and the severe jolting over the frozen grouod prevented further remarks-

"Oh, there is that lovely and consummate ma !" screamed the returned collegistess, as they drave up to the door. Presently she was lost in the embrace of a motherly womao in spectacles.

"Well, Maria," said the eld man at the supper-table, as he nipped a piece of botter off the lump with his own knife, "aud how do you like your school ?"

Well, there, pa, now you shou-I meau I consider it far too beyond," replied the ughter. "It is unquenchably ineffable. The girls are so sumptuously stunning meau grand-so exquisite-so intense. Aud then the parties, the halls, the rides-oh, the past weeks have been one sublime harmony

"I s'pose so-I s'pose so" nervously assected the old man as he reached for his third cup, "half full,"--"but how about books — readin', writin', grammar, rule o' three—how about them ?"

" Pa, don't !" exclaimed the daughter, reproachfully; "the role of three! gramma It is French, aud music, and painting and the diviue art that has made my school-life the hos-I mean they have rendered it one unbroken flow of rhythinic bliss - incomparably and exquisitely all but !"

The grocery-man and his wife looked helplessly at each other across the table After a lonesome pause the old lady said "How do you like these biscuits, Mary ?

" They are too utter for anything," gushed the accomplished young lady, "and this plum preserve is simply a poem in itself."

The old man abruptly rose from the table and went out of the room, rubbing his head in a dazed, benumbed manuer, and the mass convention was dissolved. That night he aud his wife sat alone by the stove until a late hour, and at breakfast-table the next morning he rapped smartly on his plate with the handle of his knife and remarked : " Maria; me and your mother have been talkin' the thing over, and we've come to the conclusion this boarding-house business is too utterly all hut too much nonsense. Me and her consider that we haven't lived sixty odd consummate years for the purpose of raisin' a curiosity, and there's goin' to be a stop put to this unquenchable foolishness. Now, after you've finished that poem of fried sausage and that symphony of twisted doughunt, you take and dust up stairs in less'n two seconds, and peel off that fancy gowu and put on a caliker, and then come down and help your ma wash dishes. want it distinctly understood that there a goin' to be no more rhythmic foolishness is this house so long's your superlative pa and your lovely an' consummate ma's runnin' the rauch. You bear me, Maria?"

Maria was listening .-- Rockland Courier.

How to Succeed in Penmanship.-It is often said that it is necessary to live one life to learn how to avoid mistakes were we to live over again. Every person has made more or less mistakes, and it may be a blessing to some to study how to govern thair practice and talent to make the best of that

With a desire for good, we venture the following opiniona:

He who depends upon practice alone to make his skill perfect will never succeed. Ideas lie at the bottom of good teaching and good execution. The writer who studies the most and writes the least, will, at the end of a year's practice, excente far better than he who practices continually. penman who is eager to grasp every idea relating to his art will find himself rapidly gaining in skill; but the moment he imagines he knows all about any department of his art, his progress stops, for he knows only what he has allowed himself to learn or discourses

The practice of scribbling ruins the writiog of maoy. He who desires to attain to the highest skill of which he is capable, can always afford to go slowly enough to abide by the rule that "what's worth doing at all worth doing well." The wooderful acruracy of the best penmen comes from their always aiming at perfection till their muscles vever fail them .- Penman's Gazette

THE LETTER "E."- It is well known that the letter e is used more than any other letter in the English alphabet. It is seldom that we meet with a sentence in which it dees not appear. Each of the following verses contain every letter of the alphabet except the latter e:

- A jovial swam should not complain Of any buxom fair Who mocks his pain, and thinks it gain To quit his awkward air.
- Quixotic bays, who look for joys, Quixotic huzarde run. A lass annoys with trivial toys, Opposing man for fun.

LETTER-WRITING .- Various are the occasions on which we are called upon to exercise our skill in the art of letter-writing. A correspondence between two persone is simply a conversation reduced to writing, in which one party says all that he has to communicate, replies to preceding inquiries, and in turn proposes questions, without inter-raption by the other. We should write to ao absent person as we would speak to the same party if present. To a superior, we ought to be respectful ; to a parent, dutiful and affectionate ; to a friend, frank and easy ; und clear and definite in our expressions to Display is a great fault among young writers ; ease is the grace of letter-writing A passage which is at once brilliant and brief, enriches a letter ; hut it must be artless, and appear to flow without effort from the writer's pen. In all of our correspondence, the choice of language, subject, matter and manner, should, as in conversation, he governed hy the relative situations in life, as to age, rank, character, etc., of the party addressed. In our first letter to a person, we should he respectful, and hy no meaus familiar. We should never forget what we are, and what the person is whom we address. We should write, in fact, with the same restrictious as we should speak. We must suppose the party present whom we address, and bear in mind that our letters are in every respect representatives of our own person. An estimate of our character and manners is often formed from the style of our letters .- New Hampshire Sentinel.

Machinery has effected few revolutions like those of watches. Not many years ago they were all hand-made, and Switzerland was almost devoted to that trade. English watches were excellent but expensive. America led the way in adopting watchmachinery which is the wonder of the world. Now, uo watch is hetter than an American. The perfection of watch-making machinery may be judged from this fact: The watchscrews are cut with nearly six hundred threads to an inch, though the finest used has two hundred and fifty. These threads are invisible to the naked eye, and it takes one hundred and forty-four thousand of the screws to weigh a pound-their value being six pounds of pure gold.

Luther's writing (1519) is said to be fine and pointed, resembling the German of the present day; that of Melancthon is coarse, disconnected, and dashing. Calvin and Erasmus used round Greek-like characters, not united in forming words.

#### Skepticism,

Probably the best abused word in the English language to-day is the one written at the head of this article. Notwithstandios this verdict of the popular judgment it would would we think be exceedingly difficult to find many words that carry so much in them for the good of the race as this. To dooht is the only road ever traveled by progress. It is true that in these latter days the word has come to he applied largely and almost evaluaively to those who disbelieve in God or things held sacred by many good people. But the skeptic is a doubter, a man who says "I don't understand it, let us investigate this matter a little." There is nothing enjoyed by the people to-day that can be called an imement upon what our forefathers used, but owes its existence to the skeptic. The farmer uses to-day a plough, the model of perfection as compared with the sharp stick his ancestors used. How was the change brought about? Why some skeptic in the past said, I douht if this is the hest that can e made. Investigation, experiment, more doubting, more theorizing, more experimenting, and we see the result to-day.

Nothing but error need fear the skeptie. Troth is not harmed by skepticism, but made more secure apon its foundations. Everything about us to-day is chauged from what it was in the days of our fore-fathers. This is not only applied to instruments used in labor, but extends to the very "thoughts of the heart " as well. Skepticism of our accepted theories has brought about all this change The Aucients said the world was flat, that the earth was station. ary, and that the sun. moon and stars revolved around it. The skeptio said No, and by his skeptioism, then, we are to-day permitted to see and know the wonders of nature as we do. Men are yet living who can remember when to hear a map say that the earth was not created in six days of twenty-four hours

each, as a carpenter builds a house, a mechanic a machine, would raise the ery against him of heretic, from the very same men that to-day would call him a fool for making a similar assertion. Error is not transformed into truth by having the musty smell of ages upon it. Truth may still be wrapped in swaddling clothes while beary headed error passes it by in disdain. Skepticism has gone doubting through all the long past, and will continue to do so for all time to come The result will be to see many things to-day "despised and rejected of men " grow brighter and stronger, while many cherished theories and beliefs will melt away and disappear forever. Of course skepticism can be abused. So can faith. When skepticism is turned into cavilling, it takes its place by the side of blind and ignorant faith, and disgusts the houest seeker for truth. There is nothing the world to-day needs so much as knowledge of truth. This is true to every department. The theologiao and the scientist are suffering for the same food. Matters are so arranged in this world that we are seeking but neverattain the full knowledge The moment we arrive at the stage in our existence where we know all, that moment we become miserable. It is the trying to reach something heyond that gives us energy

and hope. It is fath to progress to stop the doubter. Our happiness in this world such as east depends upon our howkings of truth. We know more to-day than we did setterday-all thanks to the doubter for the safvance. When the last doubter dise, the world of though toomes to a standstilt and human knowledge has begun its retrograde more.h. May we be delivered alike from idle eavilling and from dogmatic ascerion. The great future like hofe us, and almost all of it is an yet "undiscovered county,"—Okaega Morning Express.

#### Myths.

An annosing illustration of how myths are born and grown is furnished by a French traveler who, during a recent sojours in the East, repeatedly heard of the fabilons exploits of a personage whom the Arabs called "Kalivali." He soon found that this traditional here was a fiving European and not a long-departed native; and by inquiry be established, beyond all question, his identity with Garihadi. Bot the namner in which the great Itslian's deeds have been transmitted by popular inagination

#### The High School: Its Relation to Business with the

ITS RELATION TO BUSINESS WITH THE TRUE COURSE OF STUDIES,

Is a subject which was discussed in the late National Council of Education st Saratoga, apropos of a paper read by Prof. Murry. he took the ground that we have fi quently contended for, viz. ; that education is a means, not an end, and that the busi ness interests of the country require a large advance in the quantity and quality of work Prof. Huyley takes much the same ground and contends that to do rather than to know is the objective point in education. It is not those who have the most knowledge that are the best and most active citizens. A taleut in a papkin does not count ; it is the practical knowledge that can perform It is the education of the eye, the ear and the hund rather than lives of indigested learning that makes the useful citizen, and that is the object of State education. The State mey indeed furnish " a ladder from the gutter to the university," but it should only be for those whose grasp enables them to climb. It is the worst policy in the world to force mediocrities up such a ladder, and, fortunately or unfortunately, the great ma

#### Definitions of Terms Used in the Peircerian System of Penmanship,

I am coostantly in receipt of letters making inquiry as to the measing of terms used in connection with my method of instruction, and it is doubtless due to the readers of the JOURNAL that I comply in a general way.

 $\hat{T}$  racing-exercises consist mainly of forms of capital letters, large in size, produced with a colored pencil, by the teacher, so that the student can trace the design with lead-provid or end of holder until a free and casy movement has here secured. It is possible, also, to get a fair idea as to the form of letter.

To an inquisitive pupil, who is anxious to know just how many times he is to go over the exercise, I would say less than 238,000 timee. Number of designs, seventyfive.

Extended-movements consist of siegle capital letters, joined in groups, and number 275 different designs. This power cantot be dispensed with. These two classes of work are denominated *Copital-czerciscs*, in No. 4 of the new Spreaerism Compendium.

Philosophy of Motion, is so application of mechanical force which operates in conformity with certain laws. Combinations of

capitale are of two kinds-connected and disconnected. By connected Combinations are meant, that the capitals composing the initials of a proper name are made without lifting the pen from the paper. In a disconnected Combination the capitals loop into each other; but, in every case, the pen must, at the finish of each capital, be lifted from the paper.

Good taste, in many cases, will demand, in the formation of three or more initials of the same name, both styles of Combinations.

The above cut is photo-engrared from an original flowrish, by J. A. Wesco, penman at the Portland (Oregon) Business College.

repassed the legends of Greece and Rome The Arabs said he lived upon an island which he had mastered with his own hand aloue, although its defenders had hedged the islaud with cannon. In the midst of a per-fect hail of bullets, "Kslivslli" had seized these formidable batteries and put the eveny to flight. The sight of him was so terrible that bis foes fled as soon as they saw him among them. He was not a mau, but a demon in human form, sent to the carth to ecomplish some mysterious task. One of the Arab fortune-tellers had met a ship's captain who had seen the redoubtable one His statement was that the being of whom the others spoke was, in truth, a man-but of such repulsive visage that no one could bear to look upon him. His mouth was provided with tuske, like a boar. His eight was so great that pobody could touch bis head with the point of a sword extended at ann's length. He wore a shirt which was dipped every day in blood. His eyes were suming fire, his eyehrows like a hear's bristles, and his open mouth was the very gate of hell. His food consisted of little children, and there were no cruelties that he had not committed. All this was told with perfect seriousuess, and with the manner of en who considered that they were parrating historical events .- Tribune.

jority are such mediocritise. They develop no special aptitudes in any direction, and their highest ambition is to do what their hands field to do as easily and comfortably as possible. And the position is no so the less bournable, hereaues the sphere is limited. Common school education should be directed towards getting out of the average men and women the best results, and not be founded on the 'i deluxive' iden that the masses are prodigies and only require half a chance to show their genius."

It is related of George Clarke, the celebrated negro minstrel, that, being examined as a witness, he was severely interrogated by the counsel, who wished to break down his evidence. "You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe ?" inquired the law-"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply. Isn't that rather a low calling ?" demanded the lawyer. "I don't know but what it is, sir," replied the minstrel; "but it is so much hetter than my father's that I am proud of it." "What was your father's "He was a lawyer," replied . calling f Clarke, in a tope of regret that put the audience in a roar. After that, the lawyer left Clarke aloue .- Quiz.

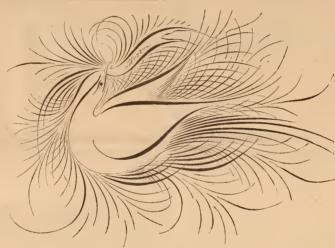
Envelopes were first used in 1839.

"Some meo," says an eminent anatumist, "have three hands --right-hand, left-band, and a little-behindhand." Among our correspondents are percent who can add to these a flourishing-

hand, a running-hand, a round-hand, and some who have a well-we-will-not-undertake-to-define-it-hand. One of the most successful counterfeiting exhemes is to issue a small quantity of notes on a certain bank, with the name of a place, president or eashly re misspelled.

a pixet, president of cashier manapelica. Upon discovery, the bank sould a warning through the country, pointing out the error. Then the counterfeiter makes a second issue, with the same spelled correctly, and sirculates them boldly, knowing the merchasta and storekcepers will only look for the indicated " cath."

On the subject of peromaship, M. Ernest Legeure talk his grand-analytic: "The people who praise you in your face and laugh at you behind your hash, ear, 'Ah I all elever people with budly.' Answer by showing them, as I have you a bundred times, letters of Guizot, Mignet, and Alexandre Dumas the elder, which are models of caligraphy. Write well, my ebild, write well I Petty writing in a woman is like taseful dreasing, a pleasing physiogonomy, or a weet voice."



#### No. and a second TRE PROPERTY C



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LONDON AGENCY

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Notice will be given by postal-cari to subscribers a the expiration of their subscriptions, at which time the paper will, to all cases, be stopped until the subscription is reserved.

#### NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1882.

#### Mystery of Writing,

To those who are entirely without knowl edge of writing, it is wonderfully myster nous. Of this fact we have a well illustrated example in the experience of a South American slave, who, being sent to deliver a basket of choice fruits, when alone, eat a portion of the fruit ; but he was also the custodian of a letter, to be delivered with the basket, which gave, among other things, an inventory of contents of the basket, by which the theft was discovered, and he was severely flogged. Therefore, upon anothe occusion, being entrusted with a similar charge, he took the precaution to carefully conceal the letter under a stone while he atthe fruit, thinking that since it was entirely out of sight it could have no knowledge of his acts, and could not, therefore, he a witness against him; but to his utter astonish ment it told all the same, and he was pun ished with increased severity.

### Death of Ernest Duty Spencer.

Mr. Robert C. Spencer, associate-author of Spencerian, and a leading business-educator, has, with his family, met a sad hereavement in the loss of his young sou, Ernest Duty Spencer, a handsome lad of six

Mr. Spencer's elegant residence is in Milwalkee, Wis. The granuds are spacious, reaching from Prospect Avenue to the shore of Lake Michigan. July 16, at 5:30 p. m., in company with his brother Nol., aged 16,

and several children. Ernest went to the pier, which extends into the lake opposite his home. In a little time he returned to the beach and buttoned his shoes and walked away. None of the children saw him again At 6.30 Aunie Drexler, a servant in the family, saw him on the lawn near the house Near 7 o'clock, the daughter of J. M. Crombie saw him on Prospect Avenue, going North from home. She spoke to him ; as did also, suon after, the daughter of Mr. J G. J. Campbell. This was the last seen of little Ernest, alive.

Alarmed at his prolonged absence, the services of the police were culisted. The backs, pier, breakwater, sauds, streets and roads were searched, without discovering the lost one. Days passed, alternate with the still nights whose shadows rested upon a home filled with deep sorrow and anxiety over the fate of the young son. Maay shared the belief that the child had bee abducted.

The Associated Press flashed tidings throughout the land of the mysterious disappearance of little Ernest. Seven days chapsed, and on Sueday, the 23rd of July, his hody was found in the lake near the pier, by some lads engaged in fishing.

His relations in his home were notably of the most kindly nature, reciprocal to his joyous disposition. No cross words had cured to mar his happiness; kindness and affection surrounded his daily life.

Six bright hoys and a most amiable daughter remain of the family, to bless the father and mother, but none would be more missed than haby Ereest.

To Mr. Spencer and his family, the JOURNAL entends its profound sympathy in their deep addiction.

The following is an extract from the N. Y. Sun of July 24, with the heading :

#### MILWAUKEE'S MISSING CHILD.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of a young son of R. C. Spencer, was solved by finding the body in the lake

A week ago while playing in the front yard to lad disappeared, and, as he was seen later the with a stra nge boy, it was supposed he had been abducted.

For a week the distracted parents and thous ands of sympathizing friends searched the country ; a large reward was offered, and the lake dragged for miles. No similar case ever excited so much general interest.

#### A Convention of Stenographers.

The New York State Stenographers' Association held its Seventh Annual Ses sion, at the St. Denis Hotel. in this city, on August 1st, 2nd and 3rd. There were present upwards of twenty members and delegates from other Associations. The purposes of the Association are-the establishing and maintaining a proper standard of proficiency in the profession, and uniting in fellowship the stenographers of the State. The Papers read and Addresses delivered, were of much interest to the fraternity.

The following officers were elected: President, George R. Bishop ; Vice-president, A. P. Little ; Secretary, T. R. Griffith; Executive Committee, James M. Ruse, F M. Adams, W. O. Wyckoff, F. J. Morgan and Emory P. Close.

The next session of the Association will be held at Watkins Glen, in August, 1883.

We take this occasion to express our high appreciation of the honor conferred upon us in being made an honorary member of the Association.

#### A New Dodge for Specimens. NEW YORK, July 17th, 1882.

Editors of JOI BNAL: Here's the latest and the author of this new "method" o getting specimens deserves the thanks of his species for the invention.

He writes to know "how much you will charge tor job-work-oroamental penmanship, a large engrossed piece. Send samples of work and full particulars. I don't like Ames's script ; his work is too heavy." Of why.

course modesty dictated the use of a nostal and of course it went into the waste-basket.

Soon after a letter came from the same name, inclosing a stamped envelope. "Would very much like to get some specimens from your pee, if only your signature on the inclosed envelope." I put his namenot mine-on the envelope, and sent him some specimens very nicely done by brother Magee, thus rewarding my correspondent's persistency.

A few days since a well known business college man asked me if I knew one so-andso. I replied, "No, but I received a request from him recently," etc; when he of the aforesaid business-college opened his eyes very wide, "Well, this tellow wrote me au 'Identical Note,' and I sent him photos and a small piece of fine pen-work, which latter he returned at my request. He wrote me that a local penman had put in claims for his patronage, which could not be ignored !

This is the last dodge, and altogether the best one I have heard of. To how many more has he written for "full particulars and specimens" of engrossing ?

#### Truly yours C. E. CADY.

[Similar letters from the same party referred to by Mr. Cady have been forwarded to us from three different parties, other than those named by Mr. C. In some of these letters the writer made use of the emblems and titles of an Odd Fellow's Lodge, professing to wish samples and terms for epgrossieg resolutions, with the view of giving au order. The inventor of this new scheme calls himself Ivan Powers, Power's Block, Rochester N.Y. We should be pleased to know how many others have been called upon to costribute to this apparently new genius of dead-beat-ism.]

Shorthand - Writers' Convention. The shorthand-writers of the United States and Cauada, are to hold their first International Congress, at the Gibson House, Ciucianati, Ohio, on August 31.

#### Advertising-Fraud.

Several months since we received, from H. C. Dean, Chicago, an electrotyped advertisement of a dictionary, asking to have the same inserted in the JOURNAL, which was done, and bill sent as directed, some months since, to which there has been not only no response, but no answer to several other communications sent. From this and asswers to inquiries made, we believe the said Dean to be an advertising-deadbeat, of whom publishers and purchasers should be aware.

#### Hymeneal.

T. M. Davis, Principal of Goodman's. Knoxville (Tenn.) Business-college, entered into a very congenial partnership with Miss Olive Collius, on the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride, in Alfred Centre, N. Y. The partnership has our best wishes for a long and happy continuance, with numerous attendant blessings.

On the 16th inst., at Aubarndale, Mass., Fred. F. Judd to Miss Eva N. Brandon, Mr. Judd is an accomplished penman and instructor, and has charge of the Commercial Department of Jenning's Seminary, Aurora, 111. May his matrimonial voyage be long and prosperous.

#### Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectiouable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and pub lished; if any person differs, the colu are equally open to him to say so and tell

#### The King Club

During the past month was sent by N. R. Swan, of Delaware, Ohio, and numbers twenty-two, which is very creditable for the dullest month of the year for subscribers.

#### The "Murphy."

Editors of the JOURNAL :-- I have found that an Irish potato is the best remedy for new steel-pens to take ink. It is really wonderful - stick any new pen into the "Murphy," and everything works well. C II BEYMANN



Answered.

F. P. H., Utica, Ohio-What is an element in writing, and how many are there in the first principle? How many in the second principle # Ans .- Ist. An element. as defined by Webster, "is one of the eimplest or essential parts or principles of which auything consists." As applied to writing, and in all art-delineatione, an element consists of a straight line or curve. 2d. The first and second principles being a straight line and curve, are of theuselves elements as well as principles of writing.

T. J., Dayton, Ohio .- When a number of students, under a penman, give proper attention to penmanship for a reasonable length of time, what per cent. of that number obtsin a good business-hand ! Ans .-We have no means of ascertaiuing the exact percentage called for in the above question ; out, from our own observation, we believe that any attentive pupil of average intellect, under skillful instruction, one or two hours per day, for three to six months, would write a good, legible hand. Of course. the style and facility of execution would vary according to circumstances of writer.

Inquirer .- Ist. How is the slapt of the three Capital - Letter Principles, namely, the Direct Oval, Reversed Oval, and Capital Stem, determined? The Spencerian Theory says, in describing the letter O, "begin three spaces above base line, and descend with full left curve, on main slant, to hase-line." Does that mean that a line drawn from heginning point, to where oval touches baseline, would be on main slant? In D, it says, "after forming the oval turn on baseline, to ascead, with right curve on main slant, three spaces." Does that mean that a line drawn from the point where the oval touches top line to where it touches baseline is on a slant of 52 degrees? If so, how is the slaut of the final left curve measured ? 2d. In defining a loop, the Spencerica Theory says, " A loop is formed of two opposite curves, united by a short turn at oue end, and afterwards crossing." And then, among the examples, it gives the loop found in capital C. But, in analyzing C, it says, " the first left curve is united to the opposite right curve in oval turn"; would that make loop according to the definition ? If not a loop, what is it? Also, iu describing the capitals I and J, it says, "that the birst left curve and the opposite right curve are joined at top by a short turn." The upper part of I and J heing one space wide, and the loop in C only three-fourths space, it seems to me an inconsistency to call the latter an oval turn, and the former a short turn. How are we to distinguish between chort and oval turns ? Ans .- The slant of an oval. whether direct or reversed, is determined by drawing a line from the middle of one end to the middle of the opposite end. The direct and reversed ovals used as principles, so tested, should be on the main slant, an angle of fifty-two degrees. The oval of the capital stem should be on an angle of fifteeu degrees, or one-sixth of a right angle, while the slaut of the inital curve above the stem oval, must vary from main slant, slightly

### THE FERMANS (I ARI JOURNAL)



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original design executed at the affect of the "Journal," and is given as a specimen of pen-drawing and lettering. The above design has been printed in fine style on Brinatobard, writing and bond paper, six, 11 x 15 The Britatobard is for forming, and the paper for rolling or folding. It is also printed upon a fine quality of Brinatobard, and framing, 17 x 27. This design is believed to be the must artistic and takes for a style of Brinatobard is for framing, 17 x 28. This design is believed to be the must artistic and takes form set publicked for a Marriage Coreflects. Single cogine of next 11 a miled for 80 cents; 18 x 29. \$\$\$. Elegandly filed with names, in 10de English Lettering: mult nice, 50 cents, large, \$\$\$, additional. Liberal terms to desymptome and agents.

nore or less, according to requirements of the different expital-letters of which the stem forms a part. In the Specorian system are diagrams of such stem-letters, aboving variation of initial stem-surve in its relation to a vertical line drawa to the left end of the atem oval. It is evident that a loop turn must vary in width, according to the aize and proportion of the loop. The loop turns in C, I, J to which you refer, may projerly the called amerov, oval turns.



W. H. Budger is teaching writing-classes at Wader, Minn.

A. H. Hinman and wife are rusticating at Betblehem, N. H.

T. B. Corbin. Inte graduate of G. W. Michaels's Business-College, Delaware, Obio, has engaged to teach penmanship in Duncan's Business-College, Columbus, Ohio.

E. M. Huntinsinger, teacher of writing in the Bryant and Stratton Business-College, Providence, R. I., is spending his vacation with friends in Philadelphia and vicinity.

D. W. Hoff, professor of penmanship and drawing at Maskingham College, Mich., is spending his vacation at Winterset, Iowa. He contributes an interesting article for the JOURXA, which will appear in the September issue.

A. N. Palmer, who has, for some time past, been accountant for the Cedar Rapids (MIGh.) Insurance Company, takes a position in the

ill - - -

Business-College of that city, as teacher of writing and book-keeping, on September 1st. Mr. Palmer is a superior penman and popular teacher.

J. W. Harkins, who has been with A. H. Hinman, Worcester, Mass., accepts a position as teacher of writing and commercial branches at Faddi's St. Paul (Minn.) Business-College. Mr. Harkins is a practical and ornametal penman, and a popular teacher, and will undoubtedly win favori n his new position.

C. C. Curties, A.M., of the St. Paul (Minn.) Business-College, is on a visit to New York and the East, in relation to the publication of his system of copy-books and writing-charts for schools. In blooks are being quite extensively used in Minnesoth. Mr. Curties is also proprietor of the Minneapolis Business-College.

A. L. Wyman has purchased Rathbun's Business College, Onnaha, Neh., which he consolidates with one oppared by limitself hout a year since. Mr. Wyman is a graduate of the Spencerian Burshness College, Cleveland, Ohio, a good proman, and an accomplished geudeman, and will, no doubt, conduct a popular and successful institution at Onnaha. The Deily Bee, of a late date, gives a columnar review which is very flattering to Mr. Wyman and his work as a teacher in that eity.



A package of well-written cards has been received from T. E. Youmans, card-writer Savannah, Ga.

L. J. Grace, penman and stationer, Cleve-

land. Ohio, seads a superior specimen of epistolary writing.

S. B. Lawson, Grass Valley, Cal., incloses several very skillfully-executed specimens of practical writing.

R. J. Crahle, a late graduate of Mosselmaa's (Gem City) Business-College, Quincy, Ill., writes a handsome letter,

An imperial sized photograph of finely-exconted floral design has been received from E. L. Burnett, of Elmira, N. Y.

A bandsome specimen of practical writing comes from T. T. Loomis, of the Spencerian Business College, Clevelaud, Ohio.

One of the finest specimens of epistolary writing received during the month is from A. H. Madden, Johnson's Business-College, St. Louis, Mo.

A good specimen of practical writing comes from George G. Huncken, a recent graduate of Sadler's Bryant and Stratton Business-College, Baltimore, Md.

J. H. Weathers, Raleigh, N. C., for a lad of seventeen years, writes a handsome hand. Less flourishing woold add to its appearance as practical writing.

R. S. Bonsall, of Carpenter's Bryant & Stratton Business-College, St. Louis, Mo., incloses, in an elegantly written-letter, a very graceful flourish, in form of a Swau and scroll.

D. W. Cope, Church Hill, Miss, incloses, in a well-written letter, several good specimene of practical writing, which he attributes mainly to the instruction and examples given in the JOURNAL.

A photograph, 4x8 inches, from a flourished eagle, hy J. C. Miller, peuman at Allen's Business-College, Elmira, N. Y., is hefore us, in which the arrangement of the flourishing and its execution is masterly. The original was 5x10 feet.

Several specimens of permanship, embracing practical writing, lettering, drawing and flourishing have been received from A. H. Steadman, Freeport, Ohio, which evince more than an ordinary degree of skill and versatility in the use of the pen.

#### Incorrect.

All auswers to my questions, "What determines the slant of capitals, supposing the standard forces he taken?" given in the June number of the JOURNAL, have been incorrect.

The last, from W. W. G., of Marion, Ill., in the July number, is easily proven incorrect, although his answer is not of a positive nature.

He states that the slant of a capital is determined by the principle used in its formation.

Suppose you take capital A. The stem does not determine the slant, hecause the second part coincides, or is parallel, with the main shot, 52 degrees. So, also, is it parallel to any small letters which may follow.

Hence we deduce the fact that the stem has greater slant than the latter, which would place it at about 45 degrees.

#### QUESTIONS.

1. Can the capital W he executed as well by lifting the pen from the paper, after making first part, as otherwise ?

2. What is the weight of the fore-arm while executing work, generally ?



#### An Ode to the Pen.\* BY WILL CARLTON

From thes Hen Jonson filled with gold the air, And made his name a jewei rich and "raw"; Of theo The Bhakospeare, In his sonl sublime, Forged for himself a sceptre, for all lime; With thes hold Milton grouped, his ayes thick seale And wrote his name on Heaven's own battle field. And wrote bit name on Heaven's own balls field. These Robert Diams, write of the heav's best song. Fastinosed into a bagging sevent and strong. These, Thomas Moore, bits own to music set, Made to an Irish hary that echoes yet; With these, Longfellow, struck a home made lyre, And wrote "America" is lione of firs! And works "America" in Itolase of Res! Through thy share pairwise poirts (a work have be Out of the financing before of bawwer1 O Part When In the old than school-house, we Ritowe, result our teacher red, to marker these And, treating down sponses may add the graphs within distribution and attitude gradespase, And with the portunity forguns and banding heart. Tools our first bases in the graphs art, And that id down or the paper portund. Nayfas, "The Pape is mightler than the Nered,". Negling "The Pills Indigities than the Neerd," And here from outdoor and dynamic trivia, The parse leand on list fragments lavies, more anged and our loss preprinted by the second trivial of the second second second second second of Piel What I they proves hold Sense only has have sense from Wildow's second 1 What I they reveals outdoor serves or return of manuscript, to circuids prefared second of manuscript, to circuids prefared second fulfils only pairs a bindraw the second second bindre only pairs a bindraw thermal bindre only pairs a bindraw thermal second to be a second second second seco "An extract from The Sanctum King, a paces read fore the N. Y. Press Association at Jamestown, N. Y.

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#### Magazines, and Exchange Items.

The August number of Lippincott's Magazine is full of interesting matter, and is finely illustrated. Published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa

The Art Amateur, for July, like all its predecessors, is filled with pictures intersporsed with interesting reading-matter. It contains several original and artistic designs for embroidery, and various styles of art decoration. It is among the most valuable art-publications of this country.

In the North American Review for August is au article on " Progress of Thought in the Church," by Henry Ward Beecher, which should be widely read. It is a most scoaible and rational review of the whole structure of dogmatic helief and teaching. Other articles are interesting, upon "Orgauization of Labor," " The U. S. Army " Ethics of Gambling," and " Artesian Wells upon the Great Plains." The Review is sold by all booksellers.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August is profusely and handsomely illus-



#### Preserve your "Journals." BY W. P. COOPER.

It has ever been a source of wonderment to me that the American people generally have so little disposition to file, for future reference and use, their periodicals and papers. Many of these are literally filled with valuable matter, much of it of great practi-

cal value to almost all classes. We read and tear up volume after volume; amusing a moment with a number of some excellent publication, then destroying it, es if wholly worthless, and, through forgetfulness, are as unwise as if we had never seen it. Miserable policy; especially where we have a place to preserve and keep such thinge. Articles upon agriculture, hygiene, every department of learning, and all other subjects of the first-class are thus lost. The reader will remember that Prof. Ames has published, in his journal, two courses of lessone in penmanship, hoth most excellent, nothing wauting in precept, example or illustration, or skill in teaching or enforcing. How many readers-pupils of pen-art - get the henefit, at present, by a frequent review of these meritorious instructions ?

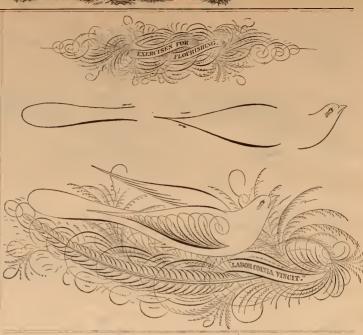
Whn has begun to preserve the Spencer Series? But abundance of other matter, almost equally valuable, will be found in each number. If you have them, overhaul the back numbers and you will find that "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and more,

too, that its re-perusal, conversion to use, is a great benefit forever.

This JOURNAL shows upon its face that it is made to keep, and made to use. If you are short of a finished scholar in pen-art, overhaul your JOURNALS. Numbers half worn-out are worth more, if used, than new ones cost. Get out your file of JOURNALS and see if we are not right.

"A fellow must sow his wild nats, you know," exclaimed the adolescent Joha. "Yes," replied Annie, "but one shoulda't begin sowing so soon after cradling."





Soules's Commercial College and Literary Institute, New Orleans, La., one of the oldest and most popular schools in the South, bad its twenty-sixth Anniversary and Commencement on June 30th, at which 28 graduates received diplomas. 289 students had been in sttendance during the past year.

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#### Selected

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Get gold if you can, young man; but beware of guilt

It is possible for a man to be so very shrewd that in the long run he cheats himwolf

Five threes are fifteen :-- A servant with a turn for figures had five eggs to boil; and heing told to give them three minutes each, boiled them a quarter of an hour together. -Anon

The latest improvement in telegraphy is a mechanical device whereby a type-writer at one point, connected by a wire with a similar instrument at another point, writes out any messages sent ove, it without the intervention of the usual telegraph operator. A person who can use a type-writer can send his own message.

Some time ago two London thieves put in practice a plan of robbing a jeweler which had been described in a story in a popular periodical-a piece of pure inven-The jeweler was furious, (he lost forty thousand dollars, so it was excusable), and wrote to the editor of the magazine, asking him if it was his mission to instruct thieves in new ways of plundering the pub-lie. "My dear sir," replied the editor blandly, "if you had taken my periodical, (which I hope in future you will do), you would have been put upon your guard This comes of neglecting the claims of literaturo.

In a lecture recently delivered before the Glasgow Scientific Association describing this as the electric age, as early periods were distinguished as the stone age, the irou age and the bronze ago. Mr. Preece referred to the application, in this country, of the electric force in relation to fire. In Chicago he had learned that at the corner of nearly every street there were fire-alarm boxes which sent a current, indicating the beahty of the fire, to the central station. The same current released the harness of the horses, and every horse was so beantifully trained that it ran into position. The same current whipped the clothes off every fireman in hed, drew a trap-door, down which the man slid into his place on the engine, thus dispatching the brigade in som?thing less than six seconds



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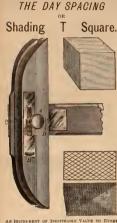
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#### NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1882

#### VOL VL-NO. 9.

#### Lessons in Practical Writing. No. 1V BY ONE OF THE SPENCER BROTHERS

Associate Author of SPENCERIAN and STANDARD PRACTICAL PENMANSIDE Convrighted, Sent., 1882, by Sneucer Brothern



rect Position of Hand and Pen CHIROGRAPHIC EDUCATION

One of the highest purposes of true education is, to qualify the people for self-main tenance and for usefulness to each other. A koowledge of practical writing heing indisneussble in the office of men, it should be placed upon a commanding eminence in the field of educational end avor. This being true, under the mandate of necessity its ac quirement is a matter of deep interes\* and moment to all.

In this series of lessons, through the columus of the JOURNAL, guidance to the direct mastery of chirographic art is intended by methods fully tested and found to lead to good writing.

AMUIDENTROUS WRITING

has advantages, which learners may profitably avail themselves of, not only practically, but as an educational need.

We see with both eyes, hear with both ears, walk on both feet, and there are many excellent reasons why both hands should be trained for writing.

One need of such training arises from the liability of either hand becoming mained or, from over-use, losing its power to wield the pen. The latter condition is commonly known as the pruman's paralysis, and more frequently afflicts those who use the pencil re than the pen.

It is taught by physiologists that the left half of the brain controls the movements of the right hand, and the right half gove the movements of the left-hand. The duality of the brain forces and the nervous syster is not a question of doubt, and it is fair to conclude that ambidextrous writing calls luto action, alternat-ly, both lobes of the brain, equalizing the power of the mind in the direction and government of both hands Even the initiatory effort to write with the left-hand increases the power of the uill in its supremacy over the muscles, as may readily be perceived by the greater ease and freedom with which the right-hand is made to execute when it resumes the use of the pen.

#### AN EASY WAY

to train the left hand to equal skill with its colleague, is to produce correctly, with pencil in the right-hand, the alphabets, figures and a sentence; and then, using the left-hand and pen, cover the lines of the pen iled-work with ink, adopting the same manuer of holding the pen and the same movements as are common to the right hand and arm

2nd Copy Formation of Letters mmmm mmmmm

THE PEN-SKETCH cut of the Hand and Pen, exhibited with this lesson, should be carefully studied by the student, as teaching correct penholding for either hand, also posi tion of the forearm. The analysis of the illustration is as follows

A-Pen crosses the forefinger, just forward of the knuckle joint.

B-Pen crosses the second finger, obliquely, on the corner of the nail.

C-Point of pen square on the paper; thus producing smooth strokes.

- Tip of penholder pointing over right shoulder, indicating level position of hand. E-End of thumh, opposite first joint of forefuger

F-Muvable rest of the hand, on the nails of the third and fourth hingers.

G-The wrist, level, above the table. The forearm rests upon the full muscle.

between elbow and wrist.

The pen may be transferred from one hand to the other, in correct position for use, until both are trained in holding it correctly and easily. The paper should be placed under the left-hand and arm in the relative position as under the right, to secure correct slant of the letters.

The same slant should obtain, in writing, with either hand, as a result of corresponding positions and movements.

A BRIEF STUDY AND CAREFUL PRACTICE of the copies, herewith given, to illustrate movements, single letters, short words and extended combinations, will prove beneficial to learners

Copy I. presents an exercise of horizontal ovals, bisected with left curves, straight lines, waved and straight-line combinations The recurring action of the forearm, hand, and finger movements can be distinctly preceived in writing this copy. The manuer of uniting the left curve with a short turn at the top to the slanting straight line, should be earefully observed, and the point or neute angle at the rule-line must be formed without retracing the down with the ap stroke.

In the second aval, the straight lines are united by both left and right curves with short turns at the top and base. From repeating the strokes of the ovals, as the greater forms pass to the lesser forms of the exercise, going over them but once. Asin preceding lessons, the writer should lightly trace copies, first with a wooden point or stylus, adapting position and movements to the forms in the copy.

Cupy II. gives the short letters n. m. v. x. dependent upon the straight line, right and left euroes, known as the 1st, 2d and 3d principles or principal parts of letters. In connection with the quantifying of forms, the learner should note that small m has seven parts, while n has but five, etc. The hight of these letters is one-n'nth of an inch space; the n is one space in width; the m two spaces, measuring between the straight lines; v measures one-half space between the second and third strokes at the ton. The turns and acute angles, in the three letters first named, are the same as taught in the Exercise-copy I. The style of x given is formed without the use of the straight line. Four curves enter into its formation, the first of which is a left-curve joined with short turn to a slight right curve forming the bilt half of the letter ; the right side is composed of a gentle left curve joined in a short turn at the base to a right-curve. which passes upwards oue space at an angle of thirty degrees The main shant of fiftytwo degrees should be given, not on'y to the letters in this lesson, but to all letters corresponding to the plain, business-styles which will be given in the course of lessons. None of these short letters are shaded.

Copy 111, unites the letters of Copy II., in short combinations. The wa line or double curve must be observed in writing the last two letters in nun, rim, and nuz. The distance between letters in words is one and one-fourth spaces.

Numerical comparisons should not only be made as to number of parts in letters, but also in words and sentences, in elemen tary works. Nun is formed with thirteen strokes of the peu; the ninth stroke or line is a waved line. Each stroke is essential to the formation of the word, as may readily be seen by removing the eighth stroke, or by attempting the word without using that struke

Copy IV. represents the letters m, i, n, u, combined in extended groups. Join the letters with sliding movement, and carry the hand through from the beginning to the end of each combination with easy, flexible ac-

tion without lifting the pen Observe carefully the proper use of waved lines, between in, um, and similar examples; remembering that the correct use of this line is a feature of legibility essential to good writing.

#### DIFFERENT SCALES

of writing should be studied. The penn unacquainted with only one scale of writing would be as poorly equipped as a printer who would attempt a general publishing husiness with only one size of type at his command.

After becoming familiar with the scale of one-niuth of au inch. the writer should learn how to vary the scale in such a manner as to determine the size of writing required for the different uses into which practical writing must enter.

#### THE CHIROGRAPHIC RULER

advertised and sold by the JOURNAL is the best aid to be had for this purpose. Tt furnishes all of the measurements for the different scales of writing used in husiness. The students should rule the various scales and adapt alphabets and sentences to them. repeatedly, until familiar with all sizes of business-writing. It is a method which is not only pleasing, but proves successful in the hands of those who give it a fair trial.

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Printing letters with the pen ante-dates. many centuries, the invention of types. The pen is the parent of both ancient and modern letters, and the types are the cast and recasts of the forms which it has produced. They are varied in size, from the tiny characters used in uniting in one little volume the old and new versions of the Bible, up to the great blocks employed in printing mammath posters.

95

Coinography-in its multiform uses, from the fly-leaf mean randa to the engrousing of tractices hetereon nations-munt admit of being made large and prominent, or small and condensed. Practical styles of writing are formed on scale-sizes varying from onesiztrenth to one-fifth of an inch; the onefifth part of an inch for short letters in the maximum size in helger-headings and in engreening.

The capitals and loops, as commonly tanglit, are formed three times the hight of the short letters. Proportions may, by increasing the regular scale of forms both above and helow the line, he readily varied in the different classes of h trens as compared

to each other one half or a whole space as circonstances may require, Writing can be reduced holow the standard size, by either baif or whole spaces, thus adapting it to very narrow-ruled paper.

paper. Good writers can change the scale of their work by forming the short letters on onetenth inch scale ; capital and looped letters, threefifd's, three-eighths or three-ninths of an inch in bight.

Running-hand may be produced on a scale of one-sixteenth for short letters, six sixteenths for extended and capital letters, and three-six-

teenths as the hight of semi-extended letters from the ruled line. The nonxinum scale for ledger-headings is one-fifth inch, and the minimum one-eighth inch, spaces.

#### Lesson II. ¦in Box and Package Marking.

BY D. T. AMES.

In our previous lesson we presented the Italia alphabet as the one best adapted for small packages to be marked with a fine brush or broad-pointed pen; it is also much used for morking, on a brge scale, upon boxes, built-ins, etc. The same style of latters may be used on an upright or direct alant.

It is probable that some form of the Roman letters is nucle more generally used for marking-purposes than any other style of lettering. This too, may be made upon either shart or perpendicular.

The cut, herewith, presents the form in which the Roman is most requently used. A semi-script style of httering is quite fraqueutly used; but this we believe to result more trou the fact that much marking is done by persons who have given a neither study norst studion to marking, as an as art; and hence, having no special knowledge of the proper marking styles, combine, to soit their skull and favey, their knowledge of writing and lettering, in such a manuer as to puodace a cross between script and Roman lettering.

The alphabet given herewith as a copy, has been prepared and engraved specially for this lesson, and is a face-simile of original branch lettering. It is we believe, the most feasible, appropriate, and generally adopted style by skilled markers. The size which letters should be made will depend upon the magnitude of package, or the extent of space which may be occupied with the marking. It should be practiced by learners, both with a branch and a broad alphabet peor. With a brank hetters should be make upon a scale of from one to three incless in bight, observing the propertions between capitals, mail letters, and figures, as given in the copy. With a brand he bray alphabet peor. With made upon a scale varying from onecighth to three-fourths of an iuch in hight. (To be continued.)

(10 oe continuea.)

#### Form should Suit the Occasion. By MADGE MAPLE.

Form, as applied to the science of writing, should suit the circumstance and the ocrasion. The ownste lettering and finished decora-

The ormste lettering and finished decoration belong together and have a proper place.

The large round-hand and the rapid renning hand have separate spheres and separato and distinct purposes.

The mascaline-hand and the feminiochand are both woper, each in its place.

The husiness-band, in its combination of rapidity, simplicity, distinctness, and unpretentionscess, has likewise its own particular sphere.

To mistake the proper style helonging to any sphere, is to di-play lack of taste and housness adulty , which adulty really means adaptability to the creasion. From adaptability to the occasion all good writing makes is progress.

From the sense of business which adapts itself to various corraions, the style of the best promeno is seen to very. Al-u, from the same sense of fitness counts in licitihality in writing. This is developed through the teste, babits and indusperacies of different individuals.

Basing all growth upon simplicity of form, method and style, the difference in the different metal qualities of enrious persons will find expression in their mode of writing. If initiation be the paramount quality, the writing will hear its likeness to the hing capiel. But taking the work of various instators, we shall so an diverm the work of each from the work of all others. If character and originality mark the inderivation, the basis of simplicity will stand to him as a rack whereon to build the expression of whetever mental qualities or habits may be part of his daily existence. The simplest forms take on new meanings under the creative touch of varying hauds. And all knowledge of form which a writer may possess, will somehow ereep into his style to emphasize a feeling here or there, just as culters, in any direction, will sound in the vrice, beau in the glance, speak in the tread, and find expression in every greature.

Form, in being adapted to the occasion, but gives expression to what the writer is, has been, or may be.

All standard forms take soil and life and meaning, according to their combinations and mode of development under the sway of the intellect that bids them serve its purluee.

Starting from the same foundation, no two can pursue precisely the same line of growth. Everything takes its peculiarity from its source of origin.

The light, fue feminine-band belongs to the light, fine feminine touch-and the meatal delicery, which is the spirit of guidance in its creation.

Leaving ornament out of husiness entirely, the witting of source will nevertheless be ornaneautal 5 and the characteristics of heatty. Show or vain, parade will have no part in it, but the heatiful symmetry in all its parts, the grace expressed inform, slope, are and neverant, ngerher with the taste made manifest in all particulars, make heaniful the very simplicity maler which the unpretentions renght to obtain ahelter.

According to this principle new forms are begutten, and spring into existence to fit the writer's varying moods, just as, in tho Divino plan, initi thushs are created for particular spheres, and developed for particular purposes.

The plain permany, if a thinker, jumps at the expression in form which bers fits his feelings for the time heing. He has his standards, but he dors not stop to ponder upon them when a weightier unter possesses his faculties. His thoughts leavy and he takes the method of serving theon which suits him and them, without parleying or long deliberators. In this way the form is made to suit the occasion, and in this way the individually of every thinker leavys into bis handwriting as swiftly and certainly as the thoughts leap into words, scattences, paragraphs nod articles, complete in their expression of the views of the writer.

We act differently in different places. We write differently, each one of us according to our monds. The method should sait the occesion, compares the necessities of the case, and meet the requirements of the occasion, whatever the occasion may be.

The labored and elegant regrossing belongs to one place, the writness of simplicity to nouther, while the originality which eaables all blaur should develope new grace and new types of loveliness from the writer's inness being, whether the style be simple or claimate.

We are not parrots to do the same thing over and over in monotonous repetition, one after snother, in precisely the same way.

Whatever we do should bear the impress of the shaping mind, and speak the will of that mind and not the will of sucther. In the use of the pen this principle will apply.

All types of perfectness are worthy of study; but not by servility to any one in particular, will we arrive at perfection ourselves.

Growth will speak, gain will had expression, and everything of enture or development possessed by us, will hve in what we do. Even the formation

of our lives must suit the occasion and the circumstances under which we are placed.

#### Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Texas will have an available school-fund of \$900,000 this year.

Education may not prevent crime, but it is crime to prevent education.

The Philadelphia Medical College graduated 709 students in 1831. The number for 1880 was 731.

Women are admitted to Cornell University on the same conditions as men, except they must be seventeen years of age.

Friends of Yale College are endeavoring to raise \$25,000 for the erection of a building in which to hold religions meetings.

The University of Kansas, which was founded at Lawrence in 1859, now has eighteen protessors and 450 students.—N.Y. Exangelist.

A distinguished German geographer is of opinion that the diamond district of Africa is the Ophir from which King Solomon drew such liberal supplies of gold and precious stones.

Over 10,000,000 pupils are enrolled in the public schools in this country, and the expenditure is about \$80,00,000 annually. Thirty States have a permanent school-fund, of \$110,000,000.

The Agricultural College at Havover, N. H., will, at its next term, admit women pupils, who will be given a special course of study, including butter and checes toaking, and dairying in all its branches.

The illustrated papers print pictures of college base-ball nines and hoat crews, but it has passed out of memory when they published a group of the "homo men" of a graduating class.—School Journal.

Alexander II. Stephens has, since reentering Congress, kept at school from ten to fifteen pupils struggling for an education, paying tuition for those needing but that



Marking Hphabet, No.I.

HBCDEFGHIJKLMN

OPORSTUVWXYZ&

abcdefghijklmnopgrst

urwxyz.1234567890

assistance, and the entire expense for those more needy.

At Amherst College Commencement President Seelve announced that the sum of \$270,000) had been contributed during the past year-more money than in any form of the college's existence .- N. O. Christion Advocate

Boston University has taken a step which the progressive will heartily approve. Sixty four scholarships have been established in the College of Liberal Arts, to be awarded to meritorious atudents, and to be divided equally between young women and young men

The following words were given by Prof. J. W. Rusk for pronunciation, at a recent meeting of the Ashtabula County (0.) Teachers' Association :

Allies, aged, aggraudize, bade, blackguard, hombast, bomb, calliope, earbine, comba-tant, combativeness, changor, construe, decade, disarm, disaster, recitative, pianoforte, falcon, finance, finale, forge, homage, peremptory, lyceum, orthocpy, papa, acoustics, plebeian, irrefragable.

The children can work out the following It will keep them quiet this hot weather : Sleepers .- A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps A sleeper is that on which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while he sleeps runs Therefore while the alceper sleeps in the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps off the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the eleeper, and there is no sleeper in the sleeper on the sleeper.

#### EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

You may talk all day to the other letters, but a word to the Y's is sufficient.

Why is the letter D like a fallen angel # Because hy its association with evil it hecomes a devil.

"What is meant by muscular Christianity ?" "I do not know, my child, unless it is pewgilism."

A hoy whose teacher is rather free with the rod says they have too many "hollerdays" at his school.

"John," said a teacher, "I'm very sorry "Then dou't to have to punish you." I'll let you off this time," responded John

The time necessary to acquire an excellent hendwriting was always long, but writingteachers (in olden times) were frequently short

Pupil to teacher : You say that the stars we see are plauets and fixed stars, I wonder if the fixed stars plauet so as to he all well fixed 1

When we read of the modern miracles wrought hy laying-ou of heads, we regret that refractory pupils cannot be cured by the same method.

When you hear a young lady very carefully say, "I haven't saw," you may be quite coufident that she is a recent graduate of one of the most thorough of our numerous female seminaries

At Alton, Ill., a prowher asked all Sunday-school children who intended to visit the wicked, soul-destroying circus to stand up. All but a lame girl stood up .--" Independent."- Ex.

General Spioner is fishing in Florida, with great success. He baits with his signature, and the fish that can distinguish it from the writhingest kind of a worm has to be an expert of many years' standing .--Thompson's Reporter.

Sunday-school teacher to very knowing pupil who had asserted that Eve would not have eaten the apple, had she lived at the present day: "Why do you make such as-sertion 7 "Because," said V. K. P., "she would have said to the serpent, 'Not this Eve, some other Eve."

A pupil with large understanding was reog a given number of inches to its dum conjustent in higher departmentions, and sfter finishing the first division, turned to the class and made this pleasing announcement: " I will now reduce my feet."

Teacher, to infaut class in Sunday-school "What is promised to the rightcoust" "Eternal bliss, marm." Teacher: "And to the wicked?" Thin voice from the bottom of the class : " Eternal blister." There was one peupy less on the plate that day.

In a certain room there are eleven women sitting down. A lady, with a new Spring bonnet ou, passes the house. Find the namb who got up and rushed to the window (That's where you are fooled. Oue of 'em was too lame to get out of her chair.)

"You exasperating little simpleton, you have not got a particle of eapscity, au Austin schoolteacher to little Johnny Fizzletop, adding, "What will become you when you grow up? How will you carn your salt? "I dunao-teach school, I reekon," Whack! Whack! Whack!-Teras Siftings

"When did George Washington die?" asked a Texas teacher of a large boy. "Is he dead?" was the astovished reply "Why, it is not more than six months age that they were celebrating his birthday, and now he is dead. It's a bad year on children. 1 reckon his folks let him eat something that didn't agree with him."-Texas Siftings.

[ In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

#### The "Peircerian" Method of Instruction.

ITS APPLICATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Continued - Article IV

Day after day the children continue to ake the figures upon their copy-books, advancing as their several abilities will allow As the work on slates, by the stragglers, is brought to the proper standard, a change is made to the copy-book, and the work prescribed the same as usual. By this time the leaders of the class will have huished the figures satisfactorily, both single and from I to 100, as per No. 2 of Programme " A."

Points Established .- In addition to the general object simed at, and attained, viz. the true conception of figures, with power to execute, (see argument on figures in July number of JOURNAL, 1881,) you have es-

1st, Position of copy-book ;

2nd, Position of body, feet and arms; 3rd, The holding of the pepcil-the best

the little finger will allow 4th. Position of wrist-the hest that at present can be seenred :

- 5th, A general knowledge of form;
- 6th, A general knowledge of slant ;
- 7th, A general knowledge of spacing;
- 8th, A general knowledge of hight;
- 9th, A general knowledge of arrange
- 10th, Uniformity in size;
- 11th, Position of each figure ;
- 12th, Suporthness of stroke;
- 13th Intelligent criticism :
- 14th, Intelligent practice, etc., etc.; and, indirectly, the pupils will have learned

to avoid making the figures too heavy; too large; too small; or varying in size. nuch to be learned, preparatory to th usual object aimed at, viz., the form of letters, that, in late years, it has been amusing to me to see the old, old process repeated without cessation in the vain endeavor to accomplish the wonderful feat-that of teaching pupils how to write.

he question has long been settled in my mind as to what should be done, and how, with any one, old or young, who has a smattering or no knowledge of how to write, as well as the more advanced. A comparison of the figures (the nine digits).

argument that the teaching of figures should precede that of letters.

And this is doubly true from the fact that the number-work in our first grade, as well as others, is demanded at the outset

The special work done during writinghour must be impregnated into the general work of classes, else all will be a dead-letter. Again, without the proper application of the special to the general work, there can be no gratifying results.

We are now ready to begin the formation of short letters, as given in 3rd Copy: be-ginuing with small i. I know that this class of work will be produced far easier, and with much more satisfaction to both teacher and pupils, by the preliminary work done, than by any other method. "Well begun is half done."

The judgment of the child thus far has been so improved that the first attempts at producing letters are so encouraging that both teacher and pupils are cuthusiastic, and now the victory is half woo. One by one the short letters are passed, like the figures, until the thirteen have been excented

For the first time in the course of lessons, the children realize that all their powers are to be centered on the combination of short letters-forming the words, as given in copy-and passing same as all other work, each word simply. Other words may be given if desired.

Note .- It may be advisable to write short words from the easier letters-i, u, w, e, u, m, works from the easier receive  $-i_i$  a, w<sub>i</sub>  $e_i$  a, m<sub>i</sub> a—before finishing x, v, s, c, a, r. I would recommend it as a good plan, and one to be pursued with pupils somewhat slow.

For the first time, doubtless, those who are attempting to follow me will offer the criticism, or ask the question, "Will not this plan of work scatter the class, and in a few lessons, or in the course of time, have part of the papils discouraged?" I would reply, No. While, at first, the tendency be to seatter, it will not be long until every one will settle down to honest work, and the very best results will follow. Upon the principle of an ermy marching, the men will scatter all along the way; but at the end of the day the greater portion will reach camp. You could not keep them together with all possible effort. There always have been stragglers, and there always will he. Does discouragment come to the sold ier in the war because he is not in the front rank ? Should discouragement come to the child simply because he is not up with everybody else ?

No teacher has to be told that children are differently constituted, and that their powers at first are wide apart. This great difference in ability - the result of home training and home surroundings, etc., etc., coupled with absence, caused from tardiness, siekness, "playing hookey," etc., trausfers, chauge of teachers, all are agaiost the class system of instruction, and favorable to individual instruction

Upon the class basis, some children are taken beyond their depth and discouraged. while others are cocouraged in carelessness because of having work too easy.

Instruction must be given suited to individual needs, if the greatest good be done to the greatest number.

With individual instruction under any adverse circumstances, the pupil always begins where he left off, and day by day gains strength that gives encouragement with every step. He soon becomes strong, and with every effort becomes more and more determined, uatil he wins his prize, viz., catches up. Upon this plan, a pupil is encouraged to work out of school-hourssomething unknown with any other cours of instruction-because he gets credit for all progress made. This is appreciated by every pupil who has a particle of ambition Children, like grown persons, expect the proper recognition for their work as well as pay for the same.

The teacher enouot give credit in class instruction, because each popil must write

with (52) fifty-two letters, is a clinching | the same copy, whether right or wrong, until the page is finished.

If the copy is too difficult, and beyond the ability of part of the class, you cannot help them to help themselves, with this course of treatment, muy more than you can make a child lift one hundred pounds when its capacity is only seventy-five.

Again, if the copy be too casy, then the best efforts of the child are not called forth, and carelessness will do as much damage in this case as discouragement in the other.

Conclusion .- The work prescribed inner always he within the ability of the pupil, if encouragement would come to all.

C. H. PEIRCE. (To be continued.)

#### How the Pen has Painted Satan. BY MARY E. MARTIN.

My very first introduction to an etching of His Majesty was when as a little child too young to read. I had elimbed upon a chair to look at the nictures in the Good Book lying open on the table. It was a very old Bible, so old that its leaves were yellow with age. The Book was open to a picture of him-there he stood, with borns and hoof; his body all covered over with scales; his long tail forked, and on his shoulder a pitchfork. How my heart-heats burned. How my hair seemed to stand up at the sight. I called out to my dear, good father : "Tell me, what is that ?" In correct theology he told me.

In the years that have slipped between the then, and the now, I have seen him many a time; not io an etching, but his horos nicely covered up under the hat of the man of learning, his hoofs I have seen pinched in the boots of the young man in society, and his forked tail I have seen coiled away under the cossock and surplice at God's altar. I have seen him in the sweet smile of a woman, io the glitter of her diamonds, in the toss of her head. Whether the Pen has done well to etch him, it is not my intention to show; but in poetry, in fiction, iu all ages, and in all forms, the Peu has never been idle on his portrait. Long before the Sorhonne at Paris had accused Dr. Faust with beiog linked with His Majesty, the Pen had given the Mosaic account of Eden; and in Job, the Pen shows him presenting himself boldly before God. There is no age in which the Pen has not drawn him. In the old Indian mythology Shiva stands side by side with Brahma and Vishnu. Africa still paints him in the blackest hue Homer's peu led Ulysses into the realms of Pluto. Sophoeles painted him with three heads, and Prometheus, in his cudless hatred of the Creator, is a picture of him. In the theological drama called "Mysteries," ' the pen of the Dark Ages gave luose rein to the imagination in regard to him. Even up to the time of the Reformation, although plays had taken a higher form, the Devil was the favorite actor; and as late as the time of Luther, what a reality he must have been for that Reformer to have hurled his inkstand at him in the Warburg. Who has not fol-lowed the tracing of Dante's pon, down into the Inferoo-and Milton's, where hs far outstretched him in the grandeur of the visions. Goethe's pen has given his Mephistophelea

in such a modern diplomatic form—so suave, so true to himself-that we are lost in admiration ; and I fear that, unlike Margaret, that we do not shriuk from the very presence of evil. Shakespeare and Dickens sketched him in a comic role; and even Coleridge gives a laughing view when he sends him To visit his snug little farm, the earth." Byron gives him to us with the sphere. So the Pen will continue to sketch him, whether in a "Daniel Deronda," or in "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century." Always we will have him, so long as he con-tianes to "walk up and down the earth amongst the children of men."

Our deeds determine us, as much as we determine our deeda .- George Eliot.

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THE PENMANS

#### Writing-Yesterday and To-Day.

WHAT GRANDFATHER SAID. BY B. F. KELLEY.

Grandfaher said (and m) formatio acquaintince with his descendants leads not exaccept his statement without qualification) that several days previous to his clevation to the digity of a papil in writing he had been, through his sensest and of; repeated solicitation, aspplied with a writing book, consisting of two sheets of paper, folded, bisected, inclused in stout hrown paper, and stitched by his nother, under his own pertonal supervision.

She had previously stewed a lettle full of maple bark, adding vinegar and a few rusty walls, and straining for his use a portion of the decortion into a powter indistand, which, for anglet I know, could housd of a houg dereent from one of the Pilgrim Fathers who handed at Plynouth Hock; and, perhaps, judging from the indentitions in its sides, a shorter and more rapid descent upon the rock itself, occasioned maylam by the pilgrim's haste to eatch the first train (or passibly it might have been \_\_\_\_\_ n, that hypethesis is untwable—it could not have been thus blemished by being thrown at the teacher; in any of these primitive days.

For a yea, grandfather selected a goosequill commessarile with his own prospective importance, which was of course immense, but his father suggested that a medium-sized hear's quill world probably be as large as he could insanage with marked success. The imigrant look of the soun at this remark determined the result and won a victory in favor of my grandfather.

A plummet was useded to rule the writing-back, so erandstaber's faither, with his trusty jackhnile, formed from two pieces of pine (au upper and a uether, or as obverse and reverse-granulfaither has forgetten which) a mold into which, by a small orifice, melted lead was pourel, and soon, as if by magic, the brillant implement was exhibited, ready, when sharpeash, to form lices—with the sail of a ruler—as straight as ——well, almost as straight as the prospective pupil believed he would make, free-hand, with pes and lick.

The same hand that formed the mold and east the bidning plunnarie, produced the ruler, a work not altogether faultes, or entirely rectificaer in its outlines; but we should renoumber, perfection is out of man, neither can a straight line he formed upon the surface of the ocean in a deal cala. The versatility of the artist creating these writing implements would, of itself, preduce the possibility of absolute perfection in any special direction.

The inkstand having been half filled with cotton, for some undiscovered reason, and a stont string having been attached to the plummet, presumably that the owner might amuse himself with its gyratious about his owu head and congratulate himself upor his many hair breadth escapes from its de structive power, more especially that his two eyes still remained jutact, and the hour hav ing arrived for his march to the scene of his great triumph, he hastily, though carefully, places the writing-book under his jacket, the quill as a plume in his hatband, the iukstand in his porket, the ruler, and candle inserted in a potato in one haud and the plummet in readiness to twirl in the other. He leaves the parental roof-which in a little more than two hours he will honor by re-entering-in company with a playmate cousiderably his senior, just as the suu is disappearing below the horizon.

Gramifather says, that at that anoment he felt that he towered an intellectual and physical giant, and that from that hour to the present he has been constantly shrinking, and that it don't now seem that he can hast much longer at the rate he is diminishing.

Arriving at the schoolhouse he hands the writing-master his copy-book and goosequill.

quill. The accompanying cut portrays grandfather's writing-master, and it will answer for the typical one of that period. The drawing was made during a recess, when only the girls were left to write, sad consequently everything was quiet, and it is considered an excellent likeness of him as he appeared when engaged in the pastime of making and mending pensi, in the intervals between writing copies and anuffing the canalles, the last operation like the previous one performed by the finger movement, and attended, with almost absolute certainty, by a surite hand a scorch.

Grandfather reached the school long before the hour for writing, and, on his own responsibility, selected a desk corresponding to his ophism of his stature and ability, but, when observed by the teacher, a portion of a desk much lower was assigned him. Then degra he to shrink I But he did not lose confidence in his power to excente, with ease, grace and rapidity, any coupt that night be set by the teacher; and when his copy-book was handed him, and on the first page he beheldbut straight lines father's experiences in writing, we can give but a brief summary. Suffice it, then, to say that as it began to dawn upon him that there were many things he didu't know, he simul taneously began to acquire a knowledge of some of those things. And he progressed in penmanship, and year after year did he practice under the guidance and instruction of that good, old, faithful son), the writing master who had, also, advanced in wisdom to that degree that he had found, what he had all along desired, time to give instruetion in pennanship, and this simply by purchasing a pair of sunffers and securing the inexpensive, though faithful, services of a youth to operate them.

During this time grandfather had learned to make a straight line, not is a manner to rival Apelles, but yet creditably, and that of a length from one-eighth of au inch to two inches. He could make several of them, preserving a good degree of uniformity in spacing; be could make them in a vertical position, or at any angle; could make



instead of capital letters with lots of flourishes, he could with difficulty restrain himself from an outburst of indignation at the teacher for his lack of appreciation. "But ns he saw others with the same copy, he became sufficiently recovciled to his fate to carelessly submit a portion of his genius to the work of imitating the prescribed form, The result of his first attempt having been so far below his expectations, he immediately determines upon an entire surrender of 1 powers to the one object of forming a short straight line. A comparison of his second lino with the first was decidedly favorable to the second, and yet, although starting with great steadiness and precision, the intense excitement under which he labored caused him to waver, a dizziness seized him. and the promise of the first half of the line failed of realization in the last, and he did not, as he had hoped, undge his neighbor and triumphantly classifier, "See there!"

But however much we might be pleased to present a detailed account of all grandthem with fine lines, with quite uniform shading, with steady increasing or diminishing shade; had learned to rule his book very neatly and uniformly; had practiced pot-hooks and trammels ; hed practiced combining these, and forming the letter m, first; then the other short letters : then the t. d p, q ; afterward, the extended letters ; and gave much time to capital letters and to word and sentence writing. In all these, a disinterested observer would affirm that he equaled, in point of excellence of form or case of execution, the hest the teacher could do. Not so, thought my grandfather, for love for the teacher made the work of the latte more beautiful. But it did not blind grandfather to the fact that even the teacher, who had faithfully labored to produce such good result, had frequently, though unwittingly, led him astray, and retarded his progress by the unavoidable variableness of his teacher's written ennies.

A copy would be set with conscientious eare and imitated with equal care ; defects

in the original heing considered excellencies, and the proportion of parts heing scrupulously maintained. Another copy would be given in which the size, shape, alant, space, or shade of a letter or letters would differ from the size, shape, shau, space, or shade of the same camed letter, of letters previously given. He has to unlearn a portion of that he had learned, and learn another way only to discover in the next copy that orither of the two ways are like the third. And so the goes on until faully he realizes he can have no absolute model is a written equy.

But everything in time must have an end, and so it was with graudfather's school-lays, which were brought to a subdee close in consequence of the death of his helved father, whose business he inherited; and, upon reaching his majority, he assumed entire control and conducted the business successfully, married harpily, was blessed with sous to when, while yet in possession of all his faculitys, he transferred the business quenthed him, largely augmented hy his own fuithful effects.

But what interests us most is the fact that, amid all the cores of husiners, hue was ever awake to any improvement in pennanship, whether in materials used or in methols of instruction; a taud, although the could spare but little time for forming an improved system of pennanship, he halled, with pleasure and alaerity, any advance by others.

If a discovered that the old round-hand, for the acquirement of which he had devected a large share of his hoyhood-days, was ill-adapted to the wants of a business-man, and he devised a unethod of writing which served him much better; yet there was an individuality about it that he believed readveril it usarviceable to others.

He hailed the steel-pen and the gold-pen, the lead-pencil, the improved writing-paper aud juks-not in the manuer of a fossil graudfathers are often supposed to do, rolling himself against the wheel of the car of progress and crying " Whoa ! "-- but with gladness-with great joy. He saw the first erude, engraved copy-slips, and welcomed them as the harbingers of a better day for penmanship. He lived to see writing-books with fairly-accurate engraved copies at the head of each page. He still lived to see copy-books and copy-slips containing copies prepared with the utmost care of the skilled artist and engraver, combining, in a high degree, brevity, accuracy, grace and legihility, accompanied with clear analyses and explanations. And he feels that his fondest hopes, born in the days of the unsatisfying round-hand, have been more than realized.

But he hears that even this is not considered " husiness-writing," because a young man, after practicing until he can easily produce with a free, combined movement a very creditable imitation of the best-engraved script, finds, when basiness demands of him that he write in an exceedingly hurried manner, that his writing lacks much of the grace and beauty which his manuscript displayed when written less rapidly. But graudfather says that the young man, even when he writes in the greatest baste, writes better than he would had he never disciplined his eye and hand by the careful study and practice of the graceful and absolute forms of the copy-book-forms so unvarying that their image is indelibly impressed apon the young man's mind-ever inspiring him and drawing him toward perfection. And he also says that for a young mun to attempt to learn good business-writing, by imitating the rapidly-executed writing of the best business-penman in the world, when he can have accurate, engraved models, would not be evidence of that young man's good scuse, and, really, I think grandfather is right.

J. S. Conover, Galesburg, III., remits for hack numbers of the JOURXAF, and says: "I have invested in all the estensible Pennar's ungazines for the past twelve years, and really nonsider the PENNAR'S ART JOURNAL the only one destrving the name. Long may it guide the pennan on his way."

#### Of Interest to Travelers.

At this season of return from summer excursions a decision, lately rendered by the Court of Appeals, is of interest to railroad ticket-holders. Mr. Auerhech, at St. Louis. bought a conpon-ticket to New York, the last coupon of which covered the distance between Buffalo and this city. This ticket bore upon its face the condition that the purchaser should "use it on or before September 26, 1877," and that if he failed so to do, any company in the route might refuse it. Many persons are under the impression that a passenger who has hought and naid for a ticket bas a right to ride at any time ; and such view formerly prevailed in But railroad men and experthe courts. ienced travelers understand that there has been a change of opioion : a railroad company does, indeed, owe a public duty to carry all who pay fate (aud behave well); but it is also qualified to propose special optracts; and if a conbination or excursion ticket is offered at a reduced price upon couditions distinctly stated, the passenger who buys it and takes the benefit of the low price is deemed to accept the printed conditions, and must conform to them. Anyone tendering full fare may demand to travel by rail ou any day which suits him; but when he huys an excursion-ticket at a re-

duced price, his right to ride rests, not on the railroad's duty to carry the general public, but on its written promise to carry him; and it is limited by the promise. It is to be understood at the outset, theo, that Mr. Auerbach had no better right thau his ticket stated. And this is generally true of "ex-" limited " cursion " or tickets as usually issued.

The condition printed upon the ticket was, that the holder should use it on or before September 26th It so happened that le made stops on the way, and on the afternoon of the 26th was at Rochester. He then took the Central and Hudson River road for New York. Uutil midnight was fairly past the ticket was accepted and punched by the conductor, but before the morning of the 27th had fully dawned that official declared the ticket "spent," and from Hudson down to New York demanded fare in cash. Mr.

Auerbach refused to pay, and the coaductor, as conductors may when passengers without lawful excuse refuse pay fare, put him off the train, to walk. He naturally such for damages, claiming that if he began his journey hefore the end of the last day allowed him, ho had the right to finish it, no matter though it might run into the following day. And the Court of Ap-peals sustaiced his claim. They say, in effect: This passenger was to ticket on or before September 26th." Well he did use it on the atternoon of the 26th when he offered it to the conductor in payment for a ride to New York, and the conductor punched it. At that moment it per-formed its office. To be sare, it was left in Auerhach's hauds (or hat-band), but this was not by any demaud of his but for the conductor's convenience, as showing that fare for that man had been paid. After If the com punching it was a used ticket. pany meant by their conditions that the passeuger must finish his journey before midnight of the 26th, why did they not SHY SU T

> " A little nonseuse now and then Is relished by the wasest men."

Stingy Men.

THE PENMANS

"f shall never forget those good old days of my apprenticeship as a messenger-boy for Horace Greeley on the Tribune," said Gus. Frobinan, the theatrical manager, as he put one foot on the center table io the Tab Opera-House office and tilted back in his "That was when I struggled along on \$2 a week and received for perquisites the crabbed downstions of the irritable old man. Good times they were, though; times when, as a little cub. I had pleasure of such society as that of Cornelius Vanderhilt and Cyrus Field and the other hig fellows. Vanderbilt was the stingiest man I think I ever met. One day I was traveling up-town on a Third Avenue car. The old Cointnedore got shoard and took a seat beside me. 'Look here, youngster,' he said, 'what does Greeley pay you ! "Two dollars a week ' I replied thinking the millionaire was going to cuploy me at an advance of salary. (H'm thar's a good deal,' he rejoined; I should think you would esteem it au honor to work for bim for nothing." Field was pretty near es stingy as Vauderbilt. I had an autograph-hook then, and one day I had got well acquainted with Cyrus I asked him if What he wouldn't give me his siguature. do you want with my autograph ? ' he said. 'I suppose you want me to put my name on, he weighed the letter in his hand, and arked "I'm afraid that's too heavy for three

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cents. Perhaps you'd better put on another." A second stamp was handed bim, and he then observed :

"I'll leave the letter for you to mail es you go dowu.'

" Very well."

"And as it is an important missive, allow me to suggest that if you should go to the Post-office on purpose to mail it, I would take it as a great favor. Thanks for your kindness. Please reach my hat, and, as I suffer a great deal from the sun, I will borrow your umbrella until I pass this way again."-Detroit Free Press.

#### An Item for Boys.

It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade should follow it all his life. Gov. Palmer, of Illiuois, was a country blacksmith ouce, and began his political career iu Macoupin County.

A circuit judge in the central part of Illinois was once a tailor.

Thomas Hoyne, u rich and emineu; lawyer of Illinois, was once a hookbiuder. Erastus Corving, of New York, too lame

to do hard labor, commeuced as a shep-boy in Alhany. When first he applied for em-

ment of an article by a reading in manuscript, that, when he sent his first article after he had retired from the Ediaburgh Review, he had an understanding with Napier, his successor, that it would not be read until it appeared in the preof. A few years ago the editor of the Saturday Review was necustomed to have every article which appeared as if it might be worth acceptance put into type before deciding upon it, for, as Charles Lamb says, there is up such raw and unsatisfactory reading as an article in manuscript. The same practice is followed by the editor of Harper's Magazine, it is said. Even authors of wide experience, like Thomas Moore and Macaulay, were seldom able to form a judgment of their own works until they had seen how they looked in print .- Boston Herald.

#### A Short Sermon.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXTEMPORANEOUS AD-DRESS WITH THE WORD "MALT" FOR HIS TEXT.

One evening, in England, a century ago, a small party of rollicking youths caught a clergyman on his way home from a visit to the sick, and, forcing him into the stump of a hollow tree, refused to let him go until he had preached a sermon from a text they would give him. The rev.

erend gentleman finally consented, and they gave him the word "Malt," upou which he delivered himself as follows :

Beloved, let me claim our attention, for I am a little man, come at a short warning to preach a hrief sermon from a small text to a thin congregation in an unworthy pulpit. And now, beloved, my text is "Malt," which I cannot divide iuto senteaces, because there are none; uor iuto words, there being but one; nor into syllables, because upon the whole it is but a monosyllable. I must, therefore, as necessity enforeeth me, divide it into letters, which I find my text to be these four-viz. M-A-L-T.

M - my beloved, is moral,

A-is Allegorieal, L-is Literal, and

T-is Theological.

The moral is well set

forth to teach you Rusties good mauners : wherefore

M-my masters, A-Il of you, L-l. ave off, T-tippling.

The Allegorical is when one thing is spoken of and another is meant; now, the thing spoken of is malt, but the thing meant is strong heer, which you Rustics make M-meat, A-apparel, L-liberty, aud T-

The Literal is, according to the letters, M-much, A-ale, L-little, T-trust.

The Theological is, according to the effeets which it works : firstly, in this world; secondly, in the world to come.

And, first, its effects are :- In some, Mmurder; in others, A-adultery; in all, L-Secondly, in the world to come :-- In some, M-misery; in others, T-torment.

I shall conclude the subject, first, by the way of exhortation; wherefore M-my masters, A-all of you, L-listen T-to my text

Secondly, by way of cantion : therefore, M-iny masters, A-all of you L-look for for T-the truth. And, thirdly, by com-municating the truth, which is this :--

A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the spoil of civility, the destruction of reason, the rubber's agent, the alchouse's benefactor, his wife's woe, and the monster of a man !

The above cut is photo-engraved from an original design executed by E. K. Isaacs, teacher of penmanship at the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business College, Valparaiso, Ind.

down here on this piece of paper, and then you make out an order on me for money I assured him that such an intent had not occurred to me, and after I had importuned bim at some length he wrote his name in one corner where nothing could possibly he written above it, and even then he wrote it so fine that you could scarcely read it without a microscope."-Denver Tribune.

A MAN WHO ASKED MANY FAVORS. The occupant of an office on Grand River Avenue sat at his desk when a mild-faved strauger entered, passed the time of the day and asked :

"Would you let me sit at your desk a moment and use your pen ?

" Certainly."

"Thanks. You may hang up my hat if ou will. I can never sit for any length of inne with my bat oa." His hat was given a place on the rack

and for ten mioutes he was busy writing. As he fluished, he asked for an envelope, aud when he had scaled it he said :

"Pardon the liberty, but can you spare me a stamp?"

He was given one, and after he licked it

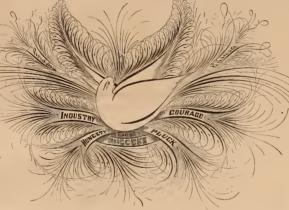
ployment, he was asked,---" Why, my little boy, what cau you do?" "Cau do what I'm hid," was the answer, which secured him a place

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker.

Thurlow Weed was a canal-driver; ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, a cabinet-maker, at which trade the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas worked in his youth.

arge numbers of men of prominence now living, have risen from humble life by dint of industry-without which, talent is a gold coin on a harren island. Work alone makes men bright ; and it does not depend upon the kind of work you have whether you rise or not; it depends upon how you do it .--- Selected.

WRITE PLAINLY .- The rejection of the manuscript of an unfamiliar author is, perhaps, more on account of illegible handwriting than of lack of merit. There is no greater torture for an editor than to have to attempt to decipher a bad manuscript, and the sense, especially of a poem, is frequently entirely lost in the tangled maze of wretched penmanship. Sir Francis Jeffrey koew 60 well the difficulty of forming a correct judg-







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Notice will be given by postal-card to subscribe the expiration of their subscriptions, at which thus paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscriptions is renewed.

#### NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

#### To the Readers of the "Journal."

Of the present issue we print 25,000 twelve-page papers. Of these a few thou-sand will be mailed as specimen-copies to those who are not subscribers, in the hope that they may be sufficiently interested therein to become so. Special attention is iuvited to the course of lessons in practical writing, now appearing in its columas, by Prof. H. C. Spencer, associateauthor of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, and also the lessous being given in Box-marking. These courses of lessons alone are of very great value to all persons interested, either as teachers or pupils of writing, as well as to the clerk and young nau aspiring to busivess success. That the JOUGNAL is being valued and apprecisted beyond any other so-called penman's paper is manifest in its unprecedentedly large and rapidly increasing subscription-list, as well as the multi-ude of warm and flattering testimouials which flow in from its patrons and the press. During the past twelve months its patronage has more than treppled, while its prospects for future increase are far beyond those of any time in the past. We doubt if there is, in this country, a really skilled and successful teacher of writing or a professional pen-artist, who is not a subscriber; while thousands of teachers in our public, commercial and literary schools, school officers, pupils, clerks and admirers of good writing are among its subscribers; nor are its subscribers limited to this Continent, for the JOURNAL is regular-

France, Australia, New Zealand, and to the Society, Hawaiian, and Sandwich Islands. No labor or expense will be spared, ou the part of the publishers, to render the Interval to the highest degree instructive and entertaining to all classes of its readers.

In addition to its practical lessons, each number will contain several specimens practical and artistic penmanship, from the peas of skilled and experienced pen-artists, original articles from the peus of able writers, and a choicely selected miscellany pertaining to art, science, literature, and education

Subscriptions received now may begin with the May onmber, which contains the first lesson in Prof. Spencer's course.

#### Professional vs. Business Writing

It is often affirmed that good professional writers are very bad practical or business writers ; in other words, that all writers who through care and deliberation write in a manner similar to the prevailing copy-book rned to style, and that pupils who have les write well the same style, depart from it immediately on entering upon a business or professional life. And upon these premises is based an argument against the copy-book style and method of teaching writing. Why not teach the style which will be practical in business f is asked.

First, let us consider the affirmation, Is it true that all good copy or professional writers are bad rapid writers? We think not we know many superior copy writers who maintain an excellent style under a high rate of speed. We also know business-writers who write well at their customary rate of speed ; but badly, when endeavoring to write more rapidly. It is, no doubt, true that all writers, early in their adult life, assume a sort of normal or natural rate of speed, as well as style, in writing, as they do in their walk and speech; and that any considera ide departure from this normal rate, in either case, is attended with difficulty and unnatural results proportionate to the degree of the departure. A person accustomed to enunciate, perfectly, one hundred words per minute, might fail utterly if forced, in the same time. to speak one hundred and fifty words; or, if he could gracefully walk at an accustomed rate of three miles per hour, he might be very awkward in an endeavor to go four of five miles in the same time. While such may be the rule, it is, also, true that persons may be so trained as to have a wide range hetween the extremes of their capability nevertheless, there will be a limit, beyond which they must fail. It follows, theo, that it is within the confines of one's habit and custom that he does his bes. work.

This is equally true of the prefessional and business writer. Inasmuch as profes sional or copy writing requires to be of greater accuracy of form and delicacy of line nod shade, it is less adapted to a high rate of speed than are the less exacting forms and style of husiness-writing.

Again-1s it true that all who have acquired, as pupils, a good copy-book hand. immediately make, on entering business, a radical change from that style ? Whether or not this is true depends upon the circumstances under which the writers are employed in business. Should one enter, as a clerk in a law-office, entry-clerk, or elsewhere, where great speed was the criterion of his qualification and success, there would be a very sudden and, probably, upfavorable chauge; but, on the other hand, should the writer enter, as a policy-clerk in an insurance-office, copyist, engrosser, or else where, where heavity and accuracy of style, more than speed, was the eriterion of his standing and success, there will be no suddeuly marked change in his hand-generally the stiff, formal, studied hand of the student will assume the case and grace of long practiced habit, as the writer himself will as sume the art and polish of business.

Why not teach business-writing ? Nothiog could be more absurd! There is, and any more than there can be of the tact snavity, and peculiar style of speech and manner which characterize and distinguish one business-man from another. Thise are things which can be neither gauged, measured, or taught; yet a business-man might just as successfully convey, by teaching, any or all these peculiarities to another, as he could the peculiar characteristics of his handwritiog. We, therefore, affirm that business-writing is entirely unteachable-being, as it is, the babitual result of years of practice, and is molded according to the early training, circumstances, temperament and character of each writer it is sui generie No two hands ever being alike, such writing can no more he acquired in school thap can the experience and polish of a life in business.

The man, after years of husiness and experience, does not write as he did when a schoolhoy! therefore, his instruction was wrong. The man, after years of travel, observatiou and experience, does not speak and appear as when a schoolboy : there fore, his whole education was wrong. The one conclusion is equally illegical with the other. In each instance the acquirements of the schoolboy have been so blended in the after-acquisitions, from observation and experience, as to be scarcely traceable in the peculiar characteristics they have so largely helped to mold. While it is a fact that every writer will ultimately write a haod peculiar to, and characteristic of, him self, it is equally true that to write an essentially good hand there are some conditions which must be observed. Among these are, position, movement, and a know ledge of the proper construction of writing.

This knowledge can be best acquired under the systematic justruction and drill of a skilled teacher, and in accordance with some standard system of writing, with which the work of the pupil can be compared and his faults made apparent, that they may be corrected.

#### Experts in the Whittaker Trial.

In a work lately published, written by Dr. Geo. M. Beard, of this city, upon "Sa lem Witcheraft," the author endeavors to show an analogy to exist between the trials of the Salem witches and those of Whittaker and Guiteau, as respects public feeling and consequent action of judges and juries. If the author's statements and inferences respecting all the matters upon which he treats are us much at vari with facts as are those respecting the expert work in the Whittaker trial, his beok can be of but little value, but will show that its author is either very ignorant of, or indifferent to, the truth respecting matters about which he writes, or that he is himself a victim of prejudice or monomania.

Regarding the Whittaker trial, he.affirms that "the experts on haudwriting did not see the resemblance between Whittaker's hand and the waroing note until they were aware that the discovery was expected of They were the dupes of their own minds, acted upon from without." No affirmation could be more false, either as regards the experts or the parties by whom their services were sought.

Having been ourselves called as one of the experts at West Point, we speak warrantably when we affirm that not the remot est intimation of the desires of any party respecting the result of our investig was made known to us, at any time, by any one connected with the West Point trial while the very circumstances under which the expert examinations were being made precluded any possible outside iofluence, or the influence of prejudice on the part of the expert.

On the contrary, our own examination was make under the full and previously-expressed belief that a terrible outrage had been perpetrated upon Whittaker, and with the consequent prejudice in his favor and against every effort to establish his guilt. Therely mailed to England, Ireland, Scotland, | cau be, no standard style of business-writing, | fore, if prejudice cauld have operated upon

our examioation and report, it would bave been is favor of Whittaker,

We can conceive of no plan better calculated for obtaiolog a fair and unprejudiced opinion of experts than that adopted by the authorities at West Poiut, which was as follows:

Immediately after the supposed outrage and the discovery of the alleged note of waroing, which was regarded as ao innortant clos to the perpetrators, the cadets were called together, and each one was required to write with a pencil (the note being in pencil) certain composition from dietation, and sign his name : thus a specimen of the writing of every cadet was procured for comparison with the writing of the note. From all these writings the names of the writers were then cut, and numbers substituted, so that the experts would have no clue whatever to the author of these writings. Of these writings there were 252. Pages were also cut from the books in which cadets had made notes and written exercises, in connection with their studies: these pages were also numbered from 1 to 53-making in all 307 pieces of writing, which were placed, with the note of warning, in the hands of each expert, with the request that he examine them, to discover if there were any identity between the writing in the note and that of any of the 307 specimens, and to answer, by a written report, stating his cenclusions, with the reasons for the same. It will be observed that each piece of writing was identified only by its number, and that the expert could have no knowledge whatever respecting its author. Mr. James Gaylor, new assistant-postmaster of this city, was first called : from the mass of specimens he selected No. 8. the writing of which he believed to be identical with the note of warning. No. 8 proved to be Whittaker's writing.

After Mr. Gaylor's report, the original numbers were cut from the specimeos and renumbered, so that the next expert should have no knowledge which might bias his opiniou. Mr. Joseph Paine, was next called; he did not, on the first examination identify any of the writings with the note. Mr. Hagan, who was next called, very positively identified a certain number (we helieve 9) with the note, which also proved to represent Whittaker's.

We next examined the writings, and designated No. 189 from the 252 pieces of writing from dictation, and No. 23 frem exercise-pages (duplicate writings), which we believed to be identical with the note of warning. Both these writings proved to be Whittaker's.

In this case at lesst, Dr. Beard appears to be himself the victim of popular elamor, and altogether too free to assert that which he cannot knew to be true-but might know, with proper investigation, to he false.

#### The King Club

for this month comes from Allen Bucks, teacher of writing at Sharon Hill, Pa., and numbers fifty. The second largest club numbers thirty, and is sent by Maxwell Kenuedy, Macomb (III.) Normal College. He writes: "I have had large classes, and much interest is manifested in the beautiful art. The third club in size is from L. B. Lawson, Placerville, Cal., aud numbers eleven. Numerous and large clubs are promised for next mouth; if we mistake not, there will be a much greater iscrease of subscribers than during any other menth since the publication of the JOURNAL.

#### Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if noy person differs, the columns are equally open to bim to say so and tell why

## THE PERMANS OF ART JOURNAL

#### Free Schools for Texas.

The taxpayers of Fort Worth, Texas, have voted a lovy sufficient to maintain six free schools for ten mooths in the year. The population > 12,000, and only eighteen persons voted against the tax. This is the largest majority ever given in a Texas town for free schools.

This is a favorable omen for the South. What it now most accds is an efficient public-school system—one that should he alike available to all classes.

#### A Grand Success.

The first large edition of the "Standard Practical Pennanship" was issued in April last, and net with ready sale from the start, and the last copies of that edition have passed into the baads of the youth of the country-to-lead them to the mastery of practical writing. Of the second edition, freah from the press, last week, seven handed and Efty cases have been sold, and

orders by every mail continue to he hooked, from purchasers.

We believe that ao chirographic publication has ever, in so short a time, fram the date of its issue made so many friends, and reached so extensive a sale.

As a means for solfinstruction it surpasses any work hitter published. Teachers of clobs or special classes find it, in the hands of their pupils, the most efficient aid for auccessful results ever yet devised. For twelve, twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred cases, the JOURNAL allows, to purchasers, the lowest diacounts.

Single cases are sent, by mail, on receipt of \$1.

The new portfolie in which the second edition appears is in handsome form, doing away with the use of red tape, or other tying material.

That the "Standard Practical Penumanship," as now published, is auperior to all other works on practical writing, is conceded by the great hedy of business-instructore and pennes throughout the country.

The PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL edition of

Standard Practical Permanship, prepared by the Spencer Brothers, authors of Spencerian, is sold only from this office and by our ageets.

#### Send \$1 Bills.

We wish ear partons to bear in mind that in payment for subscriptions we do und desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a d-lar. A dollar hill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight—if properly directed, not no miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Lackset the bills, and where letters contaiing money are scaled in  $\phi$ -resease of the postmaster we will assume all the risk.

## How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a hank draft, on New York ; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do tot send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Causdian postage stamps.

#### Acknowledgment

Is made of the receipt of college papers and catalogues, as follows : The Annual Anquacement of the Spencerian Business College, Washington D. C.; Heald's College Journal, San Francisco, Cal.; Peirce's Business-College Journal, Keckuk, Iows; Columbia Commercial - College Journal. Portland, Oregon; Pennsylvania Business College Journal, Harrisburgh, Pa.; Goed-Business Messenger, Nashville, Tenn.; Baylie's College Journal, Duhuque, Iowa; Hiaman's College Journal, Worcester, Mass.; The Practical Educator, Capital City Commercial-College, Treaton, N. J.; Catalogues from Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business-College, and from the Lowell (Mass.) Business - College; Hibbard's Bryant & Strattoa Commercial School, Boston, Mass., Soule's Bryant & Stratton College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Placerville (Cal.) Academy; and Rochester (N. Y.) Business University It has been with much pleasure that we bave noted the very kind and flattering mention made of the JOURNAL, in most of

### Spencergraphic Shorthand.

A new alphabet, prepared, for publication, by William Albert Crane, sou of the late Dr. Albert Crane, sou of the late methods of acquiring and using aborthand. It is hoped that the chaotic condition into which the shorthand-world is plonged will acon pass away and acome recognized standard he adopted, which, by reason of its simplicity and practicability, can he attained by all who are the pen.

#### Notice.

All peomen who are preparing work for competition for the Hill prizes, or who are intending to do so, ser erquested to forward at once, to the office of the JOURNAL, a statement to that effect, and a brief description of the design and plan of their work, which will, of course, be treated an confidential.

All specimens should be completed, for



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original flourish, executed by D. T. Ames, and is given as an exercise in flourishing.

these publications, for which we return our most earnest thanks.

Extra Copies of the "Journal" will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club ef subscribers.

## Wrongly Credited.

In our June issue appeared an address on "Temperance," copied from America, the authership of which was credited to Robert Ingersoll. W. A. Beer, editor of Common Sense, Munroc, Pa., and J. S. Conover, Galesburg, 111., have ealled our attention to the fact that, with the exception of a line or two of introduction, the entire article appeared in an early edition of Dr. Gunn's "Domestic Medicines," published at Louisville, Ky, in 1827. It is not probable that Mr. Ingersoll ever elaimed for bimself the authorship of the article alluded to, but having made use of the language in an address hefore a jury, was very naturally, when published, credited with ite authorship.

A good investment-\$1 for the JOURNAL. | of 1

cxhibitioa and examination, at the office of the JOURNAL, on October 1st.

#### Universal Penholder Attachment. OBLIQUE AND STRAIGHT.

(Under Patent.)

This is a most useful and convenient invention, and is a perfect and economical substitute for oblique peos, as it may be used in any penholder so as to hold the pen straight or obliquely, and is perfectly alapted to producing all styles of writing.

Its use in schools and counting-roouns renders the process of writing easier and better in copying, keeping books, rendering accounts, and doing correspondence.

The retail-price is five cents. We send, in a package, five of the Usiversal Feoholder Attachments, ou receipt of 25 cents. It is adapted in size for use with Ames's Penmas's Pavorite, or other peus of similar make.

#### All Back Numbers

of the JOURNAL may be had since and inclusive of January, 1878; only a few copies of 1878 left.

#### Obituary.

Wm. Powell, who was for many years engrossing-clerk in the office of the City Clerk, Newark, N. J., died in that eity on the 7th day of Angust. Mr. Powell was a fine peeman, and was often employed to engross resolutions and memorials, which he did with considerable artistic effect.

#### ....

#### Jonathan Jones.

Many of our readers will sbare the pain experienced by ourselves on learning that Mr. Joanstau Jones, who for nearly forty years has been an able and popular teacher of commercial branches, at St. Louis, Mo., has become as inmate of an instanc asylum. We abstract the following from the St. Louis Morning Begublican, of the 1st inst:

Jonathan Jones is in his 70th year, having been born August 5th, 1813. He is a bative of Oxford, O., and traces his ancestry back through a long line of sturdy industry and intelligence to Wales. His father was a carpen-

It is father was a carpen-ter for thirty years, and closed a useful, well spent life in Cincinnati in 1846. Mr. Joaes received usual country-school edu cation, and was possessed of a nature that early ripened into manhood. the age of lifeen he entered one of the mercantile house in Cincinnati, and at twenty-two his business ospecities had advanced him to the succession of his employer. Many years of habitual attention to a lu crative business did satisfy Mr. Jones, not Hie leisure had been devoted to mental culture, and he had stored his mind with useful knowledge. He lo to assume a position where he could make his influence felt for the good of his fellow man, and as the result of mature deliberation on part he became teacher, choosing the com-mercial branches for his special calling. He estab-lished the first commercial college in the then far w.

In 1841 Mr. Jones came to St. Louis. Shortly thereafter the well-known "Joues's Commercial College" was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of the State, and at once took rank as one of the institutions of Missouri. The college was contineed until about a year ago, when ill health forced Mir. Joues to retire to private life. While

conducting his college, Mr. Jones became a member of the St. Louis bar, and found time and his many duties to all the pulpt in one of the Baptist charches of the city every Souday. He wrote for the press and magazines in those early days, and no man manifested a liveier interest in the welfner and commercial prosperity of the city of his adoption than Jonathan Jones.

A kidney disease, from the effects of which Mr. Jones has antifered for years, coupled with overwork and perhaps financial embarrossenset, affected the titeless brain and caused loss of rosean. Mr. Jones's malady does not manifer therf in deeds of violence, but is of a harralese, eccentric character, sianyly rendering him acticapable of caring for or protecting binaself. He bashed his impress upon the time in which be lived, and there are thousands of his old scholara now successful basices much troughout the West and South who will always wear his memory green in their hearts.

Teacher: "How does the earth absorb water 1" Pupil: "Like a dog." Teacher: "How do you make that out?" Pupil: "Doo't we read of the lap of the earth !" Teacher: "Go up another grade."—Cin. Sat. Night.

JEn Var P Carh 3. 1866. .... this from date Apromise to " of fr a conte: Deventeen Hund. horah

The above cut is photo-engraved from Williams and Pochard's Gems of Penmanship. The original copy was prepared by John D. Williams

#### Highly Honored.

At the Seventcenth Annual Session of the State Teachers' Association of Tennessee, held in August last, our friend Frank Goodman was elected president. Prof. Goodman is president of the Nashville and Knexville (Tenn.) Business Colleges. This is, we believe, the first time that such distinguished honor has been conferred, by a State Teachers' Association, upon a business-college professor, and it is, undoubtedly, largely due to the very active interest which Mr. Goodman has taken in the teaching of writing in the public schools of Mr. Goodman is also vicethat State. president of the Business Educators' Associntion of America. Lie is yet a young man, and if his honors keep pace with his advaccing years, he will soon he the besthonored man in Tenerssee. The Knoxville Tribune says :

Prof. Frank Goodman, of this city, and president of Goodman's Business Colleges, Nashville and Knoxville, was elected president of the State Teachers' Association, at Morris-town, Friday. Prof. Goodman has been highly complimented, and is deserving of every honor ss qualities and aid him. Uis efficient basi kind disposition have won bim an enviable reputation in this State

#### Importance of Skilled Boxmarking We olip the following from a late number of Geyer's Stationer, of this city :

Our attention has been called by one of our wide-awake manufacturers to the fact that very few of the shipping-clerks realize the necessit of taking any interest in the plain, distinct and legible marking of goods, so as to show con spicuously and at a glance the freight or expres

line by which the goods are to be sent, and the of destination. The shipping-clerks have an idea that, no matter how indistinctly and illegibly they make the destinution, etc., on the package, the men who have to forward it will by simple intuition where and how to We need hardly say that a greater mistake was never made, and that this mistake leads to many others of a most costly and annoying character

This statement is followed by an offer of several prizes by Mr. Geyer, for the best specimens of box-marking by shippingelerks in the stationery trade of New York.

Wo most heartily indorse what Mr. Geyer says respecting the importance to any candi date for a clerkship in a mercantile house of being skilled in the use of the markingbrush and having a knowledge of the customary forms used in marking.

#### Book-purchasing Agency.

Attention is invited to an advertisement, in another column, by J. Wesley Robinson, who has established a book-purchasing ngeucy, and who will forward promptly, at the publisher's price, by mail, any book to be purchased in New York. Mr. R , we personally know, and believe him to be housest and reliable. Any trust imposed in him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Send him your orders -

#### Agents Wanted.

We desire, in every town in the country, a good, live agent, to solicit subscriptions for the JOURNAL, and sell our publications Competent persons can make money. Circulars, giving special rates to ageuts, sent on request. -

#### Part VII. of New Spencerian Compendium

is now ready to mail, and, like all its predecessors, is elegant in every respect, and is one of the most practical Parts issued, emhracing : " Medium - hand," analyzed, and is a scale, "Ladies - haud," "Abbreviated Business - hasd," " Rusning - hand," with numerous styles of "Back and Italiae Hands." Mailed from the office of the JOUR NAL, on receipt of the publisher's price, 60 ceuts; also, any of the previous parts at the same price. This Compendium is unquestionably the most comprehensive and artistic presentation of the entire art of penmanship ever published.

#### -New Books.

Graham's Little leacher is the title of a little work, giving an outline of standard phonography, by A. J. Graham, 744 Broadway, New York. The work is usually priuted, handsomely bound, and contains much valuable matter for persons learning phonography.

D. L. Scott Browne, 23 Clinton Place New York, has lately published a Text-book of Phonegrophy, which appears to be a concise and practical work. It is bound in one volume and in parts. Price, complete in one volume, \$2; Part I., containing all the principles and lessons-a thorough selfinstructor, \$1; Part II. contains a review of principles, and shows their application to reporting, together with directious for acquiring speed in writing, etc., \$1.

We are in receipt of specimen-pages of a work, nearly ready for sale, by Dr. J. C. Bryant, of Buffalo, eutitled, "The Business-Man's Commercial Law and Busicess-Forms for Business-Mcu and Business-Colleges." This text-book promises to be an important and valuable addition to those already published upon that subject. Dr. Bryant has had large experience as a Commercial teacher and us a man of business; and aided, as he has been, is the preparation of this work, by one of the best jurists of Western New York, Dr. Bryant will, undoubtedly, present to the public a very practical and valuable book. See advertisement elsewhere

Messrs, Williams & Rogers, proprietors of the Rochester (N. Y.) Business University, are about issuing a new work on book-keeping, which is anounced in another

77 advance pages which we have examined, it will be able and practical, and be preseuted in an unusually attractive form

The September unober of Sawyer's Universal Penman is the most attractive, most interesting, and best illustrated number yet issued. Pennnuship and shorthand instruction, by Mr. Daniel Sawyer, the editor, who is having great success as teacher of shorthand and pen-art in Canada, are begun in this issue, and \$100 worth of prizes offered for most improvement. The Natural Science Department is very readable. Our readers should subscribe now, and receive a beautiful Canadiau work on penmanship and shorthand, free, as premium Published by Sawyer Brothers, Importers, Ottawa, Canada, for \$1 a year.

The Text-Books upon Commercial Law, by Messrs. Eatou & Burnett, of Baltimore, Md., and C. E. Carhart, of Albany, N. Y., are excellent, and well adapted as textbooks for a short course of law for husinesscolleges and schools. See eards of publishers in another column.

"THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL."-It is a real pleasure to call attention to this most excellent paper. We have knows it from its birth until now. We were glad when it was born and we rejoice and give thanks because it still lives and prospers. Every number is worth the yearly subscription-price and any family where there are growing boys and girls cannot afford to be without Just think of it, young friends, what a privilege it would be to gather around your table at home, with pen and paper at band, and practice plain penmanship under one of the best teachers in America. This you can do by simply subscribing for THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. Henry C. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., is now conducting, in the JOURNAL, & course of lessous in plain writing which are so fully explained and illustrated. that any person who has common sense, with one or two eyes, a good right-arm, hand and five fingers, may with this instruction aloue, learn to write welt. This is not all: every number of the JOUNNAL is filled with choice reading. Pennes from all parts of the country contribute to its coluntus. Every teacher in our public schools should subscribe for this paper. We feel that we cannot say too much in its favor, and to say less would be an injustice to its faithful editor and publisher .- Baylie's Colleac Journal.

The calculation of the distance between the towers of the Brooklyn bridge was 1,595 fect six luches, and the actual measurement shows a distance of 1,595 feet nine inches. The length of the New York approach is 1,562 feet six inches; that of the Brooklyn approach is 971 feet. The passenger promenade will be bioe feet above the roadway for cavinges and cars. It will doubtless he the most attractive promeuade

column. So as as we are able to judge from | in the world. The view will be grand, and the walk will be about one mile in length.



#### Answered.

W. E. E., Cleveland, Ohio .- is it customary for a travelieg writing-teacher to pay for the use of public schoolrooms in which he may conduct his classes ? Ans .-It is vot. Yet it is, of course, a matter entirely at the option of school-officers

O. H., Thornhurg, Ohio .- Would you recommend the use of the oblique holder ! Ans .- Yes. With most writers it is a deeided aid, as it cuables one to hold the pen in its proper position, while the hand remains in its natural position.

A Subscriber asks if "the extended loops above and below the base-line should be executed with the fingers, while writing with the forearm movement?" Ans. No; not entirely. All extended loops should be made with muscles of the arm, assisted by the fingers.

W. S. W., Brownsville, Pa .- I should be much obliged to you if you will tell me whether, when using the oblique holder, the paper should lie oblique or straight. - I he paper should be held the same Ans as if using a straight holder-straight with the arm

J. H. K., Hillsboro, Ohio.-Where can 1 procure a Report of the late Business-Educators and Penmen's Convention ! Ans .-We believe that the Report has not yet been published. It is in the hands of Seldeu R. Hopkins, editor of The Book-keeper. 29 Warren Street, New York, from whom all desired information can be had. We are ourselves hoping soon to see a copy.

C. L. C. M., Kansas City, Mo .- 1st. What causes the pen sometimes to spatter, in making a curve to the right or the left ou an up or down stroke? 2. What do you mean by "stumping in," as applied to let-3. How do you distinguish an tering ? Italian-hand from any other style of writing, and what is meant by as Italian-hand ? d. Is there any style of writing called the American; if so, how is it determined from the Italian or any other 1 5. Where can I obtain one of the zephyr balls mentioned in the Speacer Lessons ! Ans .- Ist. The pea may spatter from several causes: such as being held too much on one nib; from being too sharp-pointed; and frequently from being held too straight up and down. 2. By stumping-in, in lettering, is meant the making of the heavy-shaded parts of text and other lettering with a single stroke of a broad pen, and afterward adding the fine lines and trimming with a fater pen. 3. The Italian-haud is distinguished by a reverse shade ; i. e , the up-atrokes are shaded, instead of the down-strokes, and is written

with pen reversed. 4. There is no system of writing that we know of called the American. The Spencerian, and the Payson and Duoton are essentially American systems By addressing Prof. H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C.



H A. Mumaw has lately opened a Commer-cial and English Training-School at Elkhart, Ind

D. W. Hoff has been teaching writing at the Teachers' County Institutes in Iowa, during the vacation

G. W. Kear, with R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Mer cantile Agency, Scranton, Pa., is a superior practical writer

A. T. Selover is teaching classessin writing and mathematics, at Bradford, Pa. Mr. S. is a skillful writer.

Fred Waldron, of Paneete, Society Islands writes a good practical hand, and subscribes for the JOURNAL for two years

C. N. Crandle, formerly of Valparaiso, Ind. teaching writing at the Western Norma College and Commercial Institute, at Bushnell, III.

R. S. Collins, Kings Monutain, S. C. ducts a husiness department in the Kings Mountain High School. He writes a hauds

H. E. Dickinson, a late graduate of G. W. Michael, Delaware, Obio, is the teacher of writing at the Morrill Normal School, Morrill,

P. B. Shinn has been teaching writing in the Teachers' Normal School, Logansport, Ind. The specimens which he incloses are skillfully executed

J. C. Miller, the accomplished perman of Allen's Elmira (N. Y.) Business College, has been spending his vacation at his home in Icksburg, Pa.

J. W. Mehan, who has conducted a business school at Thorp's Springs, Texas, for s is about removing his school to Cleburn, Texas.

Lue E. Darrow, for many years a teacher of writing and commercial branches in the Brya & Strattou colleges, is now engaged in the hanking husiness, at Corning, Iowa

The Brooklyn Advance, for August, contains an excellent portrait and biographical sketch of Charles Claghorn, Principal of the Bryant & Stration Business-College, of Brooklyn

The Hon. Thos. E. Hill, author of "Hill's Manual" and other popular works, delivered an Address before the Illinois State Human Society, at Springfield, Ill., ou the 7th inst.

W. H. Sadler, president of Sadler's Bryant & Stratton Business-College, Bultimore, Md. has had a severe attack of mularial fever from which he has so far recovered as to he again on duty.

Prof. Lyman D. Smith, teacher of writing in the public schools of Hartford, and author of a new series of copy-books, is giving a course of lessons for little folks in the Primary Teacher published by the New England Publishing Co. Boston, Ma

During the Summer vacation, the rooms of Soule's Bryant & Stratton Business-College Philadelphia, have been refitted and enlarged, to accommodate an English department. The college has been unusually prosperous during the past year.

Col. Geo. Soule, President of Soule's Busi ness-College and Literary Institute, of New Orleans, La., spent his vacation in the Nor visiting and taking notes on education. His Institution is conspicuous among the educational institutions of the South.

Mr. B. F. Kelley, having for the past two or three years found that the increasing demand for pen-work rendered it impossible for him to for provide remeters a high possible for finite of fill all orders while holding a position as teacher in private schools, in this city, has relinquished teaching, and will henceforth de-vote his time to professional pen-work.

The Jacksonville (III.) Daily Journal, of the 3d inst., contains nearly two columns of very complimentary review of the Jacksonville Business-College and English Training-School, conducted by G. W. Brown, Mr. Brown is not only an enterprising and competent man-ager, but he is assisted by more than usually

THE PENMANS THE ART JOURNAL

J. D. Day, inventor of the Day Patent Spacing T Square, who has for some years past been connected with the office of the JOURNAL, takes the place of Prof. B. Kelley, as teacher of writing in several of the most popular private schools of this city, at the opening of their Fall terms, and he is also engaged to teach writing in the circle with each of a during the coming session. Mr. Day is an ac-complished writer, which, with his genial, pleasant hearing, renders him alike popular with pupil and patron



A handsomely-written letter comes from J C. Sheats, penman at the Metropolitan Business-College, Chicago, 111.

D. E. Blake, Saybrook, Ill., writes a sur rior hand for a lad of 15. His specimens would do honor to many older penmen.

M. B. Moore, Morgan, Ky., forwards well-executed set of capitals, and several creditable specimens of card-writing,

H. S. Strong, a pupil at Currie's Busin College, Harrisburg, Pa., sends a skillfullyexecuted specimen of lettering in colors.

A superior specimen of rapid and graceful letter-writing, and several handsomely cards have been received from H. A. Howard, of Rockland, Me

College, Cleveland, Ohio, writes a handsome letter, in which he incloses several creditable mecimens of flourishing and card-writing.

received from L. Madarasz, the famo Certainly, his fame is well founded, for his cards seem to be the very per-

J. H. Wyse, who has been lately appointed

Va., is a superior practical writer, his speci-mens of cards and fluurishing are excellent. while his letter is written in a very graceful

An 8x10 photograph of engrossed resolutions is received from Jos. Foeller, Jr., Shenandoah, a. The design is artistic and well-executed. Henry P. Behrensmeyer, a student at Chad-

dock Business-College, Quincy, Ill., writes a very handsome hand for a lad of 14 years Several very skillfully executed specimens

Several very skilling executed spectrumens of permanship, embracing off-hand capitals, movement exercises, flourishing, and practical writing have been received from E. K. Isaacs, penman at the Northern Indiana Normal School and Commercial Institute, Valparaiso

W. L. Mace, Chillicothe, Ohio, writes a handess-letter, renewing his subscription,

<sup>10</sup> I have been a subscriber to the JOURNAL ery nearly three years, and would not do ithout it under any circumstances, as long as

If exists. "I owe all my knowledge of permanship to the JOURNAL, it being my only instructor in the art. Hoping that it may always meet with

### Examination-Paper

GIVEN BY PROFESSOR C. H. PEIRCE, President of the Business-College, Keokuk, In

The following is a copy of the Paper given the teachers of the Normal Institute, held for three weeks, at Keokuk, Lee Co., Iowa, August, 1882

1. How use to advantage short slate and lead pencils? 2. Why do loop letters cro-s at head and

3. Illustrate 52º slaut, and state the base of reckoning 1

4 Is it possible to get the exact form of a figure or letter, in the mind, by any process of analysis or explanation, before beginning exe-

5. Make and number the principles, as given in either Spencerian or P. D. and S. sys

 What are some of the causes which lead to poor results in teaching writing? Name four prominent steps in teaching

8. If the law required the same proficiency

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HOWE & POWERS.

EST. CHIM GO. ILL

in teaching writing as is now required in arithmetic, geography, English grammar, etc., what would be the consequence f

9. What is one cause of pen-paralysis? 10. Write a business-letter to the County Superintendent, consisting of an applicati

General arrangement of letter . Pennanship of letter . Use of capitals and punctuation Folding and insertion . . . . Superscription . . . . SCALE FOR PENMANSHIP. 1-Poor. 2-Fair. 3-Good 4-Excellent,

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of Civil Government	1	25
Shorter Course of Civil Government		
H Control of Civil Government		82
<sup>64</sup> Commercial Law		183
atheart s Youth s Speaker		75
" Laterary Render.	Т	35
he American Debater.	1	35
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THE DOOR OF STREEP		25
at. Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry.		60
he History and Progress of Education	1	50
		75
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ntural Resources of the United States		45

J. Wesley Robertson,



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### Bryant's New Series

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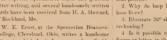
By J. C. BRYANT, M.D.,

President of the Rryant & Stratton Ruffalo Business Col-lege, and Partner in the Printing and Publishing Houss of Matthews, Northrup & Co., Buffalo, N. Y

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the best backwise in Americas, 302 pages. Retail, **81**. The above face values a complete line must thereaged and complete series of modern text-books on Book keeps ingerer publical. They even the values field of our contains and the series of the series properties of all of the series temperature of the series of the series of the series between the other series of the series of the series of backwares must be all series of the series of the series backwares must be all series of the series of the series of the backwares of the Series of the Series of the series of the backwares must be all series of the s



Several very elegant card-specimens have

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teacher of writing at Ronnoke College, Salem,



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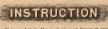
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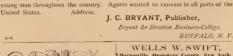
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O. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

### NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1882

Vol., VI.-No. 10.

### Lessons in Practical Writing. No. V.

BY ONE OF THE SPENCER BROTHERS. Associate-Author of SPENCERIAN and STANDARD PRACTICAL PENNANNUP

Copyrighted, Oct., 1882, by Spencer Brothers,

THE ZEFFITE BALL.—In our August lesson, we suggested the use of the zephyr ball in the palm of the hand, while writing, as a reminder of the proper position of the third and fourth fingers.

In response to unnerous inquiries received in regard to obtaining the little bally we give our readers and writers directions for making it, as follows: Whod a half-ounce of soft wooles yarm on a piece of stiff cardbond, one and one-balf index in width; thee draw the cardboard cot and the the roll of yarm exactly in the middle, and firmly, with a strong cord; cut the closed ends of the yarm and you have a fuify ball the proper size for use io practicing writing.

THE PANTENDARD BUTTON — Also suggested in the August lesson, to be placed on the back of the head, in the hollow between the knuckles of the first and second fungers as an indicator of the level of the hand and as a check to the bad nabit of rolling it, is so simple an article that directions for making it are orelless.

The devices we have suggested must not be relied upon, solely, to secure the correct writing position; let them rather be considered as friendly sids to mind and hand, which, perseveringly used, will hasten the "consummation devonity to be wished."

The MANUAL OF THE PEN, as given in the August number, for discipline of body, arms and hands, should now be good through, faithfully, bringing the writer in proper position to Cove 1, Movement EXERCISE, which is first to be traced with the (pointed) in of penholder, counting stroken promyty, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, throughout the combination. Keep wide awake, supervision of arm and hand, employing combined movement in foroning and joining the 0, s, and the forearm novement in maiing the three compound sweeps: right, left, and right.

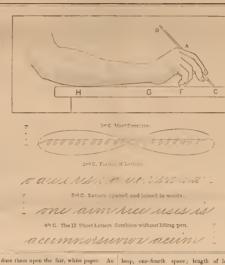
Next; practice this copy freely, with pen and ink.

THE PETURE OF THE NARED ARM.— Keep a well balauced position, as shown hy accompanying illustration, with a little more weight upon the muscular rest of the forearm, at H, than upon the units of the third and fourth forgers, at F.

The forearm, acting upon its flexible muscular rest, moves the hand laterally, from side to side, while the first and second fingers and thumh co-operate, subordinately, in articulating the letters in rapid succession. The further use of the forearm will be shown in subsequent lessons.

THE TRUME.—The copy of o's with its other advantages, affords an excellent opportunity to exercise the thumh. The right side of the small o can be unde nicely by a slight projective movement of the thumh, giving beneficial action to both its joints. Try this.

2nd COPY .- These letters require careful study. The exact forms must be impressed upon your mental tablet before you can pro-



excellent method by which to gain a clear conception of the letters was presented in our first lesson. We call it " Mental Photography." Try it. Fix your attention on first letter, in the copy-the o - and the make it in the air like the copy, only larger, counting the strokes, thus: 1, 2, 3, 4naming them, thus; left, left, right, right, then close your eyes and make the letter in the air from the model which you can clearly see with your mind's eye; now write the letter on paper, stopping frequently to compare your letters with the copy, and then correct your faults. Thus you may pro ceed with the letters in their order until you have practiced all of them

It is desirable, also, that you be able to state the proportions of the letters and describe them; because knowledge that can be expressed, is held clearly in the mind and cau be put to use or expressed to others.

Small a.— Hight, one space; width of nain part, one-half space. Begin on baseline; ascead with left curve on connection shart, one space, unite angularly, and deseend with left curve on main shart to haseline; turn short, and ascend with right curve to top; unite angularly, and finish with horizontal right curve a half agaes in length.

Smull a.—Hight, I space; rentro width, 2 spaces. Brgio on base-line and ascend with full left cave two oblique spaces to the right, retrace one-third and descend with full left curve tooching base-bise oue space to right of point of beginning; sseemd with alght right envire on connective shart totap, unite angularly, and descend with straight line on main shart to base; turn short, and ascend with right curve on connective shart one space.

Small e. - Hight, one epsce; width of

loop, one-fourth space; length of loop, two-thirds space; entire width of letter, two spaces.

Ascend with right curve on connective slaut, one space; turn short to left, and descend with slight left curve on main slaut to base; turn short and finish with right curve, ascending on connective slaut, one space.

Small c.-Hight, one space; length of top, one-third space; width of top, onethird space; entire width, two spaces.

Assend with right source on connective short, one space, unite acgularly, and deseed with straight line one-third space; turn short, and descend with right surve to top; descend with left curve on main slast to base; turn short, and finish with right curve assending on connective short, one space.

Small r. — Hight, one and one-fourth spaces; width, from first curve to shoolder turo, one-fourth space.

Right curve on connective slaut, one and one fourth spaces; light drt, slight left curve nearly vertical, une-fourth space; short turn, stralght line on main slaut to base; short turn on connective slaut, one space.

Small s. — Hight, one and one-fourth spaces; width at third of hight, one-half space; entire width, two spaces.

Make right curve as in r, angular joining, slight left curve one-third space and full right curve to hase, short turn, elight dot on first curve, finish with right curve on connective slast, one space.

CRITICISM.— Criticise your letters and correct their faults. There will be faults of bight, faults of alant, faults of curves, faults of turns, faults of angular joinings, etc., etc., which may readily be discovered by comparison with the copy. MONOGRAMS.—The relations of letters to each other are shown by the monograms in the 2nd Copy, and these are also designed

for prastice. 3rd Corr.—The steps of our lesson are, as you may observe, (1) movement (22) prineiples; (3) practice. The first and second steps properly taken, the third is readered comparatively easy. Begin such word with a short abiling movement of the whole hand, slide from letter to letter, space equally

between letters. Begin the practice of a word, making the strokes as rapidly as you would ordinarily you can write from tweaty-five to thirty words per mioute and do them well. Continue this practice outil you have mastered

all the words in your copy. 4th COPX.—This reviews the thirteen short letters, presenting them, as you should observe, in alphabetical order. They present a combination somewhat difficult; but practice will enable you to execute it successfully.

Be particular to write the exact size of the eopies. If you eannot get the size without, measure the hight, and rule a head-line for the tops of the short letters.

LEFT-HAND PRACTICE. — The advantages of becoming ambidextrous in permanship were pointed out in our last lessor. The suggestion to practice with the lefthand, as well as with the right, will, we trust, be acted upon by many who are seeking to follow the lessons of THE PENNAN'S ART JOURNAL.

### Written by Proxy. By MARY E. MARTIN.

There was an unusual stir in the very quiet neighborhood of Spring Grove, for the district-school would open on Monday. It only had a life of six months of the year but it was an event to the neighborhood. It was ou a very peaceful Sunday afternoon, about the middle of September, that Morris Norton, the teacher, drove out from the city to hegia his work the next morning. He was an aristocratic, stylish-looking young man and would form such a contrast to his scholars, that as one looked at him, standing near the schoolhouse stile, one could but wonder what freak had put it into his head to come here to teach. He had just graduated, and wanted the experience of teach ing before settling down to law, he would ave told you, had you asked him. But a Higher Power than he knew was placing him there to do a work needed. Spring Grove was in the Hoosier State, and the people had all the characteristics for which they have been so celebrated. On this afteruoon while Morris Norton stood there by the stile, there was in the place a dreasoy stillness that conjured up odd fancies in his mind. He almost fancied himself in some old abbey as he looked at the columned tree trunks and the green arches overhead; but he was quickly startled from his revories by the short cry of the jaybird, and the workmaalike tap of the woodpecker that scrambling round a tree-truck; and he aroused himself, crossed the stile, giving a

THE PENMANS

Plo Et hou DROIT

look across the gravel road to the little toll house, so small he wondered how the keeper turned round in it ; then letting his eye glance forther on, it rested on the little white church, with its graveyard, where the white marble stones gleamed in the sunlight, with a look so solemo, that he gave an involuatary touch to his hat as he passed on into his boarding-hous

The school-bell rang out on Monday morning, and popils and teacher took their They were nearly all children of places. rich farmers, but as scarce as labor was, they had to work side by side with their fathers. So, when Morris Norton, walking down the aisla, noticed a slight hiding of their feet, he

could but smile. Both hoys and girls had taken off their shees. They had tried to do honor to this first day, by wearing them, but could not hold out There was one boy who attracted his attention by a handwriting that was almost marvelous io its charness and heauty. He showed plainly that he was poor, and had a most friendless air about him, and this made his beautiful writing and his quick intelligent answers all the At noon the teacher

asked one of the girls standing near the door, who the boy was. "Oh," she quickly answered, with a toss of the head, " that's John Ray's bound - boy. They send them boys out here to the farmers from the streets of New York."

Then Morris Norton understood, and deter-mined to complete the good work others had begun. Some little explanation about the lesson gave him the desired opportu-uity, and he said, " If you will remain after school, I will show you."

As the teacher turned from the door, when the other pupils had gone, he noticed the boy more closely. He was a tall young man, of rather a lauky appearance, with a pleasant face, and, as Norton approached him, the young man lifted his eyes to him, and the teacher saw they were as blue as the moraing-gluries that grew outside the door After Norton had explained the lesson he said 'Young man, may I ask your name?" He said, " It is Thad-

deus Walton, but every one about here calls me ' John Ray's Ted.'"

"Who is 'John Ray '?"

" He is the man who took me to raise ; he took me from a Society in New York. He had to promise to send me to school, and Pye been coming here every Wiater." <sup>6</sup> Do you like it better than the streets of

New York, Ted ?"

" In some things, yes, sir; but it is so lonesome and so quiet, sometimes, I had almost risked blacking boots."

"Did you never have any other home, Ted ?

<sup>11</sup> Oh, yes ; my father was a sea-captain, and after he died, mother did not long stand the hard work which she had to do to support my sister and myself." "Then you had a sister, Ted ?"

The blue eyes filled, and there was a per-ceptible quiver about the mouth as he auswered: " That is the most bitter thing

I have to think about, Mr. Norton. I had a sister, but where she is now, whether dead or living, I do not know. My sister and I clung together as long as we could. Finally the Society got a place for her, and I cause West. I wrote back, hot could not hear from her. Mr. Ray wrote to the Society, but further than that a relative came forward and claimed her we could not bear. But it will be the work of my life to find her when I am a free man."

"I hope you may, Ted; and always remember that you have a friend in me.

The boy's face brightened, and his step quickened, as he went on his way home The weeks weat by fast, bringing the school

Precklyn: July 25, 1833 Dear Sir -

requests the pleasure of your com

pony at a small garder party

mat ridnesday afternoon at

e game of Down Vennis, in

which we shall be delighted to

how you take part as we are

awale what an authority you all

ing thanwert to Alice C. Facker

Che programme includes

lavo a docte

May daughter Horence

in a few days; but a boy like that could scarcely do the writing. I have other in-terests in the town, and he will have to be quick in husines

Morris smiled, and said : "Try him

"Well, bring him when you come again." Morris Norton told Ted, when he went back, of the place he had secured for him. A happy light came into his face, then went out again, as he said : "OF, how good you are, Mr. Nortou; but you forget that I am not free."

"I have thought of that, Ted, and talked the matter over with Mr. Ray, hefore I spoke to my uncle. He is willing for you to go,

Mrs Alice Parker,

in dation.

Dear Madam.

ingly that my jour alistic du-

ties make it impossible for me

to accept your daughters her d

ments to the young lady and

tell her that I hope to have

the pleasure of initiating her

in to the mysteries of Lawn

Tennis on some future orca-

Imjomin Hardunck

sion. yours Sincerely,

Show's present may con pli-

New York, July 24, 1883.

The young girl choked down a sob, when she said : "If you only had ! But, I am afraid now, we will never find him."

"Oh. yes, Alice, when I am gone, you will have time to find him. I have moved about so, from place to place, that, I think, in trying to get well, I have been the cause of losing him. But, Alice, get the paper and write my will for me, child, for I shall uever he able to do it myself."

"Me, auntie !" exclaimed Alico. "Let me send for your lawyer : he is the proper person, if you cannot do it yourself."

"No, Alice, you are going to write it. Do you think I would leave a will written hy a lawyer ? I never saw a lawyer that

could write a hand that anybody could read at a glance. I am telling you the truth, Alice ; if 1 did not know how much money I had, and how it is invested, I could never tell from my lawyer's letters. I can read about one word in six : then I have to guess at the rest. lle writes better than some I have had. I have had papers and deeds from some lawyers that would puzzle a Philadel phia lawyer to under-stand. No, I am not going to leave a will in such a slovealy handwriting. Go, get the paper, child, and do as I tell you. I'll see that it is valid."

The old lady turned wearily ou her pillow, and watched, loviugly, the I regret exceed face of the young girl. Finally, when the young girl was through writing, she placed the pen in the crippled hand of her annt, and although she could write with great difficulty she signed her name, as she remarked, ie a way that she need uot be ashamed. "I have loft everything to you, Alice, and have chosen your guardian; but the understanding is, if your hrother is ever found, he shares equally with you; and I have left a letter for him, explaining everything."

The end was nearer than even Aunt Tabitha knew. She died that uight, and Alice was left alone in the world, except for the care of a guardian in a distant city.

In the rush of business, Judge Clayton 1 ad little time to notice his clerks, more than to see that everything was promptly attended to. But, one day, he called

the head clerk into his private office, and said : "Howlett, which of the young clerks has been doing my copying lately ? When I came in this morning, the papers were lying on my desk and they were beautifully written. Indeed, some of my oldest clients have noticed it."

"That was young Walton's work, sir; he writes so beautifully that I have long ago put him on the facest work in the office." "Well, Howlett, send him to me. I

would like to speak to him."

As young Walton stood before his employer that morning, waiting for him to speak, one could see how much he had improved. He was still sleuder, but the loose movements that he once had were all goue. His frame was strongly kait together, and every movement was one of grace.

The above cut is photo-engraved from original pen-and-ink copy, executed at the object of the "Journal," and is one of the siz plates illustrative of practical and artistic pennanship prepared for the "Inviewed Self-Instantion and Maural of Gratval Reference and Parma" to be issued by Thomas Kelly, No. 17 Barrela Street, New York, on November 1st. The work is to consist of 7.18 quarts-pages, leawifully illustrated. year to a close, and Ted studied early and late; long after the farmer and his family if you will be better satisfied."

were asleep, Ted could be found studying by the light of the kitcheu-fire. His mother had taught him when young, and it was to her he owed the beautiful handwritiug.

Gours were tuly.

Morris Norton opened to him new fields in the art. At first, the wonder of his knowledge overawed the boy, but before school closed he had gone beyond the teacher. Morris Norton thought what a pity to leave this boy here in the country when he would do so well in a good posi tion. So on one of his monthly visits to his uncle, Judge Clayton, in the town of B--, he spoke to him of Ted, and said "Uncle, have you no place that would suit "Uncle, have you no place that would suit Ted in your office ?" "Yes, Morris, one of my clerks will leave

School closed in a few days, Ted standing at the head of his classes. Indeed, so bard had he worked that his teacher felt that h could scarcely keep ahead of him. That afternoon Ted bid good-by to Spring Grove, and, a day after, Morris Norton in troduced him to his uncle in his private office. .

" Alice, child, I dou't feel that I am growing any better, and, since that last stroke of paralysis, I fear that I could not stand an other, and I wish to have my will written. I fear I may drop off suddenly, and everything I have must go to you. It was a blessed day for you and for me when my arch came to au end, and I found you. If I had only been a little sooner and found your brother."

"Good morning, Mr. Walton; take a seat," said Jodge Clayton. "I wish to have a conversation with you."

Walton did not look his surprise, but he felt it ; for it was the first time he had ever been asked to si. down in the private office.

<sup>10</sup> I have been very moch attracted, Mr. Walton, to your handwriting, and I and frank to say that if had not here for that bringing you to my notice, I should have forgotten a promise made to iny appleve that. I woold advance you as fast as I could. What have you been doing in fite way of study I How. Let may he has give a you the use of the law hibrary, and that you are arserous reader. Do you look forward to the law as a profession 1".

"It has been my ambition since I first entered the office."

"Well, Mr. Walton, from this hour you will fiad, by inquiring of Howlett, that your salary is largely increased, and hereafter you will be with me in my private office and read law under me."

"How can I ever he grateful enough, Judge Clayton ?"

"By doing just as you have done--improving every hour. But you have never visited me in my house. We have a small dinner-party to-day, at six o'clock. I will be pleased to see you."

Judge Clayton did nothing by halves, and that nothing might be unpleasant for him as be introduced him to this danghter that night, he said: "My dear Nina, this is a young friend whom I hope we will eee often in our house and at our table."

Walton thought as he looked into the lovely eyes of the young girl, "This is the greatest gift you have yet given me, judge; and I shall certainly take advantage of it."

Thaddeus Walton had been four years with Judge Clsyton ; had studied hard, and advanced with rapid strides. Only a short time before this date he had been taken in as a junior partuer. Friendship had ripened into love between Nina Clayton and young Walton, and, with the judge's blessing, they would be married in the spring. One morning he was sitting in the private office, talking with Judge Clayton over some of the changes the marriage would make, when the jndge said : " By the way, I did not tell you that Morris Norton had returned from his extended travels. I asked him to take charge of a young ward of mine and bring her to They will he here to-night, and B--come directly to my house. Here are some of the papers belonging to the estate; and this will I had sent to me that I might look over it. I wish you would do it while I am out this morning."

Judge Claytou turned, and was about to pass out of the door, where a low ory escaped Thaddens Walton, and when the judge came back into the room, he hay pale in his chair, just able to gauge out, "I have found her at hast-my sister, my sister."

It was the will that Aust Tabitha made Alice write. It was a happy remino between bother and sister, and as Thaddeus grasped Morris Nortou's hand he exclaimed: "You were always a giver of good gifts to me : you brought the greatest to-night."

Before the spring came there were growing signs of a double wedding, instead of one, and as Thaddens haid his sister's hand in Norton's the older man said: "You have annly repaid me, Thaddens."

### · Lesson III. Box and Package Marking. By D. T. Ames.

Befare proceeding with our lesson, we will dispose of a few inquiries and suggestions received since our last issue.

One correspondent wishes to know which slope of lettering is most generally used, and is the hest adapted to good and rapid brushlettering! So far as our observation goes, the back slope is very much the most frequeuly used, and properly so, as that alant enables a more free and graceful use of the brush. Another desires to know what ink is best adapted for marking f Most ink-manufactorers prepare as ink sepacially for marking parposes, which is called "Marking-lak," This may be precared of, or through, any stationer.

Several communications commending the plat of giving marking-leasons in the Jours-NAL have been received. T. Moroaey, at the head of the New Orleans house of lyison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., says: "1 express inyself greatly pleased with your method of presenting the subject, and calling forth different styles of lettering. I have shown the paper to several parties in this city, and the prevailing optimize across to be that your Roman Alphabet, direct shart, is too difficult, and is, therefore, not as gracical as the left oblique shart, similar to that given in the previous issue of the Jours acro."

Such questions and suggestions as the foregoing are very welcome to the columns of the JourkAL. We hope that readers who wast apecial information, and others who have had observation or possess value, who have had observation or possess value. Willing to communicate the same to others, will a vail themselves of the opportunity here offered.



Skillfal marking, like good writing, can only be acquired by study and practice; etady is necessary to equire the correstyles of letters to be used; practice is occessary to accesstom the hand to the flexibility of the brueb, and to so manipulate it as to secure good fornos, with the proper variation

\*2539

between the thin and broad lines. Heavy manills paper is a good material ppon which to practice.

The accompanying exercises may be practiced in connection with making the Roman style of lettering. Any who prefer the upright or right shart can practice the exercises in that manuer.

### Natural Penmen.

By C. H. PEIRCE, Keokuk, Jowa.

Webster, in his whole range of definitions of the words "natural" and "penmen," d es in no way countenance their use as applied in the heading of this article.

As used, generally, it is intended to convey the idea that one is endowed with superior power, assisted, perhaps, by the merest effort; and that the mass of mankind can never hope to attain like results.

The accepted meaning rests with theorists, only, because I have the first professional to see who is willing to make the hold statement that will conform to the headistions of foolish pe-ple, who, in an idle momeet, dare repeat, "Ho is a *natural* penman."

How consoling it must be to the ambitions and successful, after years of earnest, honest toil, that have brought wealth, position and power, to be met with the oftrepeated saying :

He	is a	natural	mechavic.
4.6	**	6.2	merchant.
**	"	**	farmer.
68	64	4.6	lawyer.
**	44	**	doctor.
44	6.6	64	preacher.
44	14	11	talker.
64	11	44	singer.
"	64	44	dancer.
11	16	44	writer.

And so on to the end of the chapter.

"Natural" means, fixed op, or determined by, nature; according to nature. We have the natural growth of animals and plants. The natural motion of a gravitating hody. We also see, to our annewment, the natural inotion of some awkward body. Natural strength or disposition; the nat-

(IV, D)

ural heat of the body; natural color; natural sense, ctc., etc., are all proper.

We also have natural appearance. Is this desirable? Natural beauty. Is this preferable?

We have natural consequences of erime; natural death; natural coachesions, etc., etc. But the word loses its meaning when used so promisenously, and I enter a protest against its use in connection with our honored profession.

The fact that churches and schools are established all over the civilized world is proof that the vatural coudition is not desirable.

It is autural to do the wrong before gaining the right. It is an utural to wish for every lawary and to every those who have rises above us. It is natural to be issued with our condition, and boild castles in the air. But because these things are autural, are they to be admired and courted 7 is natualows desimble 7 if so, why improve our natural condition ?

I once read a barbar's sign -<sup> $\mu$ </sup>Nature Improved by Art.<sup>n</sup> It is natoral for the beard to grow upon the face, but it is deemed best by the majority to remove it by artificial menus.

So, also, does Art, in a thousand ways, take rapid strides, leaving the natural condition to barbaric times.

Webster says that "a penman is one skilled in the use of the pen." If this be true, how is it possible to become skillful without honest, earnest toil, coupled with the assistance of instruction of some kind?

"No excellence without great labor" is only too true. The statement, "Natural Pennan," is thus reduced to a flat contradiction, and should he considered merely as an ignorant expression, to be used only by oranks !

"Any letter for me ?" asked a young lady, as she poked her hend into the general delivery window at the village Post-office. "No," was the reply. "Strange," said the young lady aloud as she turned to go away. " Nothing strange about it," cried the clerk ; " you aint ass'ered the last letter he it ye ?"

Svison, Blakeman, T&C. \*149 Wabash ave. Chicago, I.B.T.&Co. NEWYORK.

In presenting the above photo-engraving from brush-marking, | q rspid, current work is exhibited faithfully.

require current work in exhibited faithfully. Mr. Jordan base barge of the shipping department in the publishing-homes of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, where he has been employed for the past thirtere genes, and is requirabilible, with bis asalatants, for the proper marking and shipment of over 16,000 hoxes and packages annually.

Plainness and correctness in the address, and speed, are the re-

quisites for handling the brush in the shipping department of a large house. In the multilog department of a heavy publishing business the pen is used entirely for marking, and often does duty on more packages in a month than is required of the brush in a whole year. Great skill may be attained in marking with the pen. The coarseases of the materials used must ever keep brush-marking far below the standard of lettering in the addressing of packages with the pen. THE PENMANS

### An Autograph.

I write my name as one On sands by waves o'errun, Or Winter's frosted pane Traces a record vain. Oblivion's blackness claims

Wiser and better names. And well my own may pase As from the strand or glass. Wish on O waves of time!

Meit noons the frosty rime! Welcome the shadow vast. The silence that shall last!

When I and all who know And love ma vanish so. What harm to them or me Will the lost memory be !

If any words of mine, Through right of life divine, Remain, what matters it Whose hand the message writ?

Why should the "crowner's quest" Sit on my worst or best f Why should the showman claim The near shoul of my name [

Yet, as when dies a sound Its spectre lingers round, Haply my spent life will Leave some faint echo still.

A whisper giving breath Of praise or blame to death, Southing or suddening such As loved the living much

Therefore, with permiss value And food I still would fain A kindly judgment seek, A tender thought bespenk.

And, while my words are read, Let this at has be said: "Whate'er his life's defectures, He loved his follow-creatures.

"If, of the Law's stone table, To hold be scarce was able The first great precept fast, Ho kept for man the last.

"Through mortal lapse and duliness What incks the Eternal Fullness, If still our weakness can Love him is loving man?

"Age brought him no despairing Of the world's future faring . In human neture still He found more good than ill.

"To all who dumbly suffered, His tongue and pen be offered; His life was not his own, Nor hyed for self slope.

<sup>11</sup> He level the scholar's quiet, Yet, not untempted by it. Or poet's dream of beauty, He strove to do his duty.

-Our Conlinent. JOHN G. WHITTIER.

### Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Brondway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Sixty-two per cent. of Harvard's graduates, last year, are studying law.

The school expenditures for next year in San Francisco ure estimated at \$840,460.

There are now employed in the public schools of Massachusetts, 8,861 teachers, of whom 7,727 are women.

It requires \$365,000 a year to maintain Girard College. The number of pupils in attendance is about 1,100.

New York city paid, last year, \$4,000,000 for its school bill, \$7,000,000 for its amusement bill, aud \$60,000,000 for its drink bill.

The Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso furnishes more teachers to our public schools than any other in the United States.

The school-directors of Mouongshela City, Pa., require every lady teacher employed to sign a contract not to marry during the school year.

Scuntor Brown, of Georgia, has given to the State University, at Athens, Ga., an endowment of \$50,000 for the education of poor young men.

Mr. Henry G. Vennor, the Cauadian weather-prophet, is forty-one years of age. He is a professor in the University of Montreal and the actbor of a book entitled "Our Birds of Prey." The largest university is Oxford, in Oxford, England. It consists of tweety-five colleges and five balls. Oxford was the seat of learning in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was founded by Alfred.

The average enrollment of the Northern Indiana Normal School is about 1,200. Within the past two years we have received 1,250 subscriptions to the PENMAN'S AET JOURNAL from this institution, alone.

The London school-board in its discussion of the question of affering gratuitous education has reached the point of specifying several schools in which the experiment might usefully be tried.—Western Educational Journal.

Of the 941 graduates from the academic department of the University of Vermouty, during the ciglup-one years of its existence, sixty-four have become physicians, 198 clergymes, and 359 lawyers.— Western Educational Journal.

The attendance in the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minuesota during the past twelve years has not exceeded one student anumally, although a majority of those pursuing other courses in the institution are sone and daughters of farmers.

Mrs. Shaw, of Bostoe, supports thirtythree kindergartens in that eity and vicinity, at an annual expense of \$25,000. These schools are for the benefit of those who would otherwise he without all such privileges. Mrs. Shaw is the daughter of the late Yrof. Agassiz.—School Journal.

The Catholics make a good showing of cducational facilities in the Archdiceces of Baltimore. There are seven colleges and twenty-two academics, seminaries and institutes, besides numerous male and female schools. The total of pupils is 19,141, requiring 440 teachers.—The Independent.

The Princeton College Library contains 55,000 volumes and 12,000 pamphiets. The Hall libraries number upward of 16,000 volumes, making a total of 33,000. The arrival of the new telescope at Princeton College is looked forward to about May 1st. The gas engine to supply motive power to the dome and the electric lights has arrived, and will be put in the east roem of Halsted Observatory.

The Willimautic (Coon.) Lines Company has posted the following notice in its mills: "No person clow in the employ of the Willimantic Linen Company will be coutiqued in their service after Joly 4th, 1833, unless they can both read and write". And on and after this un person will be hired by the company who cannot read and write". Such straws as this show whither we are tending.—*Texcher's Guide*.

### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Countries.	Population	enrolled. Teachers	
United States		9,729,189 2+0,812	
Austria	21,752,000	2,134,683 31,196	
England and Wales	25,968,286 .	3,895,821 72,807	
France	36,905,788 .	4,949,501 119 870	
Germany	45,149,172	7,200 000 200,000	
Prusala	27,251,047	4,815,974 61,134	
Hungary	15,666,000	1,559,636 20.717	
Italy		2,057,977 . 48,530	
Hussin			
Spain			
Brasil			
Jupan			

An ingenious method of arriving at an estimate of the number of children who succeed in evading the compository hy-laws of the School Board, has here adopted by the Ragged School Uoison of Liverpool. A hand of music was hired to play for two hours a day during school hours, in different parts of the eity, and a record kept of ull the juveniles who were attracted by the music. In four days they counted an 6 kever than 3,020 children of school age, for the most part agandia and ill-fed, standing round the hand at a time when they ought to have been at school.

### EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

Experience is a school, where a man learns what a big fool he has been.--School Journal. An ungrammatical judge is spt to pass an incorrect sentence. Smiles is the longest word in the language.

Between the beginning and ending of them is just a mile.

When a girl has been at school seven years and spells vaccinate "vaximate," is it the fault of the school system, or the girl's system  ${\rm f}$ 

Teacher (to pupil): "How old are you?" Pupil: "Six years." Teacher: "When were you six years old?" Pupil: "On my hirtbday."

In "the poetry of motion" should not the action of a man, in getting up from a chair in which a demure carpet-tack has been enjoying a noonday siests, be classed us a spring poem?

"What building is that #" asked a strauger of a boy, pointing to a schoolhouse. "That #" said the hoy, " why that's a tannery !" And he feelingly rubbed his back as he passed on.

"What is the meaning of the word 'tantalizing"† asked a teacher. "Plesse, marm," spoke up Johny Holcomh, "it means a circus procession passing the schoolhouse, and the scholars not allowed to look out."

Julia bas five beaux and Emily bas three, while the old maid next door bas uone. How many beaux in all, and bow many would be left if they should give the old maid half the crowd <sup>3</sup>-Detroit Free Press.

A Sunday-school teacher read to hie class that the Etbiopine exuuch weat on his way rejoiding after Philip bad talked with him, and then asked, "Wby did he rejoice?" A bay enswered, "Because Philip was done a-teachip" him."

A Boston lecturer estonished bis audience by bringing down bis fist on the table and shouting, "Where is the religiosity of the anthropoid quadrumana ?" If he thinks we have got it be can search us. We never swit in the world—*Peck's Sun*.

One of the regular exercises at a Boston Normal School is writing words from dietation, and giving their meaning. One of the words given out lately was "hazardoug," which a young hady pupil spelled "hazardess," and defined as "a female hezard."— North Western Trade Bulletin.

As a clergyman was wending bis way to the sauctuary be saw a boy, with a fablingpole on bis shoulder, going in the opposite direction. "Don't you have you are a bad boy?" "Yes, sir." "Don't your father ever punish you?" "Yes, oir; hast summet be made me go to Sunday-school twice."

A grocer takes twenty-eight pounds of hutter worth thirty-two cents per pound, and mixes in which fifty-site pounds of hutter worth fourteen cents per pound. He then hangs out a sign of "gill-edged hutter," and sells the whole for twenty-nine cents per pound. How much does he make 1--Free Press.

The scholars in a certain country school set out to "like" the tasheds. The number of girls who, of course, don't take a hand in it is thirteen, and this is four-sixths of the number of the boys, who got the worst shaking up they ever beard tell of. What was the exact number, coming as near as you can without halving up anyhody?— Detroit Free Press.

An Austin teacher was instructing his class in naturel history. "To what class of birds does the havit helong !" he asked. "To the birds of prey," was the reply. "And to what class does the quail belong !" There was a pause. The teacher repeated the question. "Where does the quail belong ?" "On tonst," yelled the bengry bey at the foot of the class.—Texes Siftings

Ortbography and png doga.—The fashionshle young ladies at a watering-place hotel, a few nights ago; organized a spelling bee. The helle that wore the most expensive jewelry was the worst speller, and twelve out of the fourteen went down on the word "separate"; "philaisis" doored them ally and one of the cooks was called in to spell the word for them. A young lady who foundled a pug dog and diamond entrings, maintained that d-n-w-t was the way "doubt" was spelled when she went to school.

<sup>10</sup> No<sub>2</sub> gentimes," explained a middle-aged man, who was talking to a crowd on Austin Aveouv, "nothing in the world could induce me to allow my children to enter a school-door, for the reason that—" "You hire a teacher to court a type of the crowd. "No, if y not that. Te's because—" "They are too sickly tog to school;" exclaimed better excluding "," No, that's not the reason either. No child of mine will core attend school, because."" "Because you don't want them to be marter than their dady." "No, realthen the to as the reason is because for a don't want them to he reason is because for a door," *Reas Siftinge*.

# Questions for the Readers of the "Journal."

BY C. H. PEIRCE

 Why do so many of our professional penmen lift the pen from the paper from two to five times in writing single words?

2. Is the position the same in executing all kinds of blackboard work ?

3. What is the base of all good writing f 4. Can the standard capitals as used in copy-books of our leading systems he executed well, with a purely forcarm movement f

5. Is the "Philosophy of Motion" the same in all letters !

6. What are the objects gained in writing forearm ?

7. Our best penner take off the hand after making the introductory line to a, d, d, g and q. Why do the leading systems teach differently ?

8. What is the earliest age of development of the forearm movement?

9. Why is the o part of a, d, g and q on a greater slant than the o proper ?

 For beginners, is wholearm easier than forearm ?
 What should be the direction of the

finishing point or dot of  $b_i s_i v_i w_i$  and by what is it determined?

12. Should punctuation marks, as a rule, he made the same in script as in print?

13. How is punctuation generally practiced by business-men ?

 What usually represents the greater number of punctuation marks?
 15. When t precedes h, what objection is

there to crossing the t?

16. Should the  $f_i$   $\circ$  and one style of q finish with dot or loop or merely by joining in the simplest possible manner  $\dagger$ 

17. Why sre so many of our leading penmen not willing to say a say through the columns of the JOURNAL?

DOGMATISM IN BELOIUM .- It requires an effort for men accustomed to English freedom of discussion to credit the dogmatism and intolerance of the Catholie party on the education question. Its fundamental principles are thus clearly laid down in a pamphlet which bears the imprimator of the Belgiau Primate, the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines : "1. The Church alone has the right to teach religion. 2. The Church has the right to control all branches of instruction which are combined with instruction in religion. 3. Any Oovernment concerning itself with education is hourd to recognize these rights of the Church. 4. In regard to education, religious or scientific, all Catholics are subject to the Church, and bound to accept its decisions." The theory is crisp and definite. Its practical application has been stern and logical. Minute episcopal instructiona were issued for the guidance of confessors and their flecks. The following decision of the Congregation of the holy office was promul-gated and adopted: "1. That the official schools could not he frequented with a safe conscience. 2. That so great a danger should be avoided at any risk of worldly interests, or even of life itself .- Macmillan's Magazine

It is said that the Press rules the world ; that it molds public seatiment, that it controls society, and carries on the great movements of political and social and religious It is indeed a mighty power. The clash of the printing-press is a more potent sound than the tread of a mighty army; the click of the type in the composing-stick is more to be feared by vice and treachery and ignorance than volleys of musketry ; the sheet wet from the press has been called " a daily miracle," like the rising of the sun in the east. But upon what does the greatness of the Press depend ? Do the newspapers of the world make themselves-or are they mechanically formed, day by day, in all their departments, like the parts of an engine, and put together by the flying of seuscless wheels, and the contact of steel and iron and fire? No; the Press is the product of thought. Behind the printed sheet stand a multitude of thinkers and workers, whose atmost energies have been tasked, and whose vitality has been given to the making of that daily miracle which e man can crumple into his coatpocket, and utilize to wrap up a hunch of onions for his dinner. It is Thought that rules the world, not type and ink aud paper. And is the Press even the most intimate medium of thought ? No; the Pen stands before it. The printed page is mercly a more legible and multiform reproduction of what the Pen transcribes, warm and fresh

from the brain. If any instrument is worthy the ascription of that dignity which belongs to mind and mind alone. it is the Pen; for that takes directly from uerve and muscle the mystic impulse by which the brain forms and actualizes its invisible creations. It is the Peu, and not the Press, which roles the world.

Yet the relation between the Pen and the Press is so intumate, that we scarcely need to distinguish them in thought. They are co-operative instruments of the consecutive acts of the mind actualizing its creations. The Peu catches the first impress of thought, and passes it on to the Press for reproduction and perpentation. The written sheet is like the negative of the photographer; the printed page is like the photographs which are produced The excellence of the one de from it. termines the excellence of the other. If the inspiration eaught from the soul of the writer hy the Pen be genuine, it will result in a work of genius when issued from the Press. Thea, too, to continue the

figure, it is not only necessary that the general outline and resemblance of the photographer's negative should be true to life in order that the picture may be an excellent one, but it is also necessary that every line and shade and harmony of feature should be secured in the negative ; there must be no blur, no indecision, no technical fault. So in the work of the Pen. There is a mechanical and formal perfection which must be attained by the writer before his work can be assured of literary excellence. How many noble and suggestive thoughts have been rendered ridiculous or ineffective, when printed, by the blindness or carelessness of the writer's handwriting ! The Pen cannot perfectly serve the Press, nor the Press the Pen, until the latter shall attain to excellence in all the details of technique. The photographer will not accept a blurred or imperfect negative. He scrutinizes it closely in every part, and if there is the slightest imection or indistinctness, he rejects it, and makes auother. If the writer should exercise the same critical care in the preparation of his manuscript, there would be fewer complaints from authors whom the printers bave "misinterpreted."

A good penmau, if he possess any of the qualities requisite in a writer, is likely to be good journalist. There is a method and orderliness, a grace and facility in all his workmauship corresponding with the regularity and beauty of his penmanship. He e apt to think well into a sentence hefore be commences to write it, in order that there may be no hindrance or hesitation in the flowing lines of his copy. He learos thus to make sentences and not clauses his stop ping places, and by thinking, as it were, by long strides, he gets rapidly over the sam ground which a slovenly penman would traverse by disconnected fits and starts. He learns to think rapidly and consecutively. which are the two chief requisites of a writer for the Press. Let, then, every young man who thicks of taking ap journalism, as a profession, be careful to cultivate a good handwritiog. It will be an encouragement and a stimulus to him in his work. There must be a sort of artistic pride and pleasure in being able to pour out one's thoughts in graceful and flowing characters, just as there is in the includy of a rich voice. The Press is largely indebted to penmanship for the perfection which it displays to-day. Good writing is the evidence of good thinking, and it is good thinking that moves the world.

### -Programme "C."

### PHILOSOPHY OF MOTION .- ART. VIII BY C. H. PEIRCE

In the December number of the JOUR-NAL, 1881, the four principles of the Philosophy of Motion are fully explained and illustrated. In the August number of 1882 proof of the same, with definition, is given, so that the most skeptical must accept the ment of work and not find a remedy provided for it in the instruction given directly or indiractly in former articles, the substance of which is embodied in the " four leading priociples" under Philosophy of Mutio

THE PENMANS

First, suppose the result of practice in the capital loop is too wide at hase, which would make the turn at top too short, the cause is a lack of circolar motion off the paper, contrary to No. 1; or, after getting the motion, changing the speed to slower, contrary to No. 3, and producing similar result to No. 1.

Again : suppose the second part of loop crosses first, the cause is the opposite of No. 2; i. e., making the motion smaller then result.

Suppose the result is rough : either there is no motion preceding exceution, or, after getting it-which is determined by timechanged to slower, which is the opposite of No. 3.

Suppose the work he smooth and the form varying in size and shape-the cause is, the general execution at different rates of speed, contrary to No. 3.

Fourth and last point is more difficult to manage than all the rest combined. The error committed by all beginners and many others, in forming the capital loop (and with the execution of capitals generally) is striking the paper too soon. The cause is attributed to the philosophy of motion heing in a circle, or wabhling in various ways.



The above cut is a fac-simile specimen of Black-hourd Writing, executed at the Spencerian Business-College, Cleveland, O. The cut is kindly loaned by the proprietors of that Institution for use in the "Journal."

situation, or come forth and prove my theory false. Satisfied, however, that I am correct. I will continue this article and await developments.

In order to have the readers of the JOUR-NAL fully understand its application it will be well to remember, that Programme "C" is the same as "B" in principle, and that upon the theory that Wholearm, or Pro-gramms "B," is easier for beginners that Forearm, or Programme "C," the work of Programme "B" should precede that of

As fast as confidence is gained and a fair degree of execution secured in Programme B," I would earnestly arge its application in Programme " C."

Presuming, now, that you can execute eight or ten easy Extended Movement exercises gracefully, and with some degree of satisfaction Wholearm, 1 ask yon, according to the principles laid down, to practice the Philosophy of Motion - Wholearm 1st. Take single capital loop, pointed at the hase, counting, 1-2, and with third count produce the result, thus: 1, 2-3; 1, 2 -3; equal to one, two, th-ree, lifting the pen quickly at finish.

After following the explanation in a general way, and giving a fair trial, with the assistance of the teacher seek to discover the cause of incorrect results and resume practice.

I do assert most positively that it is impossible to commit an error in this departThe remedy is to change direction of the philosophy of motion; i. e., going in oval or oblong direction-suited to the peculiarities of the letter-and striking a clear upward or downward stroke.

In extreme cases the teacher should take hold of the student's hand and assist in getting the proper movement. By so doing, encouragement will often take the place of discouragement.

Now that you have a fair start, produce the loop-shaded square at the hase, counting the same, except to dwell on the third count, and finish by lifting the pen from you

Pages of this work having been produced tolerably well, or, may he, in isolated cases, extra well, pass to the capital O (mercly to establish the philos phy of motion) in the style where the last part extends half its length below the base line and ends in centre of letter.

NOTE .- The question of shade need not be considered; i. c., the student can produce work without shade, if so desired; but if shade is attempted, produce it on first downward stroke

The formation of the capital O depends very largely upon the second part being msde high enough. So I call attention to one of the characteristic features of the Peircerian System. In No. 10 of the sec ond page of inset in copy-book you will find this statement: "The second part of (14) fourteen letters is higher than the first, viz.:

V. U. Y. X. W. H. K. T. F. P. B. R.-- and D.

The count in producing this letter is, 1-2, while getting the motion, and at 3 strik-ing the first downward stroke, and 4 finishing the letter, thus: 1-2-3-4; one, two, th-ree, fo-ur

Don't fliuch! Don't say you "cannot nnderstand it"! Don't say you "can't get it"! Don't say you "have made a whole page and didu't get it." Don't commence scribbling on something else. Don't practice recklessly. Dou't act foolish in many ways, and get vexed at your own dear self, hut stand to the work ; say you will understand it; say you can get it, and make pages and pages until you see some juprovement.

Practice carefully by watching position generally-hoth of yourself and material. Begin at top line, and make each letter occupy shout 11 spaces-the distance between blue lines counting a space-and near each other. After crossing the page halfway each time move the paper toward you with left hand. After completing each line, move the paper upward a little.

The greatest power of execution is in keeping the hand within a radius of three four inches of the recognized proper position.

You cannot do good execution with the arm at an obtuse angle

Remark .- " The Power of Position" will constitute another article at some future time.

Keep a sharp look-out for this, that, or the other point, and act sensible by showing true grit.

Should you fail, after fair effort, you may put it down to an absolute certainty that you cannot execute the work goue is of the first consideration.

Keep ap a constant review of work gone over, demanding of yourself more and more accuracy, and the result will be that -ll new work will be readily acquired.

Your best will always bring you a Final trimmph. (To be continued)

MOON. WEATHER, AND TIDES .- At one of the recent meetings of the British Association at Southampton, Sir W Thompson delivered to a large audience an address upon the tides. While ex-

plaining the theory of the moon's influence on the tides, he incidently touched on the supposed influence of the moon's changes upon weather, and pointed out the comparison of most careful and that complete indications of the harometer, thermometer, and snemometer, and the times of the new and full moon and half moon, had failed to establish any relation whatever between then, and had proved on the contrary that if there was any dependence of the weather on the phases of the moon, it was only to a degree, quite imperceptible to ordinary observation. We might taks it confidently not only that it was not proved that there was a dependence of the weather on the changes of the moon, but that it was proved that there was no general dependence of weather on the chauges of the moon. The attraction of the moon upon our globe, however, was described as not merely causing the tides, but as producing an incessant palpitation and tremor of the earth.

### Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

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Iwelve names and \$12 we will forward a copy o iams & Packard's Goms of Penmanship ", retails

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Without a SPECIAL premium to the sender, we will neil the JOURNAL, one year, with a choice from the four remiums, to each absorber, as follows

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ed on or before the 20th. should be by Post-office Order or by Regis Monty euclosed in letter is not sent at ou PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 005 Brnadwny, New York

### LONDON AGENCY.

Subscriptions to the PENMAN'S ART JOUENAL, or less for may of our publications, will be received and samply attended to by the

INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, If Bouverie Street, [Fleet St.] Loudon, Eucl

Loudon, Eugland. Notice will be given by postal-card to subscribers at the expiration of their subscriptions at which time the paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription is renoved.

NEW YORK, OCTORER, 1882.

### Send Money for Specimens.

From ten to fifty postal-cards are daily re-ceived at the office of the JOURNAL request ing, gratuitously-and usually with the alleged intention of becoming subscribers or patrons-specimen copies of the JOUBNAL or samples of our various publications Others say they will remit on receipt, which in many instances they neglect to do.

Long experience and observation has shown us that a very small percentage of these applicants meas anything more than to get something for nothing, for we have mailed more than 50,000 copies of the Joun-NAL free to applicants for succimens and otherwise since its publication commenced, of whom not ten per ceut, have become subscribers

lu some iustances uumerous cards reonest ing specimen-copies have been received from one person in a single year, while is hundreds of instances, from three to five, and in one iustance, thirteen cards have come from the same person. To such persous as have a bona fide intention of patronizing the JOURNAL we should be more than willing to mail sample copies free, yet it costs som thing, and the udvantage is mutual, and to each oue desiring them, ten cents is a mere triffe, but when it aggregates to thousands. ns it does with us, it is no trifle, but represcuta hundreds of dollars per year. We have therefore, and we think properly, coucluded to mail no more copies, or samples of any kind, free. Persons, not our recognized agents, desiring specimen copies of the JOURNAL most bereafter inclose teo cents. and for other things the advertised retail price. No attention whatever will here after be given to orders nunccompanied with a remittance.

### Criticism in Learning to Write. Says Carlyle: "The greatest of facits, I

should say, is to be conscious of none. The force of this remark lies in the fact

that no unconscious fault can be corrected A rule we have somewhere seen given of cooking a hare, in which the first requisite is to eatch him, is very applicable to oue eadeavoring to mend his faults io writing first, such faults must be discovered and thoroughly understood ; next, find and apply an effective remedy.

Many persoos write page after page from a copy, observing that their writing, geaerally, is very unlike the copy they seek to imitate. Without over sufficiently studying or analyzing their work to discover the precise differences betweep it and their copy, they go on with their practice as if that alone could bring them to perfection. They are, too. unmindful of the fact that the hand is only the agent of the mind, and that it can produce no form, beautiful or artistic, of which there is not first a perfect mental conception. To write right, we must first think right. No single exercise should be repeated in writing until the preceding effort has heep carefully studied and analyzed in all its parts to discover its precise faults, when an intelligent effort may be made for their correction. Thus, the power of the mind to correctly conceive, and the hand to exceute, will grow together unto perfectioe. Pursued in this manner, "practice will make perfect."

### An Ingenious Card.

James J. Brooks, Chief of the Detective Bureau in the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C., has lately had engraved upon steel, from an original design by himself, an alle gorical card, which is unique and highly emblematical of his profession. At the top is an all-seeing cye, which is supposed to take cognizance of the doings of malefactors, below which are represented the scales of justice and a dagger; the former, emblematical of the justice and the law that tries the latter, of the punishment that follows the conviction of criminals. To the right and left are the figures of two hands holding the ends of two threads which are being skillfully woven into a web, encompassing and eutaogling a multitude of human figures designed to represent criminals of all classes who are constantly being brought within the toils of detective skill. The card in its entire conception reflects no ordinary degree of genius, and is a preduction worthy of a Chief of detectives.

### "Spencer Memorial Library."

The Geneva, Ohio, Times of September 19th, in an extended editorial, advocates the founding of a "Spencerian Memorial Library." We thick the permen of the country, teachers in public echools, and managers of husiness-colleges will feel deeply interested in this important move ment, and actively aid in promoting its suc-

The following extract from the Times will throw some light upon the plau proposed :

Platt R. Spencer was an enthusiastic sup rter of education in every department of knowledge; possessed of a fine literary taste, he gathered around him a large miscellaneous ary, and opened it to the youth of Geneva and encouraged them to use it freely. His con-tributions to the literature of his time were fre quent and of acknowledged merit. But everything else sinks into insignificance

in comparison when we recall the fact that he was the author of a system of penman now the standard one of the United States having also obtained a firm hold in the schools of foreign countries. He tanght his system of writing for more than forty years, benefiting tens of thousands of the young men and women of the land. Through him and his system of writing Geneva hecame more widely known than any other place of its size in the Union. His high sense of honor, manly characte formly correct example, and the interest he felt welfare of all with whom he came int contact, made him a power for good during his mhole life

In Geneva he took an especial interest. He wanted to see the township and village models of thrift, prosperous growth, and especially did he desire to witness the growth of a you generation of men and women who should be models of sobriety, virtue, and intelligence. In our judgment. Geneva can best honor herself by some permanent justitution of a literary and reformatory nature, erected and establish a perpetual memorial of Platt R. Spencer, her must useful and distinguished citizen

If our suggestions are adopted, let the subscription-book be beaded " Spencer Memorial Library," and if the enterprise can be put on a firm foundation the funds will be forthcoming in sbundance. The relatives (riends, and thousands of pupils of Plutt R. Spencer will most generonsly aid the citizens of Geneva in an enterprise of this character.

### ..... The King Club

this month comes from E. K. Isaacs, penman at the Northern (Ind.) Normal School and Business-Institute, at Valparaiso, Ind., and unmbers seventy-five. Mr. Issacs is a skilled writer, and evidently a popular teacher. specimee of his practical writing may be seen on another page of this issue. The second club in size numbers twenty-sever and is sent by Leroy Hesseltine, of Musselman's Gem City Business-College, Quincy, 111. The third largest numbers seventcen and comes from W. L. Beemao, teacher of writing at Zumbrota, Mion.

### The Hill Premiums.

In accord with promise, Mr. Hill visited our office at the time appointed for the reception of specimees to compete for the prizes which he had offered for specimens of penmanship. Unfortunately, however, while many had announced their intention to exhihit, but two specimens had been received, and each of these were executed in a manger so very delicate as to make it impossible to photo-eugrave them for Mr. Hill's purpose. He had expected that his offer of \$300 \$200 and \$100 for first, second and third best, would bring out a vigorous competition from which some fifteen or twenty specimens could have been selected for engraving; and believing yet that a good exhibition may be had, he proposes at some future time to make another proposition that will bring the best pee-work of the country together.

### Acknowledgment.

College papers, catalogues and circulars have been received as follows : Goodman's College Messenger, Knoxville, Tenn.; Rugby Mouthly, Wilmington, Del. ; circulars from The Commercial and English Training School, Elkhart, Ind., conducted by H. A Mumaw, and the Western Business-College, Galesburg, Ill., conducted by J. M. Martin & Bro.; Holmes' Shorthand College Journal, La Porte, 1nd.; a Prospectus of the Woman's Institute of Technical Design, 124 Fifth Avenue, New York; The Portland (Oregon) Business-College Journal; a finely gotten-up catalogue from Cady's Metropolitau Busicess-College, 36 East Fourteeuth Street, New York, ; a catalogue from O. C. Vernon's Institute of Penmanship, Gosheu, Ind. ; Announcement of the Youngstown (O.) Business-College ; the Spencerian Business-College, Cleveland, O. ; the Eastman's Business-College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Clark's Titusville (Pa.) Business-College.

### " The Standard Practical Penmanship."

Below we give one amoug a large number of flattering testimotials received for the above named work. Prof. Cochran, from whom it comes, is not of the most accomplished busicess educators and experienced teachers of penmansuip in this country, and is emineatly qualified to judge of the merits of any peausnship published. We fully coincide with his opinion whee he pronounces the Standard Practical Pennaushin the best that has ever been published. Any person, young or old, who purchases any other in prefersace to this will certainly make a mistake remember, we will return the money to all dissatisfied purchasers.

Office of Pittshungh Center, High School, 9th Month, 26th Day, 1882.

Dr. vr Stu :- The Portfolio of Standard Protical Pennanship is received. I am delighted with it. For progressive arrangement, eas with it. For progressive arrangement, ease and beauty of excerdiou, and the practical character of the copies, I pronounce them, in my judgment, to be the very best that have ever here published, any where, either by Spen-cer Brow, or any other authors.

The Spencer authors will deserve the thanks of every teacher and of every hoy and girl in America. 1 shall take pleasure in recommending the Standard enthusiastically, to all of my Yours touly, pupils.

C. C. COCHRAN

### Cuts Omitted.

We have been obliged to omit, for want of space from the present issue, several very fiec cuts of plain writieg and artistic penwork, which wera expected to appear. Our next issue will contain several of the most attractive specimens of peumanship ever engraved upon a relief plate.

Teachers, pupils, and others interested in any department of penmauship, should bear in mind that the columns of the Jour-NAL are open to them for giving expression to any thought of value or interest to their frateruity. The chief utility of a peamen's paper, we conceive, to be in its being a dium of free intercommunication thought on the part of those interested in the art of teaching or practicing penmanship. Who has not something worth commutienting ?

Handwriting is truly said to be an index to character. That this is so, is due is a great measure to the fact, that to become a good writer requires good taste, close observation, patience to study and practice. These qualities, then, are among the characteristics of a good writer, and are also the elements of success in any other sphere of action. The absence of these qualities will make had writers, and corresponding failures elsewhere. ----

### Book Reviews.

"Self-Teachieg Peumanship," by J. N. Grafford & Co., Bowling Greeu, Mo. The work has considerable artistic merit in its desigo aud arrangement.

"Fifty Law Lessons," by Arthur B. Clark, Priucipal of the Bryant & Stratton Busi-ness-College, Newark, N. J., published by D. Appletoo & Co., is a concise, practical work of 200 pages, arranged with questions and noswers, and is designed as a text-book for commercial law in husiness colleges and echools. See publishers' announcement in another column

"The Business-man's Commercial Law and Business Forms," by Dr. J. C. Bryant, and Ex-Judge Geo. W. Clinton of Buffalo, N. Y., is a work of 360, 8 vo., compact pages, devoted to practical information upon law topics, and the presentation of the more freequcuity used, legal and commercial forms. The work gives evidence of car ful preparation hy skilled and competent authors, and is admirahly adopted for the purposes for which it is designed, viz., a convenient, reliable and comprehensive class-book for commercial schools, and hand-book for the consting-room and pro fessional office.

"The Modern Stemographer," by Geo. H. Thornton, President of the New York

# THE PENMANS WI ART JOURNAL

tween light and heavy strokes, main reliance being placed upon the form and nosition of the outlines in the majority of cases, with perhaps, an occasional ref ereuce to the coutext, should any doubtful case arise. But have so far reduced this and thorough system, as seems to have been accomplished by President Thoratou, is "The Modern Stenegrapher," as to almost, if not entirely, obviate the necessity of shading in all cases, must certainly tend greatly enhance the ca pability for speed of stenophonography.

"The Elements of Tachygrapby and the Manual of Tachygraphy," by D. P. Lindsley, 252 Broadway, N. Y .- the former 134, the 252 Broadway. latter 124 pages-are baud somely printed and bonnd volumes, designed as class books for teaching tachy graphy. It is claimed by the author that this is the simplest and most practical system of shorthand writing in use. "No other system of shorthand writing has any style to he compared with this, or capable of taking its place. Tachygraphy bas this advantage over phonography, that the smallest attainments can be made practically useful, and the student is not liable to forget it; while it is well known that by far the greater number of students drop the old phonography The reporting style of tachygraphy is not inferior to phonography in the rate of speed attained; and its use of connective vowels gives it an advautage in point of legibility." Prof. Lindsley also edits and publishes The Shorthand-Writer, au eight-page quarto; it contains the following departments : I. General information and news couceruing short-haud matters in all prominent systems. 11. The Young Writer, giv-

ing instructions in Tachygraphy for beginners. 111. Hand-book of Tachygraphy -our new Text-book-of which sixteen to twenty pages will be given in each number. IV. The Phonetician, giving current news and discussions on the progress in Spelling Revision. V. The Rapid Writer. Sample copies, 10 ets.; per annun, 12 num-bers, \$1. Persous who are interested in sborthand writing should send for the works

copy of the thirty-fourth edition of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms" has been received. This work, originally one of the most attractive and useful in the English language, has been Chicago, 111., and is sold only on subscripimproved and added to, as it has passed through its many editions, notil it would now seem to be the perfection of bookmaking. Yet, Prof. Hill has lately speat several months in New York, Boston and Philadelphia in search of new material, in the form of valuable information and unique embellishments, which will greatly enrich coming editions. Already, he might appropriately add to its present title, that of Encyclopædia of Useful Information." In the present edition are entirely new and elegantly engraved plates of copies, for selfinstruction in writing ; a chapter giving examples of the most common faults of speech,

tion by agents.

THE PENMANS TART JOURNAN

" Log of the Twelfth Annual Cruise of the Second Presbyterian Fishing Club, of Philadelphia." Clifford P. Allen, Loggist ; Herbert S. Packard, Artist.

This book, as its title indicates, is the ord of the experiences of a Presbyterian Fishing Club, whose high moral standing is foreshadowed by the published rules governiug its conduct, a few of which we quote : Article I .- Put up or shut up.

Article II .- No person shall be entitled to become a member of this Club whose moral character will bear the slightest scrutiny.

has been performed in a manner commen surate with the importance of the work.

Our frieud Packard, the artist, has discovered in the coast line of the Delaware aud Chesapeake Bays, aud presented in map form, excellent portraits of the different members of the Club ; and although we have never had the pleasure of gazing upon their features, yet we are satisfied, from a study of this map, that they possess in no ordi nary degree, beauty and intelligence united to high moral execlience. We grieve that one of the number was obliged to remain at home to take care of the baby; but we are gladened on a succeeding page by the first reliable delineation of the world-famed sea-

serpent - a representation far more realistic than it would have been, had it heen seen by the artist himself, as he has availed himself of the varied descriptions of the other members of the Club, and has combined those description in one exhaustless

No one could doubt the moral tone of the Club did one but see who was of their number, as he (small h) gently reclines on a mattress-lulled to sleep by the bewitching sireu, the Jersey mosquito.

The thorough masner in which the guns at Fortress Monroe were inspected ; the refined moon-fish the terrible phantom which pursued Smith in his dream; the judge, the jury, the culprit, the couosel for defense, the couusel for the proseeution-all are subjects, as delineated by Packard, over which we delightfully linger; but even these give us not the ecstatic pleasure we experience when gazing at the surprised and rayeuous mosquito which, ignoraut of the law of gravitation, expected to speedily get his fill by piercing entirely through the proboscis of a member of the Club. aud that finds the excellent tid-hits dripping upon the schooper's deck. And the aforesaid member of the Club seems, by the expression so happily dericted, to experience the same ec stasy of delight as the writer, who faiu would linger louger upon the work-but is compelled to desist.

MILLION - DOLLAR REGISTERED LETTER. A registered foreigu package was recently sent from the registered-letter department of the Baltimore Post - office, destined for London, Eugland, on which the postage and registry cost over \$25. The pack-

age was about a foot loug, ten iuches wide and eight inches thick, earefully sealed and contained honds and other securities, amounting to over \$1,000,000, mostly for one bauking firm. The package west by way of New York.

### All Back Numbers

of the JOURNAL may be had since and inclusive of January, 1878; only a few copies of 1878 left.

No young lady or gentleman, possessed of a good rapid handwriting, need want for remunerative employment.

Size of the original, 18 z 24 inches and is given as a specimen of engrossing. with their correct torms ; a chapter of choice

selections for albums; an extended article beautifully illustrated, upon etiquette. Numerous valuable reference-tables - giving the list of battles is the late Civil War tables of useful statistics, etc.; also, a brief analysis of the United States Government. with lists of officials, and defining their duties. The work, in its typography, paper, bin ling, and illustrations, presents a most perfect specimen of book-making, and is in itself a library of useful information, and should be a hand-book of every busiuess-office and family, as well as of teacher, pupil, und clerk. It is published by The Hill Standard Book Cu., 103 State Street,

Article V .- Any person found washing his feet in the disb-pans, or cutting his toe-nails with the cook's kuife, shall be reprimanded by the President; and in case of second offer shall be expelled forthwith

Article VII .- It shall be the duty of every member to observe to the fullest extent the Golden Rule (of the Club), viz., to do nothing himself that he can get anybody to do for him.

We regret that space will not permit us to give the eutire eight articles, and that for the same reason we are unable to reproduce, for our readers, any portion of the log, not even a "chip," although we understand that chips figured quite largely in the cruise. Suffice it to say for the loggist, that his duty





J. A. D., Jackson, Mich .- Do you supply ipks good for school use? No, we Ans. never deal in fluid inks of any kind ; only India, in the stick, for artistic pen-work We advise you to address Messrs. Ivisob Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 753 Broadway, New York

A. J. D., St. Johns, N. S .- Which is most desirable or practical for husiness purposesa large, medium, or small hand writing ? Ans -We believe that a size below what would be denominated medium is, all things considered, the hest, as it is more rapidly and ensily executed, and it is more easily and rapidly read, inasmuch as the lines of writing

are more separated from each other, seuting a clearer and less confused appearance to the eye than when letters are so large and the extended letters so long as to be intermingled with each other. No extended letter should reach above base line more than three-fourths of the distance to ruled line above, nor more than half the distance to ruled line halow

D. C. M., California, Pa.-Please auswer the following through the ART JOURNAL. 1. What is meant by a system of permanship? 2. Why do loop letters cross at head and hase lines ? 3. What movement do you consider the hest for all purposes 4. What is movement? 5. Which is the most important in writinguniformity of variety? Ans.-1. A system of pennanship is that in which all the letters and combinations are constructed according to certain principles and methods and by prescribed rules. 2. Because crossing at those points tends to give the best proportious and most graceful forms to the loop ; and, besides, it affords a fixed and uniform guide as to point of crossing. 3. The com bined movement of the forearm and fingers is superior to any other for all practical writing, except that the wholearm movement may be used for making large capitals, and for flourishing. 4. Movement is the ac tion of the fagers or muscles which gives the proper motion to the pen for executing the forms of the letters and the lateral unction of the hand along the line across the page, while writing. 5. Uniformity is of much more importance in all writing than variety. Variety is only desirable in professional writing; and then, to be desirable, must be introduced skillfully and in accordance with good taste.

### Complimentary to the "Journal." OFFICE OF SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND LATERARY INSTITUTE,

New Orleans, Sept. 25th, 1882.

Editors of JOUNNAL :- Though pressed with a multiplicity of husiness affairs, I feel it my duty to take sufficient time to thank you for your excellent article, in the September unmber of PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL " Professional rs. Business Writing. This article is timely and to the point. It answers in a courteous and masterly manner the often heard assertions of those unreasoning minds which arrive at conclusions through avenues of ignorance and prejudice, and not by reason and logic from correct For a quarter of a century, I have combated the same erroneous affirmations which you have encountered and demolished in the article referred to. I trust that the profession will labor to disseminate your thoughts upou "Professional vs. Busi ness Writing."

With fraternal good wishes for your suc cess in the noble cause in which you are engaged, I remain, yoors truly,

GEORGE SOULS.

THE PENMANS (191) ART JOURNAL.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is one of the brightest, neatest, and most entertaining journals published. Illustrations and specimens, photo-engraved from actual pen-work, ere only a few of its autractions. - The Judge

THE PENMAN'S ART JOUBNAL is really a magnificent journal, giving instru in everything pertaining to the art of writing, with the most elegant specimens of ponmanship-both plain and ornamental. JOURNAL is the handsomest paper we have ever seen, and we have seen several handsome papers. The JOURNAL is published monthly, at one dollar per year. It would be cheap enough at three dollars a year .-Short hard-Writer

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL .- This is

### Send SI Bills.

We wish our patrons to hear in mind that in payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. Δ dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the postmaster we will assume all the risk.

### It is Useless to Apply

to us for specimens of our penmanship. Applicants are so numerous and our time is so occupied, that it is impossible for us to comply with such requests. We can only show ur hand through the columns of the JOURNAL.

forthing reliance Merry Defind The Presendes Institute. - Valparouso Siph 14: 82. President Air formal 11 xasping Onclosed please find Orchangeon, Will fork topay for Sevenly five subscriptions for the Journal; commencing with September mymiler. Ronsider the Journal avery officient aid to the teacher of From enstufe and lothe student of the art it is simply invaluable! Overy page of every number sparkles with information worth many times the prace of a year's subscription. Long margakeontinne to pros fill, that it inayer it its priverful influence in the vause of practical iducation! Verplung Jung Alada

The above is a photo-engraved copy of a letter veritten by E. K. Isaacs, penman of the Northern Indiana Normal Business Institute, Valparaiso, Ind., and is given as a specimen of practical writing.

the title of a besutiful and valuable monthly -published at one dollar per year. Every number is replete with hints and lessons in practical writing and a choice collection of choice literature designed to meet the wants of every member of the household. We cannot speak too flatteringly of this journal -it need only be seen to be admired. House and Home.

### How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York ; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Canadian postage stamps.

A good handwriting is not only of itself a commendation to its possessor, but inasmuch as it is usually taken to be an indication of character, it is presumptive evidence of other excellencies and attainments.

Extra Copies of the "Journal" will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.



W. H. Brodre is teaching large writing classes at Richwood, Ohio

L. B. Lawson, of Placerville, Cal., sends y club of seventeen subscribers, and says : find the JOURNAL takes like a circus.

In our August issue, J. W. Harkins was an ounced as the penman at Baylies,' St. Paul, Minn., which should have been " The Little Rock (Ark.) Commercial College.

Ira Taylor, who is teaching writing in Canyon City, Oregon, sends a club of twenty-one subscribers to the JOURNAL, and says : " I find the JOURNAL full of valuable information to me, and, therefore, do not hesitate to recom-mend it to others."

Mr.M.J.Goldsmith, the accomplished penman at Moore's Southern Business-College, Atlanta Ga., paid us a visit recently. He is devoting attention to vocal culture, with a view of entering upon the stage.

The Rev. J. J. Elftman, Hinckley, Ill., writes The Key, J. J. Elffman, Hinckley, HL, writes a letter, the style of which would do honer to many of our professors of Penmanship. He says: "I am a reader of your JOURNAL and would not like to do without it

A. C. Backus, teacher of writing in the Fay ette (Ohio) Normal and Business-College, says "I desire to renew my subscription to the JOURNAL; and to show you my appreciation of the same, incluse a money-order to pay the subscription for the accompanying eleven names, for one year.

J. M. Vincent, who has for some years past been teaching writing at Los Angeles, Cal., takes the position of professor of writing in the College, Chili, S. A. Mr. Santiago

skillful writer and a popular teacher of writing, and will undoubtedly win new fame in his present responsible posi tion.

The Eighteenth Anniversary of the Sadler, Bryant & Stratton Business College. Baltimore, Md., occurred on September 21st. The occasion is mentioned by the Baltimore papers as hav-ing heen one of unusual interest. The Address delivered by Hon. Wm. Pink-ney White was reported in foll in the aday News. All or a portion of it will probably find a place in a future number of the JOURNAL.

Prof. John Groesbeck, Principal of the Crittenden Business-College, Phila delphia, Pa., says : "I think your JOURNAL is splendid. We expect soon to send you a club of subscribers Can you give us, occasionally, articles touching business correspondence 7 1 think that such articles as you would give would be highly appreciated. is our intention, after the close of our series of articles on "Box and Pack age Marking," to give an illustrated series of articles upon correspondence.

C. N. Crandle, teacher of writing at the Normal College, Bushnell, Ill., is highly complimented by The Record. It says:

The even ug class in permanship noder Prot Crandie is being carried on very successfully Cradic is being carried on very successing Thirly persons have already entered the class He is a perman of wooderful skill, and seems to possess, in a high degree, the power of im-parting his skill to pupils. We regard Mr parting his skill to pupils. We regard Mi Crandle as an important addition to the col-

A. W. Dudley, who for some time past has been Principal of the Busi ness Department of the Southern In diana Normal College at Mitchell, Ind., has become Associate-Principal of the Mayhew Business College, Detroit Mich. The Mitchell Commercial, in no ticing Mr. Dudley's departure, says :

<sup>11</sup> We are gridd biwer in the partiture, says: <sup>11</sup> We are gridd bi known the phase he takes a good one, in a good college, for he arady deserves such a paside, and we compatibile the same state of the same state of the same professor Datley, for the loss to and college no small has, one and easily replaced. Prof. Dulley is eas of the very heat indexing of com-mercial hammes in the West, one of the same taking merging hammes in the West, one of the same taking and the same state of the same taking.

mercial business in the West, one of the most skilled permen, and a man who theroughly understands the principles and nit of drawing. The people of Mitcheil wish him that meed of success he so richly deserves.

We can beartily indorse all the *Connercial* says, both as respects Mr. Dudley and the in-stitution with which he is associated.



Well written card-specimens have been received from W. Robinson, Washago, Canada.

Several attractive designs for flourished cards ave been received from Gas. Hulsizer, Toulon, filinois

Creditably executed specimens of p ship have been received from W. S. Macklin, St. Louis, Mo. ; Jos. Foeller, Brown's Business-College, Jersey City, N. J.; A. H. Steadman, Freeport, Ohio.

M. Edmund Hennessy, of West Roxbury, Mass., a lad of sixteen, sends a specimen of bis writing a year since, and one of his present writing, which not only shows marked improve-

An elegantly written letter comes from D. L. Musselman, of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill. Also superior specimens of flourishing from the pens of W. H. Johnson, taut-pennian, and H. C. Carver, a stu in the Normal Penmanship Department of the

G. W. Shusser, Inglewood, Va., incloses, in a bandsomely written letter, several superior specimens of plain and fancy cards. He says, "I have been a subscriber of the JOURNAL from its first number, and would not be without it for ten times its cost. I have always thought it could not be improved, yet it does grow bet-ter and better."

H. T. Loomis sends a photograph, imperial e, of a peu-and-ink drawing, entitled Martyred Presidents," which embraces the portraits of Lincoln and Garfield, in oral borders, surmounted by an engle; and at the base, between the ovals, is a figure of Columbia and the American flag. The original was finely executed by C. L. Perry, a student of the Spencerian Business-College, Cleveland, Obio,

Handsomely written letters have been received from the following : A. W. Dakin Tully, N. Y. ; L. B. Lawson, Placerville, Cal. A. W. Dakio. W. Harkins, Little Rock (Ark.) Commercial College; W. L. Reeman, Zumbrota, Minn.;

C. S. Perry, Lexington, Ky ; H. T. Loomis, Cleveland (O.) Busjness-College; S. R. Webster, Rock Creek, O.; L. C. Backus, Fayette O. ; Jas. W. Westervelt, professor of penmanship at Woodstock (Canada) College; L. Madarasz, New York; G. W. Michael, teacher of writing, Delaware, O.

### His Juvenile Days.

Uopublished page from the life of George Washington. It is the merry summer-time. To him, the mother of the father of his country :

"George dear, where have you been since school was dismissed?'

'Haia't beea nowhere, ma." "Did you come straight home

from schoul, George ?

" Yes, ma'am !

"But school dismissed at 3 o'elock aud it is now half-past 6.

How does that come ?" "Got kep' is."

"What for ?"

" Missed m' joggrafy less'a."

"But your teacher was here only an hour ago aud said you hadu't been at school all day." "Got kcp' in yestiddy, then."

"George, why were you not at school today ? ?

"Forgot. Thought all the time it was Saturday.

"Don't stand on one side of your feet in that manaer. Come here to me. - George,

you have been swimming." "No'me ?

- "Yes you have, George. Haven't you !"
- "Noap." "Tell your mother, George ?"
- "Nuek."

"Then what makes your hair so wet, my son ?"

"Sweat. 1 run so fast comiu' from scheol." " But your shirt is wrong side out."

"Put it on that way when I got up this merning for luck. Always win when you play for keeps if your shirt's on hinside out."

THE TWO COUNTRIES. There is a land of tear and bifter ranking— A land most like that drevr case Dask knew, Where wan-fored Nielse, with dair robes trailing In sad procession more, brow-board with rue. It is a lead projed by wildes mortalis— Compared with them the Virgics free verw vise And it is writ above its glocomy portals: "We Did Net Think is Paul to Advertise." Aud you havn't the right sleeve of your shirt on your arm at all, George, and there

is a hard kuot tied in it. How did that come there ? " "Bill Fairfax tied it iu when I wasn't

looking." "But what were you doing with your shirt

off ? "Didn't have it off. He jes took'n tied

that knot in there when it was on me." "George!!"

"That's honest truth, he did."

About that time the noble Bushrod came along with a skate strap, and we draw a veil over the dreadful scene, merely remarking that hoys do not seem to chaoge so much as men .- Burdette

### Who Was Primitive Man?

The main fallacy which, as it seems to me, nuderlies so much of our current reasoning on "primitive man" lies in the tacit assumption that man is a single modern species, not a tertiary geaus with only one spe cies surviving. The more we examine the structure of man and of the anthropoid apes, the more does it become clear that the differ ences between them are merely those of a genus or family, rather than distinctive of a separate order, or even a separate sub-order. But I suppose nebody would elaito that they were merely specific; in other words, it is pretty generally acknowledged that the divergence between man and the authropoids is greater than can be accounted for by the immediate descent of the living form from a common ancestor in the last preceding geological age. Mr. Darwin even ranks man as a separate family or sub-family. Therefore, according to all analogy, there must have been a man-like animal, or a series of mag-like animals, in later, if not in earlier, tertiary times; and this animal or these animale would in a systematic classification be

In the Abbé Bourgeois's mid-Miocene

split flints we seem to have evidence of such

an early human species : and I can conceive

no reason why evolutionists should hesitate

to accept the natural conclusion. To speak

ermen, a manufacturer of polished boue

needles and heautiful harbed harpeons, a car-

ver of ivery, a designer of better sketches

than many among ourselves (au draw-as

of previous evolution must have led up to

him by slow degrees. And the earliest trace

of that line, iu its distinctively human gen-

eric medification, we seem to get in the very

simple fligt implements and notched hones

of Theasy and Pousace .- Grant Allen in

THE TWO COUNTRIES.

There is a land that flows with an and henced Not the condensed nor yet the sorghum stralas-land dweller bears a gripanck fat with meery. Bonda, coupos, stocks, and wards on other guids. Happy are these as, at high tids, the chanlet, No tear doth drown the happying in their space. For better lack they'd not donate use danlet; The pattry's thous. The flow of the start is the space of the start is the space of the start is the space of the start is the start is the space of the start is the start is the space of the start is the space of the start is the space of the start is the start is the start is the start is the space of the start is the star

The pastry's theirs-They Learned to Ad

-Hatboro' (Pa.) Public Spirit.

Fortnightly Review.

'primitive," is clearly absurd. A long line

of palæolithic man himself-a huuter, a fish-

### Brother Gardner's Philosophy, "De man who expecks leas' of de world

THE PENMANS

am de one who has de fewest complaints," said the old man as the sound of rattling hoofs died away in the hall. " De man who imagines dat friendship will borry mouey at de bank am doomed to disappointment. My frieu' may len' one his shovel, but he expect me to return his hoe in good coadishun. He may inquar' arter my wife's health, but it doan' foller dat I kin turn 10y chickens into his garden. If I am sick, I doan' expect de worl' to stop moviu' right along. If my nex' doah aaybur whispers to my wife dat he am willin' to sot up wid my corpse, he am doin his full duty. If I am iu want, dat's nuffin to de people who have pleaty. If Lam in trouble, dat's ouffin' to de people who have pleaty. If I am in trouble, dat's auffin' to de people who have sunthin' to rejoice ober. De whorl' owes me only what I can airn. It owes me room to pass to and fro, space for a grave, au' sich a fuaeral as de ole woman kin pay for an' keep de hin full ,o' 'taters. De world's friendship reduces a man to rags as often as it clothes him in fine raiment. De world's sympathy blisters a man's back as often as it warms his heart. world's charity excuses the crime of a hossthief, an' am horrer-stricken oher de stealiu' of a loaf of bread by an orphan. De world promoises oberythin', and performs only what



The above cut is photo-engraved from an in original flourish, by A. W. Dakin, Tully, N. Y., and is given as an exercise in off-hand flourishing.

### grouped as species of the same genus with am convenient.

" De man who relies on de honesty of de public instead of de vigilance of a watch-dog will have no harvest-apples for sale De man who pauses at eacli stage of his career fur de world to applaud or condemn will become a foothall for all men to kick. Expeck ne friendship to las' heyond de momen' when you want help. Expeck no sympathy to eudure longer don it takes fur tears todry. Expeck no praise from men in der sa trade. We will now continuate towards de usual programmy of business."

Peusteck rose. He rese for the purpose of asking the President if he meant that his clusing sentence should go upon the record in that form.

"Am dar anyfing wrong wit dat sentence ?" placidly inquired the President. "I doan' 'zactly like de word 'continu-

ate,' sah." Brudder Penstock, de likes or dislikes of

oue humble individual in dis world doan amonat to shucks. When de Lime-Kila Club 'lects' you as its President, you kin bring a wagon-load of grammars and dickshunaries an' histories into dis hall, an' knock off de balance ob de shingles wid big words. Penstock, sot down !"-Detroit Frec Press. -----

Persons desiring a specimen-copy of the JOURNAL must remit ten cents. No attention will he given to postal-card requests for same.

### Cards and Calls

In cities there is far greater use for cards than a person in the country would think of. This is the way they are used in the cities

All visiting-eards have only the plainest script; no fancy printing or writing is seen upon oue of them, either of gentleman or lady. The size of ladies' cards is a little over three inches in length by two in width. Gentlemen's cards are smaller. The address is not engraved with the aume on either a lady's or gentleman's visiting-card; but it is on ladies' "At Home" cards. It is no longer the fashion to go out on a round of calls. A lady makes out her list of visits owed, and gives to her servant a number of cards, with her name thereon. These cards are left at the doors of her friends, and her calls are made without any weariness. The labor is done by a servant, and the lady keeps herself fresh for other duties. If the lady choese, she may go about and leave her own cards at her friends' doors, but nuless very intimate she is not supposed even to ask if the people to whom she leaves a card are ia. Still, there are some who follow the old style lest their friends may not understand the new ways. Each lady has an "At Home" day, and ou her cards tells her friends what day this is. This fushion brings gentlemen more into afternoon society aud

so makes it more agrecable. Men who hate to make calls will drep in to "an afternoon" and enjoy it.

Invitations to parties are printed on very large, plain cards. The old folded form is seldom used. People in mourn ing use deep black horders. An invitation for a wedding is always sent out at least a month before the ceremony.

A bride and groom go away on a wedding journey, and on their return they send out cards to their friends. Sometimes the brids's mother sends out the cards just after the wedding, naming the date of retura. On these cards is the name and address of the newly married pair, with the bride's maiden name ou the fold of the invitation envelope, with a printed line drawn through it; that indicates that the young lady has done with that name. - Scholar's Companion.

Mr. Walter Smith, principal of the Normal Art School of Massachusetts, who has had a long controversy with other instructors of the school, has been removed by the Board of Education, and Mr. Otto Fuchs appointed to fill his place. The latter is a practical mechanical engineer.

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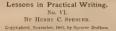


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### D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprieton B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor

# NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1882

VOL. VI.-No. 11.





AWKWARD POSITION AND MOVEMENTS We have long considered Dickens's de scription of Sam Weller writing a "Walentine" to his "Mary, my dear," as the happiest thing in that line ever published but Dickens has been outdone by one of our own countrymes. On the occasion of a public meeting, recently held at Geneva, Ohio, to take measures for the establishment of a "Platt R Spencer Memorial Library" in that charming village, thy Hon Darius Cadwell, of Cleveland, addressed the citizeus. In the course of his Address, speaking of his owe attendance, as a pupil, at a writing-school taught by Platt R Spencer, in Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1842, in the ballroom of what was then called the Webster House, he said

I suppose I was just about as a advanced as the other boys and young operator that at the other boys and young one that at the chance can be wrought in an advanced follow in a short time. Just think of it: A hop asting down to a table in his shart prepared to a write, with his toes well anchored around the big table to table in his shart has a straight on the straight and the straight of the straight of the straight of a straight of the straight of the straight of a straight of the straight of the straight of a straight of the straight of the straight of a straight of the straight of work. If he should happen to be writing a lower there in the straight of word at the write the straight of the straight of straight of the s

What a graphic description of how not to do it has Judge Cadwell given us!

Review.—In our hat leasn we completed the thirdeen about letters, a, c, c, i, m,  $n, \alpha, \gamma, s, u, v, m, x$ . Pass the correct forms, in their alphabetic order, in mental review if you would fix them in mind. This class of letters, as you have learned, constitutes the holy of your writing, and should always be written uniformly as to hight, shant and sauring, and be joined in words by a progressive movement of the forearm and hand from lett or right across the page.

The SEMI-EXTENDED LETTERS—t, d, p, q, are introduced in this lesson. They extend, as to bight and length, midway between the short letters, and the full extended letters.

It would be well to rule slanting guidelines to aid in writing this lesson.

Ist COPY : MOVEMENT .- The projective

and retretive action of the forearm, hand and fingers, combined, because prominent in proportion to the length of the strokes executed. See cut of Hand and Pen, designed to illustrate the proper movement for *extended* strokes. The strokes of the copy are an incle in length, or two rules spaces in hight. Strokes might also be made, twice as long, thus scorting additional seven of movement.

SHADING, properly done, adds greatly to the attractiveness of writing.

Test the action of your pen without ink, by pressing it squarely upou the paper to spread the test, then move it downward as you would to make a skuting straight line, and gradauly diminish the pressure until the testh close. When ink is in the peo, it dows between the testh, forming width of shade corresponding to their separation.

•Observe that the straight strokes of the first group are shaded square at top, and taper downward, as in t and d, and the strokes of the second group are the same as the first invertion, or light at top and square at base, as in p and final t. In the third group we have the straight line and compound curve combined, forming the fold of small q.

Train, perseveringly, on these groups, making the strokes, in time, as regular as the tick of a clock.

2d COPY: FORMS OF LETTERS.—Study the relation of i to t, a to d, n to p, of final t to p, and a to q. See how the short letters form the basis of the longer ones.

The width of shade in t and d at top, and p and final t at base, should not exceed the width of three light downward strokes drawn side by side.

Small t. What is its hight, width ; where its cross; how broad its turaf Name and number its strokes. How long is the first stroke of t? How much of first stroke is visible in the completed letter ? Practice i ad t alternately.

Study and practice d, p, linal t and q, acoording to the method above indicated. Final t, observe, is light at top, shaded square at base, and has one stroke less than the first form. Its use might be dispensed

\* The Oblique Peuhoider, which adjusts the pen on the proper angle of latters, is better adapted to shadiog than are the strught holders.

and retrective action of the forearm, hand with, but husiness-writers flud it very conand fingers, combined, becomes prominent in venient; it is therefore taught.

> 34 COVY: WORDAR—You cau now incorporate the semi-extended letters into your handwriting by preside upon the words of this copy. When you hegin a word with t, d, or q, be sure to have the srm and hand so halanced on the muscular rest that you can slide promptly away and join the rest letter without any hiteh or hesitation.

To trace a word, naming or numbering the strokes throughout, is excellent practice, before writing with ink; it helps to secure regularity of movement, and a clear knowledge of successive strokes. Oceasionally, try left-hand practice—the right-hand practice will be assisted by it.

After practicing and criticizing the words of the copy until you can write them easily and well, other words containing the semiextended letters, with short letters, may be practiced. Be carrent not to choose words containing letters which have not yet been taught in this course of lessons. Would suggest such words as the following: ate, date, pant, paint, deep, steep, pump, quote, pipue, equip, quidage, otc.

As you write, criticize your position, the action of arm and hand, the eize, shant, spacing and shading of your words, and give yourself due credit whenever you perceive that you have improved in any respect. Practice hone your nowe fraquently and

Practice upon your name frequently, and occasionally, with left-hand. Also write specimen of your plain peu-

manship, and compare it with the sample you wrote at the begruning of this course.

### The Mission of a Newspaper-Wrapper.

### BY MARY E. MARTIN

The sun had just set, and the work ahout farmer Mosby's barn was over. Great heaps of wheat were put away, and twenty tired men were wending their way to the home. This was what the western farmers called "neighboring." When the wheat was all ready to be threaked, the farmers, for units around, would come and give the extra help needed, and in one day finish the work each helping the other: showing that in this cold world of ours not all the milk of human kindness was quite dried up; and this natural dependence was a close bond between them. Does not this come acarer answering the question, "Who is my neighber !" than the hits of cardhoard Mrs. Jones punkes under Mrs. Brown's door, devoutly hoping he is not the home, or those cards brought by their husbande in person on New Year's f

Twenty tired men stood before the pump, near the kitchen-door of farmer Mosby's house. They were dusty enough, from working in the wheat, but their toilets were soon arranged in a very primitive manner.

"Come, Charlie," said the farmer, "lift the end of that trongh, and pump these men some water."

The young man did as he was bidden, and lifted the end of the trough where the hourses usually drack, made it level, and then pumped the trough full of the clear crystal water. The men batted their hot faces, washed their dusty necks, and walked all the way to the house to wripe them dry, there, taking turns at the codlers long towel on the roller. Those who wished, smoothed their bair with the little bits of comb stuck under the single-panel looking-glass in the kitchen.

What a comic sight it was to Julia Reynolds, as she lay quietly is the hammock henceth the trees! To a city girl who has aever seen this primitive way of arranging the toilet it seemed part of a play. Charlie Mosby, passing near the hammock, caught the mirthful look on Julia's face, and felt more keenly than ever how little of the refinements of life they had on the farm. He had a longing for things different, even before this family came from the city, to hoard at the farm; hut since their advent it had seemed intolerable. Charlie would never make a farmer, his father had said ; and it never seepied truer to Charlie than ou this evening when he let down the bars nod went into the milking, and his thoughts would wander back to the trim, white-robed figure in the hammock, and wondered why he could not even he content with the drudgery of the farm as he once kad been. Only that day, at diunerhe mentally ran on as he milked - he had seen Julia Reynolds look around her plate for her napkin, and he could not repress a smile as he thought that there had never been such an article in the house.

The chores were over, and Charlie Meshy took his peoid, paper, and an od a ulaa, and ant down at the far and of the kitchenporch. He was alowly trying to copy something, when Julia Reynolds, passing behind him, saw plainly what it was — a wrapper, from one of her papers, which also had thrown asile that morning. As the handwriting was beautiful (Cossis Will wrote well) she did not wonder that the young man tried to ony it but what a hand he verote I was there asything ever so stiff and awkward!

She passed on, up to her mother's room, and, as she entered, said : "Mother, I saw Charlis Mosby trying to improve his handwriting by copying that newspaper-wrapper Cousic Will sent. Do you think he will be



offended if I give him those specimens of fine handwriting I have with m

No," said her mother ; " I do not think they are people who take offense easily, and if you could do anything to help the young man it would be a blessing. There is little enough in his life, and he seems saily-out of place on this farm. Not that I do not think farming is just the thing ; but it does

to the porch. Young Mosby was so interest, ed in his work that he did not hear her coming, and looked up a little startled, but

"I could not help seeing what you were doing, Mr. Moshy," said Julia, " and I have brought you some specimens which are very

Then, in the twilight gloaming, Julis Reynolds sat down by the young man and explained how he could improve. Even evening found them on the porch, or, when the work was done, at the kitchen table with their writing. The young man daily he had to overcome many an obstacle

It was at the close of one of their evening exercises, and Julia was telling young Moshy how far he had excelled her Consin Will and added : " That reminds me that Cousin Will will be here to

morrow to spend a few days with us."

Charlie Moshy looked up quickly, but could read nothing in the well-bred face; but wondered if Consin Will were to her. He said "Then this will be the last of our les sons together, Miss Julia I."

return with Cousin Will; papa was too busy to come for us.

The writing wa put away for the night, but Julia no. tieed that put away mens was the torn newspaper - wrapper " What are you

saving that for, Mr Mosley ? "But for that

Miss Julia, I should

never have been attracted to writing ; " and he added, " It has had its mission to me in another way

The train that was to bring Cousin Will Burgess from the city reached the little station, two miles away, at night ; so it fell to Charlie Mosby to go for hum. The train was late that night, and young Mosby felt a greater repugnance than ever to his lot as he walked back and forth, waiting. The grocery-store was depot, past office, and store I'wo coal-oil hamps in the store lit op the gluom a little, but only threw a darker shalow over thougs at a distance A tallow candle fluckered and flared on the desk below the tew pigeon holes called the post-office. As Charlie Mosley walked back and forth before the door, the talk of the farmers, in a lond key, grated on his car Some were scated on the counter, others on barrels, and the political discussions were long and loud. Moshy turned with a sight of relief as the whistle of the train was heard - It came panting, stopped; then swept away again into the darkness. Young Mostly soon saw a young near standing where the train had left him. He aporched, and asked if this was not Mr.

Yes" answered the stranger. "I sup pose you have come to take me to Mi

Charlie Mosly quickly brought around

the light spring - wagon, and both mer jumped in. Moshy drew up the reins, and the horse started at a quick pace.

THE PERMANS

Will Burgess was warmly greeted by his relatives. He appeared disposed to be rather pleasant with the family, but rather in a patronizing way. What was to be done with Sunday? was

a grave question of the iumates of the farm house. There was no service at the meet ing house near, so it was finally agreed was the young people should go to a Sundayschool, a few miles below them. Juha coming out on the porch, where her consin was smoking, said: "What do you think of 'Wild-Cat' Sunday-school for a name, Consin Will?"

" Oh, it is your fuu, Julia !"

" No. 1 assure you, this Sunday-school where we are going is called 'Wild-Cat Sunday-school, and that does not seem so oid as to see on the baaper, standing by the pulpit,' Wild-Cat Sabbath-school,' in bright etters. The first time I saw it I could not keep my eyes away : but hefore service was over, I thought that its name was not such a misnomer. The boys at the end of the church niled the heaches one on another. and were jumping over them during

Julia Revoolds arranged that they should ride horseback-much to Will Burgess's "What, Aunt Engine, and live like he

"Yas Will he has made it all and he expects his son to work just as hard as he

Mrs. Reynolds succeeded better than she at first thought with the older Mr. Mosby consented, saying, "He might as well for since he has taken up with writing, I don't believe he will do much else."

Charlie Mosby went back to the city with the Reynolds family and Will Burgess. He entered the business-college, and felt that now he was in his right element. There was a stumulus in the bustle of the city that a rved him up for his work. His handwriting was admired in the college, and soon attracted the attention of the first talent in the city. When he was through with his studies he was offered a position as a teacher in the same college. The President, as he made the offer, said : "I consider you, Mr. Mosby, the finest writer, for your age, in our country; and indeed, in any other country you would be looked upon as a prodigy in writing."

Charlie Moshy accepted the offer. His face glowed with pleasure at the praise. As he passed out from the presence of the President he took from his pecket a book (which had been securely put away), and from it drew out a tora newspaper-wrapper,

felt a deep interest in his success. morning Will Burgess was driving downtown on his way to the Board of Trade. At the corner of one of the principal streets be met Charlie Musby. "Good morning. Mosby, are you going on 'Change !

" Yes," replied Mosby. "Well, let me take you down."

After Charlie Mosby had seated hunself

in the phaton, and pulled the robe comfortably around him, Will Burgess said : "1 wish you would take the reads, Mushy, My wrist is giving the so much usin that I did not know what I should do. I looked upon it as a special providence when I saw you crossing the streef. You see, I remembered how well you used to manage a horse

" Don't you think you are out too soor with that sprained wrist f" said Mosby.

"I don't doubt but I am; but it is too irksome to stay in with it."

Charlie Mosby got out at the Board of Trade, fastened the horse, promised to take Will Burgess back, and was soon so immersed in business that everything else was He had been an hour in the forgotten. huilding when some trivial business tonic him into the Secretary's office. He had scarcely taken his seat, when Will Burgess came is with his face so white that Charlie Mosby sprang up from the table and said "Will, does your hand give you so much pain as that ! "

> Mosby; I have just received word that my uncle's name has been forged at the I have attended to all his affairs with that bank, and they believe me to have done it. I can prove that this was not written by myself; but I wish to do it fore such a runnor should get out, Confound the thing, Moshy ! If I go to the bank now. I can't

"It is not that,

write my own name with this wrist, and they will think tho whole thing is a ruse. I haven't even a serap of paper that I could get any one to prove was mine, without let-

The above out is photo-engraved from an original pen-and-ink specimen by 8, R. Webster, teacher of shorthand and penmanship at Rock Creek, Ohio

> discomfort, for he knew nothing about riding, and presented a very ungraceful figure as he jumped up and down in his suidle with every movement of the horse. Yonni Mosby sat well on his horse, and so did Julia ; but contrast the two men !

> The ride was accomplished much to Julia's satisfaction at least-and they were nearing home, when Julia's horse took fright, scared, and would have thrown her (for Will Burgess was perfectly helpless to aid her) ; but young Mosby rode quickly to the side of the horse, threw one arm around Julia, to hold her in the saddle, and then tightly to the reles with the other hand until he had quieted the horse.

"I tell you, Aunt Ennice, it was fixely done," said Will Burgess, when talking with his annt about it afterwards. "I never admired a man more in my life. Can't we get him to go to the city, Aunt Enuice ! Juha has been showing me his pen-work, and I assure you it is superb. I have never seen auything like it. I thought I could du very well at it. I tell you, I feel rather humbled since I saw him manage horse. Julia might have been killed but for him.

I will talk to his father," said Mrs Reynolds. There is oo reason why he should not attend the husin as college in our city. His father is worth at least three hundred thousand." \*

and mentally said, as he looked uver it, "A prodigy as a writer! What would I have been to-day but for you !" His mind went back to the white-robed figure lying in the hammock under the trees, and marmured aloud : "You have had your intistion in more ways than one to me.

Young Mosby went on with his teaching in the college. His fine writing soon attracted to him many friends, and he becaue we'l known in the city; his mail business soon grew large, for his fame as a writer went all over the country. After his first year of teaching, his business ability at tracted one of the first men in the city, and he was offered a position bringing him in two thousand dollars a year, hesides what oronomental and other pen-work he did.

On one of his Sunday visits to the farm, as he was talking over his good fort ne with his father, the old gentleman, leaning back in his chair, said: "Charles, I'm mighty glad, for I am going to tell you that 1 felt bully over yon, and you were such a good sut.! I couldn't hear to see you what I call triffing. I never thought you would make much money ; but I declare, I believe on will make more money with your pen than I have at my loe, and it's a much smaller instrument! I suppose everybody

Charlie Moshy's visits to the Reynolds family had been always pleasant, and they

ting the thing he known. It hurts a fellow it a thing like this gets out, even if it is proven false What am I to do, Mosby f I wouldn't have a rumor of this kind get out for thousands of dollars ! "

Charlie Mosby picked up his hat from the table, saying : " Come, I will drive you down to the back. I can settle this affair quietly for you."

"How can you, Mosby ? You haven't a scrap of my writing. I never wrote you a line in my life."

Charlie Mosby drew a book from his pocket, and from it the torn newspaperwrapper. Holding it out to Will Burgess, he said : " Do you recognize that !"

"Yes, it is my handwriting : but where did you get it, and why do you cherish it so tenderly ?'

"We will go to the bank first, and on our way home I will tell you.

They went out of the office and drove to the hank, where the matter was quietly settled. Will Burgess went at once to find out the gudty party, which he did in a few On their way house from the bank Will Burgess was profuse in his gratitude, but added : "Do you know, Mosby, I have the most unaccountable desire to know where you got that piece of uewspaperwrapper 1"

Charlie Mosby dropped the reins loosely, the horse settled into a walk, and Mosby



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told Will Burgess then of his first attempt to improve in writing, of the help that Jalia Reynolds had at that time been to him, and said: "I would not think of parting with that piece of paper."

Will Burgess looked him spurrely in the face, and said : 'Mosby, you make me feel as if I was a very mean man. I am the last man that other men situated as you are would have helped out of that fix I was,ain this morning. Now, I am going to make a clean breast of it. I have triad all along to make you believe I was engaged to my Counin Julia. I knew you thought so; but I never have hene. I solved her more than once to be ony wife, and she has refused. I asked her, recently, and I know the reagon she refused me. It was because she expected you to ask her to marry you."

Charlie Mosby laid his hand heavily on that of Will Burgess, and said : "Do you really believe this to be so ?"

<sup>10</sup> I know it to be so; and so might you if you did not have such a modest opinion of yourself!"

"Will Burgess, you have given me the first gleam of hope !"- and Mosby drew up the reins; the horse started, and Will Burgess soou stood on his own dour-step.

That evening Charlie Mosby went to the Reynolds mansion. His heart beat loud as he rang the door-bell. "After all," thought he, " what if Burgess was mistaken." As

Julia came into the parlor to receive him, he know that Will was right. Why had he kept himself waiting so long? I he was successful in his sait. A standing heneath the gaolight he can and, standing heneath the gaolight he can a she shyped the engagement - rime on ber Kugen, he sait : "Tell mos, Julia, when you first hegan to love me; I am heart hungry to kows."

"When I saw you on the kitchenporch, trying so hard to copy that newspaper-wrapper."

<sup>6</sup> It had its mission to me, too, Julia, and I have kept it ever since. Come,

we must go in to your mother; she has been my best friend all along."

JCo. 1000

They were across the ball, and into the library, where Mes, Re-polds as a before the free, reading ; she did not hear their soft footstrep on the thick carpet. Julia halted on the edge of the rug before the free-her face dimpling with souths as she looked at her mother. Chuche Mody stood quite before her as she looked up. "Why, good eccaing, Charlie ''s be exclaimed. " You look as happy - have you come to tell of other successes in writing  $t^{(0)}$ 

"You could not have expressed it better, Mrs. Reynolds. I have had an unexpected success, but there is one thing more before I reach the highest point."

"What is that, Charles ? "

 $^{**}$  He gravely drew out the torn news-paper-wrapper, and said :  $^{**}$  Do you know what this is f  $^{**}$ 

"" Yes," she answered

"And you know," continued Mosby, " that however well I write I am indebted to Julia for such a hand f"

"Yes, but what does that lead to !

Taking Julia's band in his, he came nearer, and said: ''I am ambitious now to become ambidextrous."

<sup>14</sup> Ab, now I understand you !? and Mrs. Reynolds arrow heater, while, opened her arms to her doubler, who was waiting to share her new-found joy with her unother. Teams glustened on Mrs. Reynolds checks. When, after holding her daughter in a tender embrace a few moments, sho turned to Charlie Mosby, and placing Julia's hand in his, she said: "You have my blessing. Only a mother can tell what it is to give up a 'daughter; but I can safely trust her with wan?"

It was the evening before the wedding, and Will Bargess had here going the roads of the room admiring the wedding presents. Jolia hidd up her arm to reach something from the non-tel. "What is that, Juliais that a present?" taking her arm and admiring a magnificent bracelet. From it was enspended a tiny padloak; she touched a spring; the hack flew open, and lying quietly in its hiding-place was the scrap of the newspaper-wrapper. "Chartie makes ine event i; and I always shall ?" the said.

### Lesson IV. Box and Package Marking By D. T. AMES.

A few weeks since, Mr. Andrew Geyer, editor of *Geyet's Stationer*, offered, through his paper, prizes of 85, 85, and 85, respecively, for the three hest specimens of rapid box-marking, by clecks employed in the stationery trade of this city. On October 25th, the gentlemen who had been requested to act as a Committee of Examination and Award, consisting of Messre, D. T. Ames, of Ture PENSAR's Apr JOURSA1, J. E. rivally among those who seem to be willing to stay where and as they are, without efforts to reach higher walks in life, that the manager of this journal offered the prizes. If feelings of that nature have been plauted or aroused in the breast of any elerks, he is satisfied at the result of his humble endeavors.

All the specimens examined were on the hack-hand slope, and chiefly after the style of the alphabet published in connection with our lesson No. 1; several others were after the style of the alphabet given with lesson No. II, while others combined the two, using the capitals of the latter and the small letters of the former.

### THE PRIZE SPECIMEN.

Below we give a fac-simile of the prize specimen, the original, which was 24 x 30 inches, was a very has specimen of rapid and practical marking, and is here presented both as an example of good marking and as a cupy for practice for the present lesson. The small letters should be made about one inch in hight. In practicing, care should be taken to make strokes smooth and of a uniform strength of shade.

### Natural Penmen.

By PROF. H. RUSSEL, Joliet, Ill.

Among the many popular fallacies against which our teachers of permanship have to

natural orators, are for the most part, as far as my observation has extended, self made The fabled Blarney Stone of Ireland, which confers untold oratorical power upon a person if kussed, according to ancient tradition. is no more ridiculous than that mysterious Providence which confers such marvelous powers of making natural peamen, natural orators, etc., upon one in ten thousand, and leaving the preposterous idea upon the pub-lic mind that it is utterly impossible for anyone to do anything, in any profession, unless specially called for such work. As man is for the most part the architect of his own fortune, we believe that energy, industry, and a determination to succeed, have made all the really good penmen. 1 contend, therefore, that every person who is willing to place himself under the instruction of a good teacher, and work faithfully, can learn to write as well as to read.

> In life's earnest builte they only prevaid, Whin duily march onward and never say had

### "Questions for the Readers of the 'Journal'"

ANSWERED BY E. K. ISAACS.

 <sup>6</sup> Why do so many of our professional penmen lift the pen from the paper from two to live times in writing single words f." Ans.—Because they have not the more-

ment developed sufficiently to enable them to write a whole word without changing position of paper or arm.

 " Is the position the same for all kinds of blackhoard work?"

Ans.—Yes; in so far as the "kinds" of work admit of being executed on the same part of the board.

 "What is the base of all good writing?"

Ans. — A clear conception of correct forms, together with executive abil-

4. "Can the standard capitals as used in copy-books

of our leading systems be executed well, with a purely forearm movement ?"

Ans.—Yes: they can be excented well with the pure forearm movement: but they can be excented better and far easier with the forearm movement in connection with the auxiliary movement of the fingers.

5. "Is the 'Philosophy of Motion' the same in all letters ?"

Ars.---Yes.

dal.

 <sup>6</sup> What are the objects gained in writing forearm f."

Ans.—The objects gained must be the objects sought, and the main object in practicing forcarm or any other movement is to develop executive ability.

7. "Our best permission take off the hand after making the intro-metory line to a, d, g and q. Why do the leading systems teach differently t"

Arse,—This would imply that the authors of our leading systems are not among our best penners, or that they teach what they do not practice. Many of our best penners do not take the pen off after making said introductory line; and it is not necessary to do so in order to make those letters well, or to be classed with our best penners.

8. "What is the earliest age of development of the forearm inovenient ?"

Ans.—The time the pupil begaus to practice with pen and ink.

9. "Why is the o part of a, d, g and q on a greater slaut than the o proper t".

Ans.-To prevent retracing its right side with the straight line following.

 Smith, of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co: and David Wilson, of Wilson Bros. Toy e Co., met at the office of Geyer's Statuorer,

60 Dunne Street. Although the number of specimens was not us large as was expected, there were quite a respectable number. After a careful examination, the *first* price was awarded to 11. J. Tyndale, silpping clock of Eherhard Faher, the celebrated pseul muniatturer. The second choice was given to a young must too modest to make himself known. The *kind* choice foll to Errest H. Pezold, with Koch Sans & Co., of William Street.

To the report of the Committee, the editor of *The Stationer* appropriately -dds:

The shipping-deck of one of our largest school-book houses hot a phase by antragenous cardesourss. This clerk is really one of the bost and most rapid nurkers on the trade, but the samples forwarded to this office had in threecases to be loaded at twice boltors the correct nume could be made out by two of the judges. It was to curvet this cardesources, as any to grow on one, that the prizes were offered. Because a must is only shipping-clerk to day, there is no reason why he should stay as a shipping clerk for ever. It is bound work you to this position into something larger and botter, and to do that he most master has present postion—be most bring his best efforts to bear on every department of his trade, To mark place by northy, rapidly and currently is one of the most mapartnut branches of n young clerk's dutters. It was to simulate the multitums to still greater effort, and to wakes a feeling of intervent and

contend is that exceedingly erroneous one that certain persons are naturally good writers, while others are doomed, by fate, to he bungling scrawlers. There never was a more foolish and absurd notion. That some persons learn to write easier than others is, of course, a conceded fact; but that only a few so-called natural pennien can learn to write is a most glaring absurdity. One of the most accomplished pennen in America, to day, has often told me that, when a boy, he was one of the most awkward and bungling writers that could be found, but it was bis love for the art, work, and faith in his ultimate success, that gave him his skill. So it had been with our popular orators. "Oh, he is such a natural orator he does not need any preparation whatever!" has otten beeu remarked concerning some fluent and polished debater. Alas! how little do people making such remarks know of the days, months and years of hard work that such an accomptishment has cost. Who does not remember how it was by the most incessant and heroic labor that Demosthenes became the fluest orator of his day and age! How many persons, on the other hand, have admired the splendid specimens of peumanship and flourishing which emanated from the pen of some adept, and remarked how easy and graceful were his lines; but were he to tell them of the many months and years' practice it 'ook to enable him to do this, the credulity of my friend who helieves only in natural peninen would be

somewhat shaken. Nutural penmen, like

Frank Goldsmith & SonFrancisco

E. and H. S. Desp. Via C.F.F. L. & U.& C.P.R.R. THE PENMANS

10. "For beginners, is wholearm easier than forearm ?"

An e.--Yee; hat according to your "Natural Penman theory" it is natural to do arrong before gaining the right. We all know it is "matrial" for a beginner to slide the wholarm when first trying to develop the magenlar movement. But considering the fast that the massealar movement (which means the action of the forearm in connection with the anxillary and subodinate action of the thmsh and pen-fingers) is far superior to the wholearm movement for all ordinary purposes, why tends the wholearm I Why train them is a way which they are not likely to go I Why tends them something that the large majority will not practice when they go on time the world.

1). <sup>6</sup> What should be the direction of the finishing point or dot of  $b_i$   $s_i$   $v_i$   $w_i$  and by what is it determined  $l^{n}$ 

Ans.—A "point" or "dot" in itself, whether finishing or otherwise, can have no direction; hence, what this question means will have to be asked again.

12. "Should punctuation marks, as a rule, he made the same in script as in print?"

 $diss. \rightarrow$  Yes; the pariol, colon, semicolos, and the exchanging and interconguing marks should be written very much the same as in print. But the comma, aportrophe, and quotation marks, which, in print, may be said to be 'tailled' periods, are written easier, quicker, and neater as a small, straight mark, with decreasing shade, recembling a miniature *l* atrohe.

13. " How is punctuation generally practiced by business-men $\mathbb{T}^n$ 

Ans .- Very indifferently.

14. "What usually represents the greatest number of panetuation marks ?" Ans.--The comma.

15. "When t precedes  $h_i$  what objection is there to crossing the  $tT^{ii}$ 

Ans .- None.

16. "Should the f, o and one style of q finish with dot or loop or merely by joining in the simplest possible manner  $\uparrow$ "

Ans.-Either way.

17. "Why are so many of our leading penmen not willing to say a say through the columns of the JOURNAL?"

Ans.—I think all of our leading penneu are, at different times, having more or less of a <sup>16</sup> sey <sup>16</sup> through the Journsta, and although it would be desarable to hear from them offsener, yet it is possible that they are afraid of overdoing the thing. It is a fast, however, that some of our *fixed* pennan are practically estimet.

### Educational Notes

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Harvard bas a Freshman Class of 290, the largest in its history.

The oldest educational institution in the country is the Boston Latin School.

There are said to be nearly 300,000 children in Kentucky who never attend school.

Washington University, at St. Louis, has 1,286 students and 80 professors. — N. O. Christian Advacute.

The school attendance at Louisville, Ky., is 14,528; the number of teachers employed, 360. Christian Advacate.

The evening high school of Boston has an attendance of 800 pupils; forty per cent. of these are young women.

Strasburg University has a library of 424,000 volumes, although it was founded only ten years ago. — Western Ed. Journal.

Leading College Endowment-!-Columbia, §5,300,000; Harvard, §903,000; Johns Hopkins, §3,500,000; Yale, §1,-500,000.

The English schools have largely introduced the onlitary drill as a means of exereise. It is tanght to all the boys in 1,172 schools.---Western Ed. Journal. One-half of the institutions of the United States professing to give university education, and confer degrees, now admit women on equal terms with men.—Household Guest Magozine.

<sup>44</sup> Those girls who break down in the public schools are not, usually, the ones who get up in the morning and make their own beds, dust their rooms and help wash dishes."—Boston Traveler.

"Uncle," said Matthew Vassar's dying nicee, "do something for women." This was the seed from which spring Vassar College, one of the noblest benevilent enterprises in the world.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

In the course of a recent discussion in St Louis on school discipline one speaker deprecated the usual death-like stillness of the schoolroom, asserting that he had found the rooms having a humness-like buzz doing the best work.—N, Y tribune.

In a single school at Charleston, S. C., there are 1,400 negro children. The teachers are all white-the principal is a man, and the other teachers are women, many of them halies of great reliaement, themselves once mistresses of skyes, whom necessity has compelled to seek employment.—*Home Gram.* 

In 1850 the population of Vermoni was 314,000 and there were 29,140 children in the public schools. This year, with a population of 332,000, there are only 74,000 in the schools. The constant decrease in attendance has been accompanied by an increase in the expenditors. The State Soperintendent declares that the work of the schools is not satisfactory : and it has been suggested that an educational commission beformed for a thorough investigation of the matter, the result to be communicated by the localisature at its next session.—N. Y. Tribune.

Some curious statistics have been published, showing the number of children who attend schools in the various nations of the world. The United States heads the list. having 5,373,000 pupils attending sch England and Wales, with less than half of our population, have 3,710,000 children studying. Ireland, with a population of 5,-000,000, has 1,131,000 scholars. France, with a population of 33,000,000 has 4,716,-000 children at school. Russia, with its 80,000,000, has only 1,218,00 pupils in schools, and the education most of these get is nominal. Prussia has over 4,000,000 pupils in its schools. Greece and Switzerland have relatively more children in the schools than any nation that furnishes statistics.-House and Home.

### EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

If one dog can be placed on a scent, how many dogs can be placed on a trade dollar?

A Sunday-school teacher asked what animal Adam first named. "The spring chicken," auswered the small boy from the boarding-house.

Some of the Faculty at Yale reserve the right of marking lower than zero, by means of minus signs, when the ignorance exhibited by the students is too abysmal.—*Oherlin Review*.

Student (translating): And-er-thener-theu-er-went-aud-er-The class hugh.

Professor : Dou't laugh, gentlemen; to

A Combridge (Mass.) man arrived in a frontier village, recently, just as a gang of cowboys "had taken the town." His first exchanation was, "Have you folks a college here already !"

ARITUMETIC. — James and Henry go fishing and agree to divide. James has two nibbles and a bite from a dog, and Henry gets two duckings and loses a twelve-shilling hat. What is the share of each f

A college student wrote bonne to bis

father for some money to buy books. The father promptly replied  $i^{\rm ev}$  I sha's't give you money to throw away on books. You don't need them. I've been through college mysself."

<sup>10</sup> Pa, are we going to have any girlvanized iron on our new house? <sup>10</sup> "Any w-what?" <sup>10</sup> Any girlvanized iron ? <sup>10</sup> Galvanized, you mean, don't you? <sup>10</sup> Yes, pa, hat teacher says we mustu't say gol, it's girl.<sup>2</sup>

A teacher scalded one of his pupils for playing upon the steps of a church, the pastor of which had not yet retrared from his vacation. "Do you know," said the teacher, "whose house that is?" "Yes, sir," said the little girl, "it's God's house, but He aint in, and the agent's gone to Europe."

Size: "This is a pretty hour of the night for you to come home after you promised me to be home at a quarter of 12. You are the biggest har to Austin." If  $\ell$  (pointing to the clock): "Well, nin't 3 a quarter of 12.7 It ain't up fault you don't kow arithmetic"—*Texas Siftungs*.

<sup>10</sup> Fin not very prood of yoar progress in school," remarked a New Haven mother to her son, who was strugging along in gradual five. "There's Charlie Smart is way ahead of you, and he ino't as old." "I how it. Teacher said he'd learned all there was to learn in my room, and that left me without anything to learn."

A loop poid his first visit to one of the public schools the other days as a schools, and as he came home at algebra his mother inquiries : "Well, Heury, how do you file, going to school  $t^{\mu}$ ." Bully," he replied, in excited voice. "I saw four hoys liked, one ard get here ear publied, and a big schools hunded his chow on the store. I don't won't to miss aday."

The following dialogue took place in a certain well-known theological college: *Professor* (loquitur): "You are the greatest dance I ever net with. Now, I dou't helieve that you could repeat to me two tests of Scripture correctly." *Student* (in reply): "Yes, I can." *Professor*: "Well do n.", *Student*) techingly and with much thoughtful consideration): "II de departed and weat and hunged himself." Pause. "Go thou and do likewise."

Mr. Wright went out to fish.

And he became a Wright angler. He thought he would try and catch a tark.

And became a try angler.

He laughed to think how somet be was. And he became a cute angler. But he did not see the shark with its nose

under the stern of his craft.

He was such an obtuse angler.

Until the creature tipped over his hoat. When he became a wrecked angler.-Whitehall Times.

enute I times.

### The "Peircerian" Method of Instruction.

ITS APPLICATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### Continued.—Article V.

For several lessons the main portion of the class have been writing the copies of No. 4, Programme " A."

Don't forget the stragglers!

Some are working on No. 1, while others are occupied with 2 and 3. This is the patural course of events, and you could not prevent it if you would; and when you thoroughly understand the work, you would not, if you could.

Don't forget to practice figures, from three to five minutes, at the close of each recitation.

Attention was called to this in the July JOURNAL. The object is, to keep up good form and gain all the speed possible.

In a future article I purpose stating, at length, "The Methods of Teaching Figures," that will altimately determine the best possible results in all departments of penmauship.

For the first time I call attention to the words used in this copy—a selection I deem very valuable, and one which will thoroughly cure, if properly presented, any inaccuracies in the combination of short letters.

There are two ways in which letters are joined or combined. First, and ensist: In going from the base to the top of a letter, as in the word "in." Second: In going from the top to the top, as in "on."

Now, the average child will not join words of this kind correctly without the proper instruction, which, however, dealt with as a specialty, will soon cure the worst cases.

1 would score to cast any reflections upon any recognized 4 Stundard System,<sup>10</sup> but 1 an forced to say that a large perceutage of achool children write words incorrectly, like '00, 000, wire, omet, noice, nozen, norrow, '000, 000, wire, omet, noice, nozen, norrow, rozes, neary," etc., in short letters, and in long letters. His "been, brong, boom, borrow, bug," otc., and there is un special remedy given to correct it.

As proof of my statement, lot all who read this have pupils of the first, second, third, fourth, and even highler grades, write these words, and note the percentage of failures. They refer to any leading system for the remedy.

This is my candid opinion and belief-

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to hear the results of a fair and impartial trial from *all* the teachere, both professional and otherwise, of this, "United Declaration of Independence," either for or against my statement.

Remark: A report of the same will appear in the columns of the JOURNAL.

Presuming, now, that the proper care and attention have been given to this class of words, the more advanced can now write any and all words without a copy.

Indeed, if I may be allowed a little selfproise, one of the prominent points elamot for the Peircerian System is, the proficiency attained in each part of the class work, together with a thorough preparation for that which is to follow.

Up to this writing, there has been nothing said of how much work should be accomplished by children in their first, second, third, fourth, etc., school year.

Suffice it to say that, by the "Peircerian Method," each pupil can go as far as his ability will allow, and is always encouraged to do his hest.

In the second grade, the very same work, with lead-pencils and double-line books, should be given, as in the first, demanding better results. Time for lesson, twenty to twenty-five ninutes.

In the third grade, single-line books and lead-pencils.

In the *fourth* grade, double or single, as the case demands, with ink and mediumpointed pen.

In the *fifth* grade, single-line books and fino pen, like Spencerian No. I, or 117 P. D. & S.

Surth grade, same, and so on.

It is presumed that all work will be well done with a lead-pencil before attempting with a pen, and that all of Programme " $\Lambda$ " to No. 9 inclusive — proper names — can be executed intelligently with a lead-pencel by the average child that has been in school from five and six to eight years.

If any can do more than this, let it be dona. It any do less, the method will not be found wanting.

As the pupils advance from double to single lines, care must be taken not to lose the proportion of letters; and I caution teachers to guard against any carelessness on the part of pupils.

Extra care should be taken in making the change from slate to lead pencils, from lead-pencils to coarse or medium pens, and from these to fine pens.

A short sermon might do a great deal of good here. I withhold it for the present.

I will content myself to conclude this article by referring the readers to a short article in the July number of the Journard, headed, "A Short General Durline of the Programme Plane," in which it briefly states that movement, both wholearm and forearm, eau he taught pupils of from ten to twelve years, and upward—the former heing the exception. This heim; the case, a very large field is now opened up in which the houndary is modefued.

The coordinator is, simply, that when the work of Programme "A" has been properly done by the average pupil in the time masally allotted each day, that he has reached that age where, by a more skilled method, he will be caabled to perform the same work; i. e., the development of muscle comes when no ded, the same as the development of mud.

Were it possible to teach wholearn and forearn first to children, it would not be desirable, because the forms of letters must be in the mird before they can be produced on paper, and this is as readily accomplished by the natural method.

It might be well, perhups, for those following use, to note my purpose and the object gained by producing, alternately, the two subjects, viz: "The Explanation of Programmes,"and "The Peicerian Method of Instruction—Its Application in Public Schools."

We will now suppose that the leaders of the class in the first grade, or any grade, are ready to begin No. 5 — Extended letters in Programme "A."

C. II. PEIRCE. (To be continued.)

### \*\*\*

### The Literary Value of Good Penmanship, By Paul Pastnon,

When we take into consideration the high status and peculiar advantages of litera as a profession, it becomes a matter of surprise to us that so few young men and women, naturally qualified for such a pursuit, apply their talents to this class of labor Not long ago, a brilliant English essayist published an article upon this subject, which was read with interest, and some surprise, throughout the English speaking world In this paper, Mr. James Payn advanced in a clear and sensible way, the claims of literature as a profession, and urged upon young men of good intellectual abilities and liberal education the feasibility and the profitableness of devoting their attainments entirely to the profession of letters. He deplored the fact that so many of the literary men of the day write merely for pasttime, or as an employment offsetting an auxiliary to regular work of a more exacting nature. He declared that there was no four dation for the excuse that literature in itself was not sufficiently remunerative to warrant a man's giving his whole time and talents to He showed what enormous quantities of origual matter were demanded and disposed of day by day by the thousands of journals published in the English tonguematter of all kinds and quality, suited to the productive capacities of every well-educated and naturally observant mind.

Arguments such as he advanced may he repeated and emphasized, with conal and even with greater force to-day than when the article was written. And yet there are proportionally as few of distinctive literary shility who devote themselves to the profession of letters as there ever was. The fact is, it needs something more than mere in tellectual fitness to win success as a writer Few as may seem to be the distinctive re quirements of a literary man, simple and generic as may be the hranches of knowledge which euter into his apprenticeship he is not fully equipped for his profess until he has undergone a certain practi cal initiative into its mysteries. He will learn, after a few years' patient trial, the things - many of them small and inconsiderable in the sceming-which go to make up the stock in trade of the successful literary worker. And one of the very first lessous he will learn is, that of the literary value o good penmanship. In theory, of cours his factor will not be accounted for at all Mr. Paye says nothing about it. It is a consideration which seldom enters into the mind of the youthful aspirant himself. But gradually, with the return of innumerable manuscripts, apparently unread, or dismissed with a hasty glauce, the writer will com

go into the waste-basket than a much mor meritorious production written in a slovenly and hasty mapper. That which is offensive to the eye is not likely to recommend itself with readiness to the mind any more than is a badly tasting morsel likely to prove agree able to the stomach. Editors are mortal, like the rest of us, and apt to be prepossessed, favorably or unfavorably, in the same Dealing every day, as they do with all sorts of manuscript, they naturally become, in some sense, connoisseurs of writ ings. Manuscripts are their specialty, and it would be strange if they did oot take a therough interest in them and become thoroughly acquainted with them. Place a daub before a connoisseur of painting, and although the conception and idea of the picture may be good, he will push it from him in disgust. Just so with the editor : he, ton, has an artistic taste. Part of his dealing is with symbols, and he learns to respect and admire them for themselves, as well as for what they represent. A well written manuscript recommends itself to him before the first sentence has been read; and the value of first impressions has passed into proverb Then, too, a well written article has more than an asthetic value. The fact of its heing legible and clear has a bearing upon its availability for print. Time is money; and a literary production which costs the compositor and the copyholder no time at all in



"Very good; if not, I will publish you more than ever man was published."

<sup>10</sup> I have been,<sup>n</sup> soid the soldior, <sup>10</sup> about ix weeks on the rarch. I have no Bilds or Common Prayer-book (I have nothing but a pixel of cards, and I hope to satisfy your Worship of the purity of my intentions.<sup>10</sup>

Then spreading the cards before the Mayor, he began with the ace.

"When I see the ace, it reminds me that there is but one God. When I see the duce, it reminds me of Father and Son. When I see the three, it reminds me of When I see the four, it reminds me of the four evangelists that preached-Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. When I see the five, it reminds me of the five wise virgius that trimmed the lamps. There were ten, but five were wise and five were foolish and were shut out. When I see the six, it reminds me that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth . When I see the seven, it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the eat work He had made, and hallowed it When I see the eight, it reminds me of tho eight righteous persons that were saved when God destroyed the world, viz. : Nonh and his wife, his three sons and their wives When I see the nine, it reminds me of the niue lepers that were cleaused by our Saviour.

There were nine out of the teu that never re-turned thanks. When I see the ten, it reminds me of the ten commandments which God handed down to Moses on the tables of stone. When I see the kipg, it reminds me of the Great King of Heaven, which is God Almighty, When I see the queen, it reminds me of the queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon, for she was as wise a womae as he was man. She brought with her filty boys and fifty girls, all dressed in hoys' apparel, for Kipg Solomon to tell which were boys and which were girls. King Solomon sect for water for them to wash; the girls washed to the elbows, and the boys to the wrists, so he

told by that." Here the soldier paused. "Well," said the Mayor, "you have given a description of all the cards in the pack ex-

### cept one." "What is that ?"

"The knave," said the Mayor.

"I will give your honor a description of

that, too, if you will not he angry." "I will not," said the Mayor, "if you do

not term me to be the knave." "Well," said the soldier, "the greatest

knave I know of is the constable that brought me here."

" I don't know," said the Mayor, "if hu is the greatest knave, but I know he is tho greatest fool."

""When I count how inny spots in a pack of cards I fail 365-are many as there are days in the year. When I count the number of ratals in a pack I find there are fifty-two-the number of weeks in the year; and I find there are four suits the number of weeks in a nooth. I find there are twelve picture-cards in a pack, representing the number of works in a vark, representing the number of weeks is a quarter. No you see sing a pack of earls here, so you see sing a pack of earls here to be a start. Suppose and the set of the set of the set of the set of the number of weeks in a number. No you see sing a pack of earls here so r a Bille, Almanae and Commo Prayer-look.

The small hoy of Newburyport treats of giants as follows in his school composition : "A giant is a very large, strong man, bud they have him in the circus. He is the tallest mu on earth excepting God."

-----



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original dourish executed at Musselman's tiesa City Business-College, Quincy, Ili

menne to cast about him for an explanation He sees many articles accepted and printed by the same journal which declines his own which he knows are no better expressed or conceived than his. What is the reason ? One day he blunders upon it. A friend takes up some of the hastily and illegibly written sheets upon his desk, and attempts to puzzle out a sentence, is ballled, gives it up with a merry laugh at the patient editors who will wade through such a swamp of hieroglyphics, and changes the subject of conversa But the young writer has not allowed the unintentional rebake to escape him. - Tr liugers in his thought with deeper and deeper conviction, and when his friend has gone, he looks at the sheets with quick and critical eye, and sees that it is even as he had saidall a tangled swamp of hieroglyphics, with no path of seuse leading in or out. He takes one of his essays to a penman, dietates the sentences, one by one, till the whole thought is expressed in clear, and flowing, and beautiful outward symbols, then incloses the manuscript to a prominent journal, and receives, in the course of a few days, a liberal check, with a request for more articles of the same kind

This is no exaggeration. Anyone who has had any experience as a contributor for the press knows what a wost difference it makes in the likelihood of an athele being accepted, whether or not it is gotten up "in good shape." A handsomely paged and arranged nonunscript in far less likely to deciphering, is worth so much the more to the paper which employs them. So that in a very emphatic and real sense good permanship aids literary success. The first requisite of a writer for the press is, that he shall be a good perman.

### A Religious Pack of Cards.

How they Served as Bible, Almana and Book of Common Prayer to a Soldier—An Ingentous Plea.

A soldier by the name of Richard Lee was taken before the magistrates of Glasgow for playing eards during divine service. The account is thus given:

A sergenit commanded the soldiers in the church, and when the present halr read the prayers he took the text. These who had a likble, took it out; but this soldier had neither likble, use church like like the presenthem out hefers him. He looked first at one rard and then at number. The sergennt saw him and sail :

"Richard, put up the eards; this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard.

When the service was over, the constable took Richard a prisoner and brought him before the Mayor.

<sup>10</sup> Well, what have you brought the sold ier here for <sup>20</sup> says the Mayor. <sup>10</sup> For playing eards in church.<sup>20</sup>

"Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"



THE PENMANS, CL. ART JOURNAL, Som

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NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1882

### The " Journal."

With the present issue the JOURNAL has reached the eleventh number of the sixth volume-making, in all, sixty-nine numbers To those who have been subscribers from its beginning, the JOURNAL has spoken. monthly, for itself, and a large majority of those subscribers have expressed themselves, to the publishers, in terms most complimen tary and flattering.

During the period of its publication there has been given, through its columns, four complete courses of lessons in practical while the lifth course is now being given by one of the best known authors and teachers of writing in America. All these lessons have been illustrated with the greatest skill and without regard to expense for engraving. Two courses of lesons, with proper exercises for practices in Off-hand Flourishing, have been given, and a course of lessons are now being given in practical Box and Package Marking. In addition to these lessons there has appeared, in each issue, from two to four specimens o plain or ornaineutal peumauship, repro duced from the pen-work of noted teachers and pen-artists, among whom have been Lyman P., Platt R. and Henry C. Spencer H. W. Flickinger, D. L. Musselman, W L. Deau, J. C. Miller, John D. Williams P. W. H. Wieschahn, J. B. Cundiff, W. E Denuis, Jackson Cagle, H. C. Clark, H. W. Kibbe, M. E. Blackman, J. T. Kuanss, H. W. Shaylor, J. H. Barlow, Fielding Scho-

field, A. A. Clark, A. H. Hioman, S. S. Packard, I. S. Preston, C.-H. Peirce, F. M. Johnson, F. M. Choguill, G. W. Michael H. S. Blanchard, William H. Duff, I. J. Woodworth, S. A. D. Habu, Geo. J. Atoi-don, G. T. "Oplinger, A. W. Dudley, J. A. Wesco, J. G. Cross, G. A. Gruman, E. K. Isanes, A. W. Dakin-not to meetion the numerous specimens, in every department from the office of the JOURNAL. In addition to these, valuable articles, bearing upon the specialty of penmanship, have been contributed from the news of such well-knows educators and writers as S. S. Packard, R C., H. C., aud H. A. Spencer, Paul Past uor, W. A. Talbot, A. H. Hinman, Prof Russell, Mary E. Martin, Madge Maple C. H. Peirce, Rev. L. L. Sprague, L. ັກ Smith, G. H. Shattuck, J. W. Swank, J. T. Kuauss, Uriah MoKee, J. W. Payson, W. P. Cooper, Frank Odell, C. E. Cady. Jucl Barlow, F. W. H. Wiesehahu, W. H. Duff, Thos. J. Bryant, Jonathan Jones, P. Hadie, G. T. Oplinger, and many

It will thus be seen that the JOURNAL has, to au eminent degree, reflected the skill and genius of the penman's art in America. Upon its subscription-list are not only nearly every writing-teacher of recognized skill in the United States and Canada. but there are many thousands of pupils and admirers of the art. Not alone in America are its subscribers: they are in Eugland, Ireland, Scotland, France, Australia, New Zealand, and several islands of the Pacific

At the recent Convention of the penmen of America the following resolution was maninously adopted -

"Resolved, that the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL be recognized and sustained as the organ of the peomen of the connery,

The JOURNAL is the only penman's paper which has ever been thus recognized and no pains or expense will be spared to rouder it a worthy standard bearer of the art and profession of which it is the recognized organ and leader. Our rapidly gro ing facilities for gathering valuable reading. matter for its columns, and the preparation of appropriate and elegant illustrations warraut us in saying that the JOURNAL will in the future be much more interesting and valuable than it has been in the past.

During the year it has been found neces sary to enlarge the JOURNAL from eight to twelve pages, which is now its regular size. while its subscription - list has nearly trebled since January last, and subscrip-tions are coming in at a rapidly increasing

The influence of the JOURNAL, in awakeuing and cultivating a desire and taste for good writing, through the iuspiring articles and elegant specimens which appear in its columns, and the thousands of fine penpictures mailed, as premiums, can be scarcely over-estimated, and while its circulation is so large as to be gratifying and encouraging to its publishers, it is but a tithe of what it should and would be were its value unde known in every schoolroom and home in our land. We therefore earnestly invite its present friends and patrons who are interested in the cause of good writing and the success of their paper to do a little mis sionary work by calling the attention of those who would probably be interested therein to the JOURNAL, and soliciting their subscription. To those who will do so we will, on request by postal-card, mail extra copies of the JOURNAL, for gratuitous presentation. It is our ambition to extend the circulation of this paper into the hundreds of thousands, and we expect to do it. Who will help us ? -----

### It is Useless to Apply

to us for specimens of our penmanship. Applicants are so nomerous and our time is so occupied, that it is impossible for us to com-ply with such requests. We can only show our hand through the columns of the JOURNAL.

### Writing in the New York Public Schools.

A member of the Board of Education of of this city, at a recent meeting, introduced a series of resolutions, looking to a revision of the course of study in grammar schools. Amoug the changes suggested was a more thorough study and practice of penmauship in the four highest grades. He suggests that instead of three lessons of forty minutes each per week, there should be five of thirty minutes each. The commissioner has been looking into the condition of penmanship in the schools, and says that it is very unsatisfactory As an instance, he says

"Wanting a boy I put one advertisement in a newspaper, and received this bundle of letters in reply; hardly one well written, and not one rly addressed. Yet some of these boys say that they are sixteen years old and have been to our public schools. I thought the matter over and came to the conclusion that the majority of the hoys in the first grade would get their living after they left school by good penmanship and withmatic You say Unok at the matter from a purely business point of view ; 1 want these hoys to learn to write better so as to fit them selves for the work they will have to do.'

We are glad to know that at least one member of the Board has become alive to the fact that writing is sadly orglected in our public schools. Not only is there too little time devoted to it, but, in many instauces, the instruction is left to teachers who do not possess the first qualification for imparting the proper instruction to make good writers of their pupils, and whose writing would have been as deficient as was that of their pupils, had they themselves answered the commissioner's advertisement. Not only should the time for practice be extended, but care should be taken to provide skilled and competent instructors. Aed what is true of the New York schools is notoriously true of a vast majority of all the schools of the land. The fault lies largely with school officers and Boards of Examina Who ever knew of a certiliente being withheld, or a situation being refused to a candidate for teaching, because of his bad penmanship ! Even though his hierogly phics might puzzle the most asture of th politiciaus-of which school-hoards are gen erally composed-his competency to teach writing in the most approved style and by the must successful methods would not be called in question. Let Examining Boards refuse certificates to caudidates unable either to write a good hand or apply the proper methods for teaching writing, and also de eline to employ such teachers, then very quickly there will be a marked improvement in the writing in our public schools

Teachers then, in place of ignoring good writing, would have a pride in it, which would tend to create a spirit of emulation among their pupils, and lead to greatly improved writing.

### Good Writing alone not Sufficient for Success.

There is a prevailing sentiment-and not wholly unfounded-that outside of his profession the typical writing-master is a man of limited attaiuments ; and hence his failure. in many justances, to hold rask with professors and iustructors in other departments of educational labor. It is often the fact that the young aspirant to chirographic honor devotes himself so assiduously to his chosen art as to seriously neglect attainments in all other directions. He labors apparently in the belief that to become a skillful master of penmanship is all that is necessary to command position and success. This is however, a great mistake; for to be eminent in any profession requires the possession of larga general resource The greatest skill, as a professional writer or teacher cannot command an eminent position, or enviable success, for one who cannot make a correct use of orthography and grammar.

A good writer may secure a position as a clerk, but if he bas no other accomplishments his promotion will be slow and very REGETTAID.

Many of our most emineut men have first attracted attention and won their first success in life through their good writing. James A. Garfield was a fine writer, and taught special writing - classes while a student in college. Victor M. Rice, for many years a most popular Superinter of Public Instruction in the State of New York, was for years an itinerant teacher of writing. H. D. Stratton, the founder of the Bryant and Stratton chain of husinesscolleges, began his career as a traveling teacher of writing. S. S. Packard, who, as an author, literary writer, and practical educator, ranks among the leaders of the present, achieved his lirst surcess as special teacher of writing. We might multiply similar instances of writingmasters who have attained to a distinguished eminence. These men, while they strove for the mastery of the art of good writing, were equally zealous in the pursuit of other attainments. They became men of resource, and as opportunity presented itself for the achievement of a larger and higher success in other fields of labor, they were found ready equipped. They were not only an honor to od writing, but it houored them, by pressing them onward and upward to an enviable fame and success. So with all professional pennen and teachers : they will command honor and success in proportion as they eularge the sphere of their attainments.

### The Art and Science of Writing.

A correspondent asks, "Is writing both science and an art 7 and if so, will you please explain, in the columns of the JOUR NAL, the distinction between the two terms f" Art is defined as "the means employed

by man to adapt existing things in the world to his necessities and intellectual tastes."

Science " is the name of that portion of human knowledge that has been generalized, systematized, and verified."

Art consists in the discovery or first appliestion of human skill and ingennity to the accomplishment of a desired result; it discovers and invents

Science is the rules, deduced and formulated by observation and experience, for the guidance of operations in any department of bumau discovery.

Art, of necessity, precedes science, as anplied to writing, art begins with the very first effort to make letters, and may be considered to be that portion of writing which is acquired by imitation and the personal peculiarities inparted to it by the writer, without the observance of any prescribed rules or methods for analysis or practice

The science of writing consists of the prescribed rules for its construction-rules of slant, proportious, spacing, shading, analy-

An author who prepares copies strictly in accordance with specific rules, or the pupil who learns to write by the exact application of such rules, produces scientific writing

Writing, without the observance of auy exact rules (the writer being guided by his own fancy), will be in accordance with art, and he artistic and excellent in proportion to the skill and correctness of taste possessed by the writer.

### Send \$1 Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that in payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A doll or bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 The actual risk of remitting cent stamps. money is slight-if properly directed, not oue miscarriage will occur in oue thousaud Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are sealed in presence of the postmaster we will assume all the risk.

It is the pen that has garnered and transmitted the wisdom of the succeeding ages.

E D W , Warrensburg, Mo .- "For the inclosed stamp please send me a specimen of your writing." So numerous are the re-quests received, similar to the above, that we deem it best that it should be answered through the JOURNAL. To Mr. W., no doubt, it seems a trifle to ask for a specimen of our writing, it will require but a few moments to prepar- it and write a suitable letter to accompany it, with thanks for his favor; and hasn't he sent a stamp to pay for postage! The two or three sheets of paper, envelope, and the time and labor we can afford to give for the honor of having a specimen of our writing go abroad Were Mr. W. the only

one to ask for such a triffe we might respond without serious impover islament; but when the requests aggregate to a no trifle, but constitutes a demand of such magnitude as to leave us no option but to decline. Nor can we hold ourselves bound by courtesy to reply to such com munications because they inclose a stamp, as w have repeatedly said that were we to attempt to respond to all such solicitations according to the expectations of the write ers, not a moment would remain to us for any other purpose. We shall endeavor to have the JOURNAL reflect liberally of our penmanship and department of the art, but we cannot give attention to individual solicitors.

All Back Numbers of the JOURNAL may be had since and inclusive of January, 1878; only a few copies of 1878 left.

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### The King Club

for the past month numers surfy, and is sent by W. L. Johnson, from the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., where he is a most skillful and popular teacher of writing. The letter which accompanied his list of and must exceptionally good specimens of practical writing we have seen

The second largest clab numbers twenty-four, and was sent by S. Van Vliet from Bryant's Buffalo (N Y.) Business-College, F. L. Powell, Corruna

Mich., and C. N. Craudle, penman at the Western Normal College, Bushnell, Ill., seud clubs of eleven names

### Confession.

Couloss these freely of thy sin. For to deay each article with onth Cannot remove, or choke, the strong conce That 4 do group withal "—SI(ARESTRADE.

In the November issue of the Gazelle, Mr. Ivan Powers, who, it will be remem-bered, was noticed in the September number of the JOURNAL as the inventor of a new scheme for specimen-hunting, occupies over a column of space for substantially a con-fession of the truthfulness of the charge, but offers, by way of extennation, the state ment that he returned to us the specimens

we sent, in response to one of his letter under the title and emblems of an I. O. O. F. Lodge, alloging that he desired an estimate for engrossing a set of resolutions, im pliedly for the said Lodge, and also that he returned the Garfield Memorial sent to him for a premium as a subscriber to the JOUR-NAL-all of which he may have done, but no returned specimens ever reached us; but his chief (and " mirabile dicto !") circu stance of extenuation was that he had taken his first lessons in the specimen-dodge years ago, from one of our pupils. We must confess that Mr. Powers, for a second-hand pupil (the first one being either a fulsifier or a myth), has been wonderfully upt, and

GLORIA

Mass Mc Mail & Coffee

Sydney, Australia.

that I became one of his victims by seuding -

### Four Extra Pages

have been added to the present issue of the JOURNAL, chiefly for the purpose of pre senting specimens of photo-engraving, from pen-and-ink copies, thereby illustrating the practical results of the application of that process to the reproduction of all classes of pen-work. By this method the penman's skill is brought into direct competition with the engraver upon wood and metal. The penman's designs are quickly and cheardy transferred to relief - plates, which can be used (as they are in this paper) upon any

Fritz

New York May 12th 1852

Gentlemen:-

Keplying to your javor of the 10th ull we

The have endeavored to obtain a reduced rate of

by to assure you that the orders contained therein

tark Blackadder, of Gioner line, now loading here.

will have our immediate altention, and be shipped per

insurance, as requested; but, are unable to report any

"acession at the present writing. Awarting your

Very truly yours

three times the dimensions of the desired reproduction; the engraving will thus, through the reduction, present a finer and more delicate appearance than if made without reduction.

Third. Use a fine quality of jet - black India ink, freshly ground from the stick.

Fourth. Make all pencil guide - lines as lightly as possible, with a medium-hard, hue-pointed pencil, and when the work is initial product practication when the work is finished remove the pencil-lines carefully with a soft gum or sponge rubber. If strong pencil-lines are made and then removed with a hard, coarse rubber, much of the ink will be also removed from the inklines, thereby weakening their strength and

color, especially the fine or hair lines. Bear in mind that all lines, to make a clear, strong reproduc-tion, must be smooth uniform, and black - no matter how line if black of medium lineness, may he used. " Gillott's 303. "Spencerian Artistic," of the "Queen," are good.

Those who cannot procure the proper materials for good work, elsewhere, can do so from us, upon terms named in our list of " Penmen's and Artists' Supplies," in another column, and also receive estimates for photo-engraving or litbographing their work.

### Hymeneal.

Again that sly little master of archery and witchery Mr. Cupid, in his relentless pursuit of new victims, has invaded our sanctum and, through the force of hi arts and arms, has captured and led (we believe, however, without serious resist-ance), to his hymeneal bower, our friend, the late "Charley," now Mr. Charles Rollinson. The event trans-pired on October 24th, at Westminster Church, Eliz-abeth, N. J., where both parties resided. Mr. Rollin-, son is a skillful and promising artist, who has for many years been an employee our office, where he is held in high esteem by all with whom he has been associated. The bride, Miss Mar ian F. Allen, is beautiful accomplished, and is held in great esteem by a numerom circle of friends. Both are fortunate and happy in their choice, and have our best wishes for a fature fraught with all the blessings most happy and prosperors wedded life.

The above cut is photo-engraved from original per-and-ink copy, escented at the offse of the "Journal." and is one of the size plates illustrative of practical and artistic permanning prepared for the "I aircent Nef Journel." and Manual of General Reference and Form," issued by Tomass Kelly, No. 7. Paretry Strett, New Yo., on November 1st. The work consists of 748 quario pages, benuifully illustrated.

evinced astonishing capability. What he might have become had be enjoyed the advantages of instruction, first-handed and real, faucy alone can conjecture.

further valued javors, we remain,

Among the numerous congratulations an thanks received for our exposure of Mr. Powers's methods, we quote the following from Mr. J. W. Swank, Washington, D. C.:

. . . . I was glad that you and friend Cady warmed the ear of that new specimen-dodger at Rochester. By the inclosed specimen you will notice that I was one of his victims. I sent him specimens, and the postage on the transaction cost me \$1--to say nothing of my time, writing to the 18 karat fraud.

Mr. Weisshahn, of St. Louis, Mo., says .... That lodge-heading and seal led us astray and "took us in," and I am sorry to say common printing - press, in form of hook, newspaper, catalogue, or circular illustrations, insiness cards, letter and hill heads title pages, and all kinds of commercial Those forms requiring a limited number of large prints, such as diplomas, pictures, certificates, etc., are best and more cheaply transferred by photo-lithography and printed from stone. Pennen or artists contemplating the

American Bublishing Co

preparation of designs for reproduction, by either photo-engraving or photo-lithography, should carefully observe the follow

### DIRECTIONS.

First. Procure paper with a smooth, hard Second. Lay off your design twice or

On the 19th alt., a Gashen, Ind., Orlando C. Vernon and Elva L. Long acre entered into a matri

monial partnership. Mr. Vernon is a popular young teacher of writing, and we trost that his new partnership will be a "flourishing" one.

### Signing U.S. Gold Certificates.

Assistant United States Treasurer Acton. at the sub-treasury in this city, worked forty-one days signing the late issue of United States gold certificates, during which time he wrote his autograph 82,000 times an average of 2.000 times per day. Were W. H. Vanderhilt to purchase these certificates, of the denomination of \$1,000, to the extent of his means (reputed to be \$260,-000,000), and Mr. Acton be required to sign them, he would be thus employed 130 daye.

# THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

### Lessons in Correspondence.

It is our purpose very soon to give, through the columns of the JOURNAL, the first of a series of lessons in correspondence The lessous will be illustrated with putnerous examples of the most approved styles for the various kinds of correspondence, photoengraved from carefully prepared pen-and ink copy, so that the letters will be at the same time models for composition and chirography. We shall endeavor to reader the course, in all respects, as complete and useful as possible.

### New Writing Implements.

The "Standard and Script Ruler," as now furnished from this office, is as near perfect as selected material, good printing and elegant finish can make it. It is 15 inches long, of choice seasoned silver maple. wi's improved brass edge. This ruler is now used in the leading business-colleges, and other schools of the constry where book keeping and writing-classes are taught, and is fully endorsed by practical teachers and accountants. It furnishes the correct U. S. Standard of measurement, and embraces approved alphabets of capital and small letters, with figures and counceted writing. It teaches the different sizes of writing used in book-keeping and correspundence-a feature not provided for definitely or fully in any system of copy-books. While it presents, in durable a d practical form, a complete system of plain writing, it is, in every respect, a first-class ruler for measuring and ruling purposes, and is adapted to the use of the farmer, artisan. accountant, student, professional man, merchaut and bauker. The ruler is mailed at the same retail price as plain rulers of corresponding grade which have none of its special advantages. We forward it to any address, by mail, on receipt of 30 cents

"The New Era (Straight and Ohlique) Penholder Attachment."- This new invention is offered at a price within the reach of all, from the child in the primary school up to the chieftains at the head of the various bureaus at the National Capital. Attached to any penholder, it can be used straight or oblique, adjusting the pen for an easier and more perfect sweep than can be obtained by a common penholder without it. It is specially adapted for use with "Ames's Favorite," or other peus of similar size. Will send five attachments, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

"The Standard Practical Penmauship," The editi- u of this work, issued, in port folio form, by the JOURNAL, is what it pur ports to he-a library of practical writing from which all who use the pen cau gather a thorough knowledge of husiness peutoan ship. It is a complete and reliable selfinstructor, presenting an elementary and advanced course in the most simple interesting and comprehensive way. No chirographic publication ever gained so many friends, and such extend, d circulation as the Standard since its issue in April last.

Single portfolios of the Standard are mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.



We Do. Vertexending We Van - be<sup>-1</sup> What are the predicted areas to reach thereage report one be applied? *Assue*. Record mass is to add up the form the additional of any discovery of decays to be accelerated and the second lay the reading paper sizes the decays and they are a proof, three who conflicts of rathermore in the expect after which, with a broad-pointed with parent, entrus the phase. The other add of the paper when it was the decay the results of rathermore in the expect the which, with a broad-point and the point, entrus the phase. The other add of the paper when it was the decay the second second second second second second with remain appear the artifice numbers of the expect Carbonal paper is a matrices phase is since the transpit of make a transpit in it is reason proposed alphenomed able, as the line which it is reason. W. D., Parkersburg, W. Va. - 1st - What are th

with a rubber from the familed strange. If it is denotes increase picture is copyone, the original picel intelling ray <sup>16</sup> between 1 in the aution upon which it is to picture 1 in the strange pice with the strange of equilibration between do your due trips is at an with a weight of the strange pixel. But the strange pice strategies are also pixel. But the strange pixel weight of the strange pixel. But the strange pixel weight of the strange pixel is a strate of the sys-thety, the pixel of the semitistic with a pixel, and then the strategies are an anomaly pixel pixel. The strate field with a bund norm is more an analypixelistic pixel of the strategies are also be associated with the strategies of the strategies are also be associated with the strategies of the strategies are also be associated with the strategies of the strategies are also be associated with the strategies of the strategies are also be associated with the strategies of the strategies are also be associated with the strategies of the strategies are also be associated with the strategies of the strategies are also be associated with the strategies of the strategies are also be associated with the strategies of the strategies of the strategies are also with the strategies of the strategies of the strategies are strategies are also be strategies and the strategies are also be strategies are also be strategies and the strategies are also be strategies and the strategies are also be strategies are also be

D. F. W., Lansingburgh, N. Y -- "In practical writing D F W, Lansingourgo, N, 1 — "In practical writing there are distribution between a space in width and a we in logist I", *Ans*—Ordinarily, there is a difference, I practical writing may be so written that a space in this would correspond to a space in width. In analytic ding, a space in bight a one-third greater than a space

J. H. Y. Meaford, Ont .- "What is the shape and 

E. T., Savannah, fin —' What are the rates of postage on written-archi<sup>111</sup> Ann.—Three cents for every half namew weight. Cards ensure under the head of matter "All Written," and are, therefore, subject to letter rates, If there is any printed matter on them, they will go at the rate of no even per ounce.

C. S. M., Olovy, III —" Please nature: through the columns of the JUHENAL have the pair can be held in the left hand so as to make the shades the game as made by the right hand. Mr. Spencer says, to n = the same maxements, hut I full to see how the shading can be maximum, in [1] fail to use how the shading can be down? dots—the presentills build the same, and all the relative positions of the write; paper only hand must be minimum-1—e., if the write value the errang with a right hand, present his right only to the task during the first hand, present his right only to the task during has payed parallel between the back and bring the paper must have the bits as to the dark and bring the paper multimum the left sole to the dark and bring the paper multimum the left sole to the dark and bring the paper multimum the left sole to the dark and bring the paper multimum of elegant writing in the dark sole in an alweb fragment distinguished, in may may from match hand must

### Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the column are equally open to him to say so and tell

THE CO-OPERATIVE LIFE AND ACCI-DENT ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S .- We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the above Association, regularly organized under the laws of the State o New York, with authority, from the Insurance Department, to do business.

The Association commenced business on May 1st, 1882, and has now a large and rapidly-growing membership, including the transfer of about four hundred members from the Tontine Mutual Accident Co. of New Haven, Conu.

From our knowledge of the men compos ing its Board of Directors and its Officers we commend this new Co-operative Association to those desiring Life and Accident Insurance, at a minimum cost, ou the popular assessment plan

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of L. Madarasz, which has appeared for some time in the columns of the ART JOURNAL. Mr. Madarasz is doing in his line some of the finest work of any penman we know of, and we commend him to our readers. ----

### How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, ou New York ; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, scul postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, ner Canadian postage stamps.



A. D. Chisholm is teaching writing at Ypsi lauta, Mich.

B. A. West, a late graduate of G. W. Michael's Delaware, O , has been engaged to teach writing at the Normal School, Sherwood, Mich.

Mrs. S. E. Cowan is teaching writing-classes at Stratford, Ont. She writes hand, and is favorably mentioned by the Strat ford Times

At the Commencement Exercises by the students of G. W. Michael, lately held in the City Opera House, Delaware, O., Mr. Michae, was the recipient of a \$25 photograph albumi The graduating class numbered 22

Rev. D. Copeland, D.D. principal of the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, having h obliged to resign on account of failing health, the Rev. L. L. Spragne, formerly principal of the commercial department, has been elected principal of the entire institution.

C. E. Carbart, author of "Carbart's Com mercial Law," informs us that his book is how ing a large and increasing sale - over 4,000 copies having been sold in a little more than a vear. It is used in many of the leading business colleges, and its success is well de-

S. R. Webster and A. L. Thompson have lately opened, at Rock Creek, O., a school for instruction in shorthand writing and penmanship. Both are skillful and experienced teachers, Mr. W. is among the most skillful writers of the country. A photo engraved copy of a specimen of his shorthand and off hand thourishing appears on another page

The Hon, H. A. Spencer, associate-author of the Spencerian publications, hands us a long list of names as subscribers, taken chiefly in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn while visiting them in behalf of good writing Twenty-five of these subscribers have their subscriptions to begin with the May numb in which appears the first writing-lesson by 11. C. Spa

L. B. Lawson, has lately been teaching sev eral writing classes at Tehama, Cal. The Connector, published at that place, in speak ing of the result of his work, says:

Ing it are react to over a good work among not above the juveniles but him a limit in making good permet-above the juveniles but the adult is making good permet-of all who were fortunate sense the op-portunity. Mr. Lawson earnes with him the lest wisches of this uput han the community in general for his ac-complationment as a achoiar and a gentleman.

We copy the following from a St. Louis paper of the 30th ult.:

paper of the 30th uffic: P = W = H. We reading, working so first Scientingbaun-Commutes, was our yearlendy afformation multipling dole arises of the proposed Canwarding, which are because fraphytered at manufacting our Tombs and Postare Decause multiplication of the state of the state of the broken physics in the layer and the makes. Here maximize they we don't and work from smallers, their quantum stress, within the langer—ablan it. Remarks during the stress, within the langer—ablan it. Remarks during the stress, within the langer—ablan it. me-maker's for repairs

Mr. Wiesehahn will have the sympathy and best wishes of a host of friends, among whom he will please number us.



A package of well written copy-slips comes from F. P. Preuitt, principal of Fort Worth (Texas) Business-College

E. M. Wingate has been teaching large classes in Sussex County, N. J. The card specimens which he inclosed were very fine.

A. W. Woods, of Elwin, 111., has, lately executed a creditable design for a marriage certificate, a copy of which has been received.

A. J. Scarborough, penman at Goodman's Knoxville (Tenn.) Business - College, sends some well executed specimens of rapid writing.

E. L. Stoddard, pennin at Peirce's Business College. Kookuk, lowa, writes a handsome letter, in which he incloses a very skillfully executed flourish of a bird and scrolls.

A package of elegant specimens of practical A package in diegnit specimens of practical writing has been received from the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, O., written by J. L. Scott. We have rarely seen them exculled

A photo of an exquisite specimen of pen lettering and drawing, from the pen of H. W. Flickinger, of Philadelphia, has been received. Also, an excellent specimen of epistolary writing.

J. W. Swank, the famed per-man Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., hus favored us with an imperial photo of a set of resolutions which he recently engrossed. The design and manner of execution reflect a high

C. N. Crandle, principal of the Commercial Institute, connected with the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Ill., sends a splendally written letter, inclosing the names of eleven subscribers to the JOUTNAL, and suys. "I shall send a larger club next month.

Creditably executed specimens of pennanhip have been received from S U. Strite. teacher of commercial branches in the Southern teacher of commercial hearding in the Southern lows Normal School at Hiltomfield. Frial McKre, principal of the writing department, Oberlin (O), College; R. W. Cabb, card-writer, Cincinnati, O.; W. C. Waltan, eard-writer, Cincinnati, O.; W. C. Waltan, et al. Writer, Partsmonth, N. H., D. F. Winkelman, J.-. Lausinglaright, N. Y.; T. R. Southern, and T. Josephani, C. M. Schler, Schler penman at Heald's Business-College, San Franperiodia at treat a biomese written letter): D. cisco, Cal. (a handsomely written letter): D. E. Blake, Laybrook, Ill., H. M. Reves, De-troit, Mich. (cards): A. B. Capp. penman at troit, Mich. (cards): A. B. Capp. penman at Heald's Business College, San Francisco, Cal (a beautifully written letter) : A. N. Palmer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The grave and learned scientists of the British Association found time at their recent meeting at Southampton for a little of that nonsense that is relished by the wisest men. One of the philosophers, in the midst a profound dissertation which was being delivered by a brother member, perpetrated the following, which he solennly avowed was a cradle-song with which he had been fulled to sleep in his habyhood years :

Scintillate, scintillate, globule vivifie; Fam would 1 fathom thy nature specific Loftidy pased in other expections, Strongly resembling a gene Carlsonneeou When forrid Plachus refuses his present

When formed Photons refuses his process And reases to hamp us with force mean Then you illuming the regions superial Scintillate, scintillate, semper nacturnal

Then the varian of hospiceless peregrination Gratefully hads your munite corriseation He could not determine his journey's direction But for y air bright sentilibring protection

Sample copies of the JOURNAL sent only on receipt of price-ten cents.

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The FONDYS ARI JOURN (a) publishes in D. T. Amer 50: Humainay, New York, rounes to us rain the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the device of the sector of the secto

time "Educational Notes" and "Characteon Hyperbolic de Schole (Becknerg, consisting of the scenario of the oblig research of the day, revealed from speed correspondents, and globust from the various subarcheomic nurmals of the world, the hitter, composed of thrite nd has 6 fertil-mangements, many of neura appearing for the first time in the JOURSA.

miniportion, have been uncomposition on the other base on the 4000x 80. The source of besons in permanding now heavy given by Heavy U. Sperseer, the principal author of Spencoria publications and propriotics of the Washington, D. C. Branness College, should as they no dashift do add hergely

Runness Category-dombit as the probability of particle of the probability of the probabi

The following lifteen cuts are photo-engraved from autographs written by pupils of G. W. Michael, at Dilaware, Ohio. They present more than ordinary freedom and skill in the chirographic art.

1 Justi abruch

J. Jucina.

- C j. C. a.

(1.).

1351

161.11-

A Cyran Corner

11/1/12

J. Maria

il list

1) Kigen

13 1

with pleasure

Write Plainly.

penmauship. A prize was offered by a ma-

gazine for the best story sent its publishers.

Poe sent a story as a competitor for, the

script that the wearied judges read it

Its contents also delighted them, and they,

paving other manuscripts a read, gave to

Poe the prize. Of course, the judges were

unfair to the competitors whose manuscript,

they did not read, but the accedote suggests

what may be the effect of good permanship

in securing the attentive reading of an

An English magazine tells of a certain

Duke whose illegible handwriting caused

him to lose the woman he had selected for

his wife. The lady was the daughter of a

Edgar A. Poe owed the first recognition of his genius as a writer to excellence of his merchant, and the Duke, in a note to her father, offered her his hand.

Much to his Grace's surprise, the merchant's answer was, "Declined with thanks, on account of a previous engagement." The man of husiness had been analyte to

read the note, but had guessed that it conveyed an offer of the Duke's hox at the opera for a certain night.

The Dake merried another woman, and the daughter joined herself to a man much lower io rank. In the course of years they mot, and then there was an explanation. The anecdote does not tell whether each regretted the illegible note, but the moral is int as minin as if they had.

### -----

### Send Money for Specimens.

Persons desiring a specimen-copy of the JOURNAL must remit ten cents. No attention will be given to postal-card requests for same.

### Mixed Postage Stamps.

SOME ALAUMING FIGURES SUGGESTED BY A NEW FASHIONABLE CRAZE.

A recent "Pashiou Note" is as follows: "A red two-cent stamp and a blue one-cent stamp, in place of the usual three-cent stamp, are nitle the rage in fashionable correspondence. Young ladies are much given over to their use. The red, and the blue on the white background, are said to symbolize union."

union." "Whew!" said Superintendent Van Pelt, of the New York Post-office, to a Sun re-porter, as he heard the appropriate "1 hope that isn't so. I wonder if these young ladies ever stop to think how much trouble they make. Now, suppose everybody took a fancy to the blue and red stamps. We send out an average of 450,000 domestic letters a day, not counting those that come from stations. Every stamp is cancelled separately. With two stamps on each letter, the cancellers would be obliged to strike 450,000 extra blows. Now let's see, A man's hand, in passing from the letter to the ink pad and back, goes over a space of at least eight inches. Oo 450,000 letters a man's hand-give me that piece of paperwould travel over 3,600,000 inches. Divide by twelve, and you have 300,000 feet. Divide again by 5,280, and you have nearly hity-seven niles. That's as far as from here to Treoton. That's one day's journey of a man's hand. The second day the hand would be past Philadelphia. In a week it would be over towards Puttsburgh, and in a little more than fourteen months the hand would circumnavigate the world, like Cyrus W. Field. Think of it! What a vast waste of force ! I haven't taken into account, either, the extra work of the men who sell the stamps, or that of the people who lick them and put them on the letters. But let us suppose that the tearing off, licking and sticking on of each stamp takes half a min ute. That's 450,000 half minutes, or 225, 000 minutes. There are 1.440 minutes in a day. Now divide, that makes 1564 day's time put in on each day's mail. Now in the - Must you gut Well, good-by Try to discourage that fashioo."

EPITAPHS .- In a New Eugland grave

### Here hes John Ausening

Who, in the ways of the Lord, walked perpendicular John Monud :

	Loss at sea and never lound."
ł	Loch Ronsa:
	Here hes Donald and his wife,
	Junet More Per.
	Aged 10 hee,
	Aged 30 shee.

# Extra Copies of the "Journal"

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

### How Women keep "Expensebooks."

THE PENDING! TI ! WHY JOURNAL

It is a touching sight to see a wroman begin to make up her expenses, having frruly resolved to put down every cent she spends, so as to find out how to reconcision, and where all the money goes. Provering as small book, she makes a due entry, and on Monday after the first standard ou which her husband brings home his pay, she carefully tears the matric off a newspaper and, with a blum peneli, strikes a trial-balance something in this way:

John brought me home \$48,50, and \$1,43 1 had is \$49,93, and \$1,60 H lent Mrs. Dixmo is \$50,93—but hold on 1 might out to enter that, because when she returns it, it'll go down. Thut was \$49,93, and what have 1 dowe with that?

Then she puts down the figures, leaving out the items to save time—a process which enables her to leave out most of the items to where a round sum is involved, on the supposition that they have already been put down. As thus:

Six dollars and fourteen ceuts for meat. and ten cents for celery, and 10 cents in the street ears, and a bad 5 cent piece I got in exchange, and \$2.81 cents I paid the milkwho owes me 19 cents - that's \$3, and 15 ceuts at church, and the groceriesthey were either \$15.60 or \$16.50, and 1 don't remember which they were, but I guess it must have been \$15.60, for the grocer said that if I would give him a dime he would give me half a dollar which would make even change, and I couldn't because the smallest I had was a quarter-and \$2.75 for meeding Katie's shoes, which is the last money that shoemaker ever gets out of me, and 10 cents for celery-ne, I put that down.

Finally she sums up her trial-balance sheet, and finds that it foots up \$64.28, which is about \$15 more than she had originally She goes over the list several times and checks it carefully, but all the items are correct, and she is just about in despair when her good angel hints that there may be a possible mistake in the addition. Acting upon the suggestion she foots up the column and finds that the total is \$44.28, and that according to the principles of the arithmetic she ought to have \$5.65. Then she counts her cash several times, the result varying from \$1.40 up to \$1.97, but then she happily discovers that she has been mistaking a \$2 gold piece for a cent, and remembers that she gave the baby a trade dollar to cut its gums with On the whole she has come within #6 cents of a balauce, and that, she says, is close enough, and she enters, in one line of the account hook : " Dr. - by household expenses," so much : and is very happy till she remembers, just before going to hed, that she had omitted \$2.75 for her husband's hat. -+++

### --

GREAT POWER IN FIRE WRITING.-During a hill in the proceedings in the Jefferson Market Police Court recently, an undersized man, camed John McEnterich, said to Justice Ford:

" Mion says she'll be good, Judge. She wrote me all about it."

" Who is Miua !" Justice Ford asked.

"Dou't you know, Judge !" the little main said; "why, Minn is my wife. She was sent to the Island a couple of weeks ago by you for three months."

"Well, what do you want me to do !" the Court inquired.

" Do, Judge! Why, I want you to let her go," said the man. " She wrote me a very pretty letter, saying that she'd stop drinking and be a good, faithful wite hereafter. Would you like to see the letter ?"

Upon consideration Justice Ford took the letter, looked it over and asked McEnterich if his wife had really written the letter.

"Mina don't write herself. Some one wrote it for her," sai McEnterich

"There is a great power in fine writing, especially when it comes from the soul of the writer," said Justice Ford; "but I don't think Mina means what somebody else says. Come to me in about a month and I'll see what I'll do for you." N. Y. Telegram.

### Importance of Penmanship. By Miss Zeita M. Boyer, \*

We have chosen for our theme a cology ion the art of all aris preservative. Few subjects have given rise to more discussion, than the question "When and Where did Writing Originate?"

We learn that oral communications had existed for ages. Previous to that timeideaswere presented to the eye, by symbolical characters called Hieroglyphics. Of course these were rule and uncertain, but without them all really ancient history would be lost to us.

About 500 B. C. letters were introduced into.Greece; these were, at first, but sixteen in number; being found insufficient, eight more were added, later.

From insertiptions on ancient monuments and other valuable relies, it would seem that capital letters were used almost exclusively. During the sixth century Saxon written characters were gradually disseminated in England, and they softened the hold Roman text wonderfully.

The invention of printing, in the fitteenth controy, brought writing abunds to a standstill. But since, without abuting its importance, the art of writing has been applied more wildly than even to the practical and every-day business of life, and it has so gradandly developed from the rule bicographese of writiquity, until now it has become the most eaviable of modera classic arts.

The art of permanship has no peer in simplicity, beauty or real practical utility. A moment's relaction will coavince any one of its great importance. There is no trade or profession where permanship is no to do the greatest necessity, as it is intimately connected with every commercial or banicess relation of life. By its power, thoughts and ideas are enabled to assume a visible form, and the eye may follow the workings of the mind.

The efforts of the merchant would be very uncertaic, indeed, were hs denied his ledger and other characteristics of his husiness; without these, and the pen to execute, ho would be like a mariner of the open sea, without compass or glass.

For a lady or gentleman seeking employmeet, there is no better recommendation than a good handwriting--at least, none that will so readily aid.

Many-in fact, most-of oar prominent business and political men are close to their good handwriting for their early success in life.

When a business-man wishes assistance in any of his numerous and ardious duties be always prefers a good pennan, if his other qualifications come ap to the standard for his pennanship alone renders him or her (as the case may be) a desirable assistant.

A person, if he is only a good pennum, used not remain long either in poverty or obsenrity. There is always a place for him, for the demand for such is greatly in advance of the supply. And the teaching of pennuaship is an athinizable vocation fo either sex. Many ladies, reared in althuence, have, by the misfortme which will sometimes overruke the most wary, hear reduced to the most extreme poverty ; but they need on long remain so, if they have any energy whatever, for what can be more pleasant or lady-like than teaching a class in pennunaship I dua is, if, in heir affuecose, dey were not too indifferent or too indoleut to enlitvate this necessary art.

To the literati, an author of any kind, or any public man, a good handwriting is indispensable. For accompanying his work is generally his photo and signature. Whether he be handsome or not, the photo, to my estimation, is much handsomer if the signature is philo, next and legible, iostend of an unreadable scrawl. And when sort to the printer, a well written document is always certain to be correctly printed; and ART JOURNAL,

the author himself must thrill with satisfa tion and gratification, when he views a well written and legible manuscript of his own Aside from any husiness correspondence

the exchange of friendly sentiment, etc., de pends large on the use of the peo. Friends cannot always remain together. The great law of the universe is change. How inconsolable we would feel did we not have the satisfaction of sending and receiving messages of dear absent ones. And how welcome are such messages. How disappointed we are, if, on the expected day of arrival, they are not received. How we watch and wait for them; and when they do come, the cagerness with which they are devoured (mentally, of course), serves to show ever blessed is the pen. Penmanship is a branch of education which not only trains the mind and eye to the accuracy of form, but enables us to overcome the difficalty of making the hand obey the intellect, and execute what the understanding perceives; showing the marked difference between the ability to set and to do. Thus, if only for the cultivation of the eye, and taste, is peumanship im-

The art of writing is the preservative of history. Through its agency, the Old World lies before us like a map : the rise and fall; the triumples and defeats of the mighty Eastern empires and dynastics ; for the pen hath faithfully performed its task. The literature of the Old World is ours through this same great intervention

Even at this late day, the discoveries made in 1881, in the finding of mummies of royal personages, with rolls of papyri, are a subject of great congratulation to historians. It is hoped the rolls will supply the missing link in some parts of sacred history. discoveries were made in the Dyhian mountains, in a cut of solid rock. Among the embalance were found the bodies of King Thothmes III, (1,600 B. C.), and King Rameses II, (1330 B. C.). Moses, it is claimed, was born in the sixth year of the batter sovereigu's reign. The body of the princess who saved Moses from the bulrushes, lies in a state of perfect preserva-The coffin is beautifully ornamented with rich colors and precions stones. These sareophagi were doubtless placed there for safe-keeping, during the Persian invasion."

How different there to our own hemi-sphere. Our knowledge of it is limited to a riod of four hundred years, while the age of fifty-five centuries beyond lies shrouded in imponetrable darkness.

Unmistaxable footprints of a numerons race have been found; otherwise, what means the mighty cities and forest-crowned pyramids that spot our entire continent. Yet wo know nothing whatever of these save, in answer to the query : " What said Indiau tradition of these monuments ?" It is replied : "Our fathers, when they came to this country, found these mounments of a perished race, as they now are; when and by whom were they reared, they knew not and we know not

It is still hoped that in some secret place the deep tracings of some historic Moses may yet he revealed by the true tracing of the noble pen, something to tell us of those who once ruled and reigned here.

Thus, " the peu engraves for every art, and indites for every press. It is the preservation of language, the business-man's security, the poor hoy's patron, and the ready alaye of the world of mind."

Is it not singularly strange, that the very branch that enters most largely into all the social and business relations of life, is the most indifferently taught of all branches constituting our modern course of school

I ask, is it not a sad commentary on the hoasted intelligence of the untion, when we have in Pennsylvania thirty-five thousand voters who cannot write their munes; and in New York this class numbers not less thau fifty thousand men. We, as students, may not be able to do much, but let us give expression to our convictions, hy attempting care and understanding.

to wipe out this dark stain from our fair ational policy.

Let us no longer consider this useful art a take its proper place among the arts, in our Let us consider our education greatly defective, unless we are able to write a plain, neat, graceful hand. I hope I have convinced all, that the old and time-worr axiom, "The pen is mightier than the sword," is true as well as poetical. No matter whether made of steel, guoseonill, or gold with diamond point, it records with accuracy the deeds of men, as individuals or untions.

If these be fair and good, 'twill cheer the heart

with beams of light, If dark, 'twill cloud the page with gloom of night - Penn. Business College Journal.

THE INSCRIPTION .- At the beginning of

the present century, a trick was played on a learned antiquary, by a student who pretended to have found, on the heights of Montimartre, an aucient stone hearing the inscriptiou :

н . I.N.D. . . . E.S A.N E.S. Many members of the Academie des Inscriptions were said to have been caught The more they cudgeled their brains the further they wandered from the interpre-tation thereof. Whereas, the letters, read straight on, would have told them that "C'est ici le chemin des anes." "T.H . I S.I S.T II. E.P.A.T ... H.F.O R.D. ... O N K ... E.Y.S ".... "This is the path for doukeys."-London Society.

### A Letter.

(By D. W. HOFF, Prof. of Penmanship and Drawing What is a letter f "A written message,"

- Webster "A talk on paper."-Town send. A record of thought."-Hill. "A 44 A picture of thought."-Spencer.

Yes, "a picture of thought," hut a very imperfect one. A mere sketch, that requires a master artist, with his brash of imagina tion, to reproduce in true color and outline a mere acgative, that does not trathfully represent the original thought, (which, per haps, has half flown ere the writer can re cord it), nor clearly define the writer's meaning until retouched with imagination's keenest pencil, and subjected to memory's light, till every feature and expression of the writer is fully recalled to the vision of the

I would say, too, au imperfect picture, if written by almost any one, for how few can perfectly define or clearly express their exact

I say a more sketch, when written by one of those rapid thukers whose pen cannot keep pace with his thoughts ; and who forthe latter part of his sentence while writing the first; or in trying to keep pace with his thoughts omits some important word, and, in his baste sends it uncorrected

I would say a sketch, if written by an un educated person, or one who finds it difficult to express his thoughts.

'I say a mere negative, if written in the nost exact, clear and appropriate language; as Iago requires a Lawrence Barrett, and Hamlet a Booth, with their faultless expression and gesture, to bring out the writer's full meaning; so that the writer must be read in the writer's spirit in order to get its full meaning and weight.

I will illustrate this point by the following quotation from a lady's letter to a friend "How I wish I did not have to peu this, for in writing you see naught but the cold path of the pen, while in speaking you could read the pain it costs me, in my eyes.

A man's ability to con.prehend a letter depends upon his knowledge of human nature, intimacy with the writer, etc.

The master artist is he who is possessed of a broad knowledge of human nature, keen perceptive and imaginative powers, good memory and a disposition to read with

He it is, who reads, pauses, recalls to memory the exact expression worn by the writer, under similar circumstances; considers the writer's surroundings, disposition (to just or otherwise), advantages of education, mood while writing, etc

One often writes while angry, or unwell, that which he really does not mean. mood has cast its shadow across the page, like a blur on the painter's picture.

Now begins the retouching process. the artist (familiar with his subject) would grasp his brush, and reproduce the blorred ontline, and hlended color, so the reader, (knowing his friend's disposition) grasps his brush of imagination, exposes the letter to memory's light, makes due allowance for the writer's mood, and thus arrives at its true meaning.

ART AND SCIENCE .- For art and science are not of the world, though the world may corrupt them ; they have the nature of religion. When, therefore, we see them shak ing off the fetters of the reigning religion, we may be anxious, but we are not to call this an outbreak of secularity; it is the appearance of new forms of religion, which if they threaten orthodoxy threaten secolarity quite as much. Now, secularity is the English vice, and we muy rejoice to see it at tacked. It ought to be the beginning of a new life for England that the heavy materialism which has so long weighed upon her is shaken at last. We have been perhaps little aware of it, as one is usually little aware of the atmosphere one has long breathed. We have been aware only of an energeticindustrialism. We have been proud of our natural "self-help," of our industry and solvency, and have taken as but the due reward of these virtues onr good fortune in politics and colonization. We have even framed for ourselves a sort of Deuteronomic religion, which is a great comfort to us; it teaches that because we are honest and peaceable and industrious, therefore our Jehovah gives us wealth in abundance, and our exports and imports swell, and our debt diminishes and our emigrants people half the globe .- Natural Religion.

THE COMMON SCHOOL .- "I believe in colleges and academics, and select and high schools, but I would rather see them perish than the common school perish. I would fain have the common school made strong and so good, so large, so luminous, so tall of marrow of good things, that they who dwell in the neighborhood of it, no matter how rich they may be, cannot afford to send their children anywhere else. Make that which you do for common people better than that which can be done by select classes in a community for themselves. Make such provision for the education of the commonest cummon people that the richest uncommon people will come suppliantly and ask for their children the privileges of participating in the advantages of the common school And keep it common. Bring everybody to it, and let them there learn each other's brotherhood-and thus society, beginning and passing through the common school. will form sympathetic association which will no more he forgotten by men than the widespread branches of a tree forget the roots from which all their magnificence draws sustenance."-Henry Ward Beccher.

When a man gets above his business he is bound to fall off.



MOSQUITOES AND ELEPHANTS. - Thick as is an elephant's skin, no living creature suffers more from flies, mosquitors, leaches, and other vermin than he. The pores are worm themselves into the hollow and such to repletion. Thus the whole day long they are constantly throwing up dirt, squirting saliva or water, to get rid of these pests, to the great annoyance of their riders. They snore a good deal when asleep, and I have often seen them resting their houds on an outstretched foot when lying down. They They get a piece of wood and use it as a to thpick. They scratch themselves with the tip of their proboscis, and if they canpot reach the place with that they take up a branch and use that. Natives say they plug up bullet-holes with clay, but 1 never knew au instance of it myself .-- The London Field

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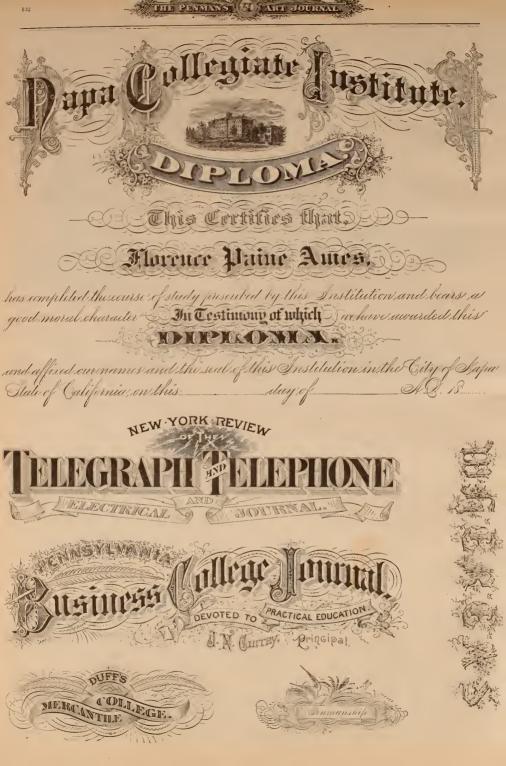
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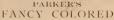
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# D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprie B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor

### NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1882

Vot VI -- No 12

### Lessons in Practical Writing. ND. VII. BY HENRY C. SPENCER

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The design of this lesson is to teach the UPPER EXTENDED LOOP LETTERS, h. k. I and b. These depend chiefly upon the extended loop, or fourth principle, for their formation. Their hight, in medium hand, is three times the hight of the small i, or } of an inch. In writing ou medium-ruled paper, which is } of an inch between lines, the tops of these looped letters will be 1 of an i-space from the ruled line above them Their length gives them promineuce in writing. They are to the short letters what the tall, trim poplars are to the smaller trees of the shady grove.

The introduction of extended letters inses somewhat the difficulty of writing through words without lifting the hand and pen; for, while the pen is passing to the top of a loop and returning to its base, there is a tendency to increase the pressure upon the third and fourth hngers, and thus ohstruct the progress of the haud across the page. To overcome this tendency, should the steady aim of every writer.

In the execution of the short and long letters, the movements have two general directions: horizontally, along the ruled lineand obliquely, in relation to the ruled line In both movements - the horizontal and oblique-the arm, hand and fingers should co-operate; but the action of the forearm needs, first, a separate consideration aud training. For this purpose, assume the correct writing position, and project your haud forward by the action of the arm, as far as you can-then let it recede. Observe, as you do this, how the wrist moves in and out of your sleeve. Now you understand the movement. It may be effectively trained by an exercise which brother Harvey A. Speacer terms "OVER-ACTION," and which may be practiced as follows: Assume the writing position, without ink in pen; repeat the projective and receding movement of the forearm and haud, as if you were repeating a long, ablique, straight stroke; at first, move deliberately, then increase the rapidity of action until a speed is obtained that will make thu hand appear almost double, theu gradually diminish the speed until the movement accords with ordinary counting.

This mode of training also applies admirably to horizontal and oval forearm inovements whenever desired.

We have said the arm, hand and fingers should co-operate. Thus we have the

MIXED OR COMPOUND MOVEMENT, which is well described in the old Spencerian Compendium of 1859, as "A simultaneous action of the forearm, shumb and forgers; or protruding and receding movement of the arm. attended by the thumb and fuger extension and contraction, which movement, practiced with sleight, produces the extended letters most heautifully." Now, see

COPY 1, leading off with principles 1, 2, 3, 4, the constituent parts of all the small jetters. These are followed by a movement exercise requiring repetition of strokes. It should first be traced, then executed with



ink, employing compound movement, regulated by counting. Next we have the double loop to be practiced in the same maner. These are followed by the com binations of n's with double loops, first to be traced and thea written, with the arm and hand so balanced that each combination shall be completed without lifting the

COPY 2: To overcome the tendency to slops the looped letters too much, rule slanting guide-lines upon your page. Observe how a portion of n applies in finishing k ; how the same form is made + space higher, and modified to fiaish k ; also how i forms the lower third of l, and the last three strokes of v apply in b. Thus, short letters studied and practiced in previous lessons, hecome important aids in forming the extended letters in this lesson.

The extended hop so prominent in all the long letters, is made by carrying the right curve up three spaces, by left turn desconding with left curve on main slant two spaces, and, crossing right curve, completing with straight line on main slant to hase Width of loop, + space; length of loop, from top to crossing, two spaces; distance between beginning point and hase of straight line, one space

The crossing of the loop, in these letters, must always be at one-third hight of letter above base, and the stroke from crossing to base must be a straight line on main slant. In these two particulars, criticise your loops unsparingly

Observe that the h has a slight shade on its fourth stroke, the k on its fifth stroke, I on the lower third of its second stroke, and b on the lower third of its second stroke.

COPY 3 introduces words which give practice on the letters which have been separately studied and written.

Observe the hight of I and d, relative to the loops of h, k and l. Be careful, in th, to make turn narrow at base of t, and line connecting t and h hut slightly curved. Preserve equal spacing hetween letters in the words ; make turas short and slaat naiform. Be careful to give correct form and connection to finish of k, cross of t, and dot of i.

COPY 4. Observe joining of b to o and o to m; also, b to a. In joining b and s, observa how the curve from h sinks down a half space to accommodate the form of s.

Practice other words containing the letters taught in this lesson, and let some of them combine, also, semi-extended letters from the last lesson

We give a few words for practice, desiring the learner to thiak of others and write them. Write, with a free, uniform movemeat, the following : hope, hoped, milk, milked, bill, billion, thump, thumped, hable, liabilities, equate, equation, mill, million. In writing Il, shade the first and leave the second light

RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION .- From twenty to thirty words per minute is considered a fair rate of speed in writing. The ability to write rapidly, and at the same time main tain the proper forms and spacings of letters can be secured by special practice with that and in view.

Select a word or a series of words that you can write well, when writing at a moderate rate of speed, and, with a time-pieco before you, note the number of times you write them without effort to quicken your strokes; aext, write the same words somewhat faster, counting and noting the increase in number per miunte; then still faster, counting at the end of each minute; then faster and faster, and faster, and faster, until you reach the highest rate of speed of which you are capable, at the time, without material loss in the form, connection and arrangement of the writing.

This kind of practice usver fuils to secure marked progress in rapidity of writing.

In concluding this lesson, for the benefit of our pupils, we quote from our father, Platt R. Spaucer:

"When all the movements are practiced fully and systematically, all the muscles, from the shoulder downwards, develop themselves rapidly, and power is gained over the pen to bring forth the adopted imagery of the mind in all the grace and elegance that spring from just proportions and easy execution.

Practice, to he sure, is indispensable in bringing to perfection any art, science or

The pupil must not expect to be able at once to execute what he fully comprehends. Patience and energy are required to attain a thorough and perfect command of hand. There is no royal road by which idleness and indifference may find their way to a goal which is only to be reached by diligent and well directed application. The only process really short, is such as is made so. by commencing in a right manner from the outset, securing the advantage of au experienced teacher till the object is accomplished. And when the object is accomplished, how beautiful and imposing are the specimens of art which the proficient is able to produce ! The eye glances along the well written page with as much pleasure as it rests on a beautiful grove, when nature and art have unitedly tasked themselves to blead the greatest variety with the utmost symmetry. And as we travel through the rich scencry, from whose depths breathe out the sympathy of soul, the spirit of inquiry, and the voice of love and friendship, we spontaneouly exclaim

- Art, Commerce, and Jair Science, II Are alsters linked in hove They have fair, and earth, and ear, Protected from above. There's beauty in the art that fling. The vaces of friendalup wide There's globy In the att but ways In throbbings of er the file.

GREETINGS .--- A merry Christmas, and a prosperous, glad New Year, to our friends and pupils, through the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. II. C. S.

### Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not bjectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

A Story of Two Christmas Days. By MARY E. MARTIN.

It was early Christmas morning. A very bright fire crackled upon the hearth of Mrs. Gary's pleasant doing-room. As she came in from the kitchen, to lay the cloth for breakfast, another door opened, and a boy of twelve entered.

"Ah, Windom! You are late this morning. I thought you would have been up before acyone to see what St. Nichnlas had brought you," said a young man of sightcen, seated before the fire.

"I don't know what made me sleep so late, for 1 am anxious enough to know," said the lad.

"Well, Windom," said his mother, "you are quite a baby, still to be longing for your gifts to come from St. Nicholas."

The boy reached up to take his well. filled parkages from the side of the fireplace, where his eyes accept, and he was held extranced, by the picture out of doors, as he asw it through the bair[glace for that led into the side yard. "Oh, mucher dext, why did you not tell me it had seowed!" His Christmas presente were forgetten, and he stood, eggerly taking in the picture. It was a fairy segne: ground and honestop were thickly covered with error it trees wore garlands, and just in from of the door, where the trees much in an arch-

way, the snow encircled it in such brauty that the child oried ont: "Oh, see, brother l' and Richard Gary eame from the first and stood by the side of his brother and easid: "Mother, 1 offen thick when 1 see encover wreather the samther the samther of the avenue." It is use pure. When J dist, bhope it may be on a day like this."

"Hush ! my son; don't speak of dying on this day-the merriest in the year. Come: breakfast is waiting."

They turned, and sat down to a bonntiful breakfast; for, if Mrs. Gary usually had to use economy, it was with a lavish hand, this morning, that she had filled her table.

"If I did not forget my Christmas presents!" exclaimed Windom, pushing back his obair, and bringing the packages to the table. "How delighted I am!" and he displayed material of all kinds that could be used in writing.

"Now 1 can improve in my writing," he said, so he held up some very fine epecimens of handwriting. "Here are two inhcabinets, and boxes of pens of the best, Os, mother dear, you and Richard could not have pleased use more thas in giving me this?" and looking again into the hor: "Here are so many quires of paper that I may practice as unch as I with."

"Yon write much better than I do now," said his brother. "I hope you will be a fine pennen some day."

The breakfast was over, and the two brothers hade their mother a gay good-hy, and weat out for a short walk. They had gone only a few equares, and were chatting gayly, when, in crossing a street, they me gambler, well known in the town. He was going home, after a night's carousal. He drew his pistol, and fired at random. The shot fired at random went straight to the heart of Richard Gary. He fell, with out a word, on the snow that he had wished that morning might some day cover him his bife's blood ebbiug out, and tinging the white snow around him. Windom Gary turned with a look of hate to the gambler. but realizing how helpless he was to avenge his brother's death, he said : " The day will coma when I will avenge my brother's death.'

Richard Gary's death threw Windom and his mother entirely on their own resources for a livelihood. Reader! if, with a laviah hand, some fond pareat bestoves open you princely advantages; if your abelves are filled with valaable books; if your poletics hold more than the necessary ageodicg-maney; then, to appreciate these gifta, come and look with me into the plaking furnished room where this hay sits, six years after he helped to carry home his dead brother oo that Christmas morning. He sits, waried, hot subseding; he is postering over the fourte—planoing how he shall keep his mother from all wast. She has hurned the midnight haup for namy a month, in their first struggle with povery; but that time has gone by now.

By diligent and studious practice, the young boy had come to write a rapid and degant band. His free perumarbip enabled him to secure a clerkship that men of middle age would have been glat to have filled. This, alone, did not satiufy him; hut every evening found him doing extra work, often with open ledger hefore him, or in copying—anything, everything—that would add to his salary. As the years went can, Ms. Gary's health grew more and more freble; and when Windom Gary was teventy-four, he laid him mother in the grave. Nearly her hast words were: "Windom, give up the idea of avenging your hrother's death. 'Vengeace is mine, and I will repay, asith the Lord."<sup>B</sup> world—I shall find that gambler—and I cannot give np the idea of avenging my brother's death."

THE PENMANS AT JOURNAL

In a week, Windom Gary sailed, with the minister, for Europe, and hegan his duties, and for four years went on with them at the Court of \_\_\_\_\_\_. It was at a ball on the contineet that Windom Gary, much improved since we hast saw him, stood leaning one a doorway, watching the gay throng withio. He is a rich man now: his kind employer, Mr. Baccroft, idde within the hast year, and, having no relative, made Windom Gary his heir.

"Who is that queenly-looking lady," said Windom Gary to a gentlemen standing near him.

"Ab! I am not astonished that you ask. Society is mad over her beauty, and well they may be. The lady is Miss Mabel Farrar, and, by the way, a countrywoman of yours, but has lived abroad for some years. She is here with an aunt I will introduce you if you wish."

As they approached searce, Windom Gary noticed the lady more closely: she was of rare beauty, tall and statucesque in appearance. Windom Gary knew, from the first moment be saw hey that he had met his fats. He asked for her band for the next dance. The band strock up, and they were soon gliding through the dizzy mazes of the dance. "Has my great love for you no reason to ask why it should be thrown aside?"

<sup>44</sup> I have every right to think yon have been indifferent to me; but try as I would, you builled every attempt I would make to speak to you about it. It is a mystery that I esmont understand. You may regret that you have forced me to tell you, Mr. Gary, and may wish to withdraw the offer."

"You choose to talk in riddles, Miss Farrar; what could make me wish that you should not be my wife ?"

She raised her eyes to his, and said, in a low but distinct voice: "Mr. Gary, I am the daughter of the man who shot your brother."

She had arisen as also spoke, and the June moonlight streamed over her. He could see what an effort it had cost her to speak. Windom Gary staggered back, and leaned, for a moment, against the railing of the steps. "Great Heavesn," he said, "must that man rob used oversping. He kilde my brother; he pat my mother into an early grave, and now——"

"You wroag my father, Mr. Gary. Do you thick I would marry any man who would feel so towards him. My father died four yeurs ago; he was a chauged heitg, from the mousent he shot your brother that Christmas moroing. It was an accident; but it brought my father to see the life he

was leading, and remorse for the net finally killed him. You see I have suffered as well as you."

"Is that all that separates us, Mabel ?" he asked, and he fixed his dark piercing eyes upon her. " If that is all, come to me," and he opened his arms to her; she hesitated just a moment - then glided them. As he pressed hiss after kiss upon her levely lips, he whispered : "I let my fancied wrongs make me forget that on that day 'He came to bring good will towards men." You have given me a love that will fill the place of a brother and mother.

In the Fall, Mabel and her aunt went back to their home in America. Windom Gary econ joined them. When the uext Christmas merning eame, the now wreathed the treetops again; housetop and ground wore a maule of white. The air was of a certain balminess, uulike the air-blasts that go

with must snow-storms; and there was a quiet stillness on everything, as carriages, containing a few friends, wended their to the church where Windom Gary and Mabel Farrar were to be married before the early communion. Mabel Farrar stepped from the carriage, and leaving upon the arm of Windom Gary, entered the church. A sweet odor met them as they entered the ehurch-the eder of the cedar, for the church was richly trimmed, for this Christmas festival, with holly and cedar. Rare flowers were on the altar, and grouped about the chancel. Windom Gary pressed Mabel's hand, as their eyes caught the inscriptiou above the church-it was : "Peace on earth. and good will towards men."

A picturesque elevation : a little out on the suburbs - away from the unise of the city - Nature had curtained it to-day, on tree and foliage, with a fleecy beauty that nrt could not imitate. A river near, that usually brawled over rocks, or, in the distance swept away, till it looked like a serpentine ribboa. To-day it was locked fast in icy arms. This was the scene presented before the newly-matried wife of Windom Gary, as she stepped from the carriage at her own door, in the early morning after their marriage. "Welcome home," said Windom Gary, as he handed her up the steps of their heautiful home. Mabel's aunt

A few months after his mother's death, the senior partner of the house in which Windom Gary hold his clerkship sent for him to come to his office, for a private conversation. When hu entered, Mr. Bancroft said: "Mr. Gary, I think I have some good news for you. My friend, Mr. Chilton, has been appointed miniater to—""

"Yes; I had just heard that, Mr. Baneroft, and felt glad of the appointment."

"But," said his supplayer, "he is looking for a secretory, and wishes one of superior pennanahip. I took the likety of recommending you. I told him there could eacrely be a fine pennan than you were. The position has many advantages for a young man, and I would not hesistate about accepting it. Mr. Clifton will be here in a fow momenta--his is why I sent for you?

The new minister care, and after an introduction to young Gary, immediately stated his business. The terms were such that Window Gary sceepted at once, and in a week they were to cross the occan. As Windom Gary went boalt to his desk, with his heart full of gratitude to his employebe mentally ran on with his head leasing upon his area: "There is nothing to hinder my success now: every obstacle is slipping away from my path; every asy brings me nearer the object i have had in view for years. Once let me he an entirely successful man-mad if living in any part of the Windom Gary, whipering graeful, fascinatiog nothings, as they kept time to the music, but fervently determined to know more of this heautiful woman. Time and fate gave hin every copurtuity, and hefore a year was over, Wildom Gary hnew life would be a hlank without hear. It was on the baleony of her aunt's villa, a little way out of the city, that he determined to know his fate. They were sitting on the steps. A June moon was shimmering her rays upon theom. Windom Gary fixed his eyes upon his companion, and said : "Do you know why I have sought you here to - night, Mabel Farrat ?"

"Is it anything you wish me to know, Mr. Gary ?"

"Yes, and you shall know; you have put me saide often enough. I came here to-night, overmastered by my own feelings; and you must let me tell you that I love you---that I long for you to be my wife."

In his earnestness he had arisen and awaited her answer. Mabel Farrar dared not meet his eye, but shaded her face with her band as she spoke.

"You do me great honor, Mr. Gary, but it can never be. I cannot marry you."

"Will you give me a reason for your refusal ?"

"Is there a reason why you should know, Mr. Gary ?"



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish by W. R. Lackland, Detroit, Mich.

had murmored greatly that she would do such an unfashionable thing as to only have her husband at the wedding breakfast. Mabel knew she was right, as they stood together in their baudaonie breakfast-room

That Christmas morning, so long ago, came up vividly hefore Windom Gary now, as he stood, for the first time, for so many years, in a home of his own. There was a picture in his mind of the plain little home : of his brother seated before the fire; of his mother, quietly moving about the room. giving a touch here and there is arranging the table; of his boyish love of nature's beauty that made him even forget his Christmas presents. All this he saw as he gazed into the fire, sod remained so long silent that Mabel playfully tapped his for head, and said, "Open sesame, and tell me your thoughts."

He put his arm gently around her, and drew her to the bay window, where she could see the same beautiful picture that the undivided family gazed upon just before his brother's death. He told her the whole story, and, opening a handsome desk, he drew out the packages that were given him that Christmas morning. They showed much use, but "Mahel," he said, "this material for writing was the foundation for all my success. If it had not beeu for my good penmanship I might never have met you. We will always keep these."

### Lesson V. Box and Package Marking. BY D. T. AMES.

In giving the present and last lesson in hex-marking, we have little to offer additional to what has already been said. We shall, therefore, coufine ourselves chiefly to s review and to the giving of a few general hipts.

The ability to make good letters rapidly ia scarcely less essential to good box-mark ing than is a correct taste and judgment respecting the arrangement, proportion and style of lettering to he used for the various urposes of marking. Some of the essentisls of good marking are, first, well-formed and easily constructed letters; second, correct relative proportious and spacing ; third, proper margins. All doubtful or ambiguous forms for letters should be carefully avoided.

Lettering should be graded, as to size and strength, according to its relative import-With the carrier of a package the first inquiry is as to its place of destination ; next, its route; and, lastly, the party to whom it is to be delivered. With these facts in view let us suppose that we desire to arrange the following matter in the proper form and style of marking on a package: "To Manning & Stewart, San Fraucisco, Cal.; via Merchants' Dispatch. From PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, New York. No. of package, 1679." The arrangement would be as per illustration.

In conclusion, we would urge the importauce to all classes of persons of heing able to mark a package in a legible and tasty mauner, and especially to young persons who are seeking positions as clerks in any line of business.

### Attention as an Element of Success

### By FRED. F. JUDD.

This subject presented itself as I mused over the fact that so msny, in this hasy world of ours, are either unnecessarily illiterate, physically impotent, exceedingly unhusiness-like, morally decrepit or spiritually bankrupt; and that, perhaps, a few words might help some one to gain another round of the ladder which reaches toward perfection. Should it do so, I will feel amply repaid.

To him who seeks Keowledge, a wide field is opened; but she informs everyone who enters, that, in return for this priceless boon, he must either give years of valuable time and attention, or never he the happy

The student who, day after day, enters his classes, naprepared for the work assigned, and has to be repeatedly asked to pay attention, is in the certaio way of failure

THE PENMANS TI ART JOURNAL

Occasionally, students get the idea that to be a second Horace Greeley or Rufus Choate, they most write a ridiculously straggling hand, which no one can read. When ever I find one asswering the above descrintion. I feel like reciting, for his benefit, the following short paragraph from Burdette : "Don't write too plaiuly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public school breeding. oor writing is an indication of genias. It's about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess." I believe that anyone, not physically deformed, can, by careful attention and systematic practice perfect his peamanship, so that it will not be particularly obnoxious to the sight, or annoy and disgust the reader with its illegible and iuexcusable scrawls. Lord Palmerston once said : " People have no husiness to save their own time at the expense of mine." The elements which are usually lacking to make one a good writer are, a tentiveness and stick-to-itiveness, without which no one may expect to rise above the scrawle of his early years.

Careful attention to our books is often as heneficial as a teacher's help ; and even more so, in some cases, for we thus gain selfreliance. When we devote days, months, and, perhaps, years of study and thought to a subject, we almost unconsciously gain in in intellect, but his deeds will be the deeds of a dwarf " We can but pity the man or woman who has sacrificed health for a little brain power, when in most cases both might have been developed, and thus have enjoyed an colarged success and prolonged life.

Who would not rather see the young man with a common school-education and of good physical development than the returned collegian with eye-glasses, consumptive, dys peptic-sn irresolute wreck upon the very threshold of life? For the first, there is some prospect, through his stock of physical energy, of his ascending fortune's ladder but for the secoed, there can be nothing but strous failure.

The young man or woman possessed of brilliant attainments, acquired at the expease of, or without care for, bodily vigor and streng'h, to carry on the life-work, is like a worn-out or defective locomotive which, though under the full pressure of steam, responds in feehle action, and is at any moment liable to go to pieces in a wreck, from the undue pressure upon its rusty, worp and impaired stracture.

In art, the child, perhaps unconsciously, devotes hours to making a picture of a pet dog, or, like West, bonds over a younger brother's crib and tries to transfer to paper the form sleeping there. There would more successes and fewer failures if we could enter as heartily upon our work as does the child on his. I helieve there are many young artists who fail, through lsck of care in their work, and, not appreciating

to another, as well as providing a place for eafe-deposit of money and valuables, and should be a man of scrupuloes care and integrity. To succeed in business, one needs every

faculty brought to bear with full force on his work; for there are times in every man's life when a moment is of more importance than hours as they determine the issue of a life's work. The majority of mee who occupy promiuent positions, in any departmeet of life, can look back and recall such moments.

The issues of a lifetime often depend on a single move. For this reason, if no other, the young man should cultivate the power concentration, so as to be shie to threw of r his whole power into the solution of any great practical problem of life.

That prince of American investors, Edison, in his laboratory is an indefatigable worker, and pays the closest attention to the experiments performed under his supervision

We all have characters to mold and reputations to make, and, in our every-day intercourse with others, we are not only helping to share our own, but the character of others, for hetter or worse. Meredith tells

"No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strile, And all life not be purer and stronger thereby."

Hence, s manly, vigorous self-decial is exacted of everyone, and strict attention to the removal of all that could in any manner injure others. Our associates, as well as our books, should be such as will aid us to make strong the barriers against evil jefuences which sweep so many to moral disaster. Character is like a hoat starting on a devious route down the river Time : the journey may be long, or short, but our heat must he staunch and strong to avoid the shoals of temptation and weather the storms of life. The building of this character demands our constant attention, for all are their own architects; no one can build for the other; or, as Longfellow writes.

"All are architects of Fate, Working in these walls of Time; Some with mussive deeds and great, Some with consuments of rhyme."

Of course, kind frieeds will entreat us and offer advice, which we may accept, or reject, at our option ; but still the fact remains that the erection of this structure must be by our own effor'. We may get our material from where we will, and, after trying sny portion, reject or use them as seems to us hest. We may thus rear an edifice graud and glorious, or one assightly and mean.

In conclusion, I would not for a moment presume all, by care and attention, could climb the political hights surmounted by Garfield and Thiers; or attain the promi-nence of West or Beard in art; or of Edison, Watt, or Agassiz, in science; of Howard or Greeley in philaothropy; or of Vanderbilt or Gould is the money world; hut I would like to drive this thought home: that, if we desire to win success-financially, morally, or otherwise, -- we should not forget for a moment that the closest attention is necessary for developing, strengthening and ennobling worthy attributes of our mental or physical gatures.

### The Importance of Drill. By W. P. COOPER.

I said, in another article, that Americans generally have little or no faith in drill. I said more : that teachers generally have no real faith in drill. I am brought to this conclusion by my experience in teaching. A class will drill under the eve of a master and close disciplice. The rule shove needs qualification. There are smong those of both sexes, in the matter of falling-off from drill, honorable and wise exceptious.

The best pupil is one who will write an xercise courageously until it is changed. Understand, I do not mean, by drill, practice The banker is an indispensable feature in solely with an eye to getting from; I have the backer is an indispensable feature in most particular reference to that class of tating the transfer of funds from one place | practice called "drill exercises."

# San Francisco. Cal.

discipline of the mind what eaonot he otherwise acquired. It is this disciplice which often helps the ordiesry man to cope successfully with his more brilliant but less persistent competitor. Watt, the inventor, used to move into his garret and remain there secluded for days at a time, preparing his own meals rather than suffer intrusion upon his all-absorbing inventive operations. As the student, in time, generally occupies the position of teacher, he sees more clearly the importance of careful thought and then ough preparation of the subject in hand. All the teacher can do for the pupil is, to endeavor to awaken and call into full action all his latent powers, inspiriog him with a love for knowledge which will ever urge him onward to more thorough and extended realms of thought and investigation

It is told of Sir Isaac Newton that he used frequently to become so absorbed in mathematical calculations as to require a violent shaking to divert his attention; and of Napuleon, that prince of generals, that he could so command his attention to several different subjects in such quick alternation as to be able to dictate dispatches to three cretaries at once, while he himself penned fourth; and the learned Dr. Johnson resolves genius into the power of attent

And while we are studying for meutal im provement we must not forget that physical culture is also occessary to a full so Matthews makes this statement : " Health is large iogredieut io what the world calls aleat. A man without it may be a giant the cause, continually grumble because the world does not recognize and patronize

Agessiz attained his great eminence by attention to the smallest details. A single glauce at the drawing of a fish by an artist called forth the remark : "It is a heautiful drswing, but don't you see, you have left out two or three of the scales !" Aud in politics much depends upon care and continued application to insure success. Gen. Garfield, the acknowledged leader of the House, during his stay in Congress, was thorough in his preparation for dehate-becoming conversant with the inns and outs of fiuan cial questions, and was always prepared, as he termed it, "To measure lances with any hulldozer."

The book-keeper who laboriously enters on his books the transactions of the dsy, d speuds loog evenings posting to his ledger, knows full well the value of the utmost care in his work, and that the slightest error may occasion days and weeks of fruitless searching hefore the mistake is discovered. His is a calling in which the necessary qualifications are, a clear head. persistent attention, and good habits. The ability to add up long columns of figures quickly and accurately is the result of rigid disciplice; and sny one who has not acted in the capacity of an accountant has scarcely ao idea of the liability to error

Merch. Desp. #1679 Manning & Stewart. Penman's Art Journal NEW YORK

their skill.

A drill successful in securing fine progress begets confidence? in' drill'; but aw class, the student falls back on scribbling or The object of peu-drill is, first, to furm. reach, and then to fix, the hahit of producing, without effort, the forms in flourishing or writing

We propose, if we can, to show, clearly enough to convince, any fair person-philos ophically, mechanically, and logically-exactly what the drill will do; and then, what of after-practice will hold the fruit or benefits of the drill

The writer now writes for a part at least of the host who read the JOURNAL who do decide to master peumanship, but whose lack of knowledge continually forces them upon difficulties they cannot overcome They possibly have the desired information. but fail to select the right hint, and are not certain of right application

We ought to understand what "drillmaster" means, in this country, by this time. We have music and dancing masters, The first law of the Hall of for instance. Drill is obedience ; the next, faith ; next, resolution : the next, unflagging attention : the last, work-the end of labor-is perfec-Understand, there is teaching by Trill, and teaching not by drill.

We know that the various compendiums claim to make writers without a master But progress, under a good master, is as three to one without one. But through the JOURNAL you can get about one-half of the advantages of a master's real presence; and that amount of help will pay-always, also. You will here recollect that Mr. Ames and Mr. Kelley explained to you - and Mr. Spencer will explain if he has not-by the aid of rules and diagrams, the structure of all writing (letters large and small). You have trained the eye to catch and to hold the picture of each letter-that is, we presume upon this. You recollect that we said artists were hard lookers. Well, we shall now believe and take it for granted that you, too, are a hard looker, and have thoroughly studied structure

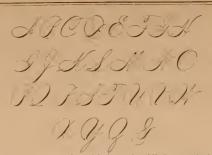
Shall we now try a drill, and what shall it be ? We will say the stem, and, perhaps, some stem capitals - say A, M, N. The first thing is, position. The masters mentioned have given you position, and illus trated it. Have you tried position? Let us have square front and sitting position You also have the pen rightly in hand; study again the diagrams; hold the pen firmly, easily, fearlessly. Movement decided upon unuscular, with u shade of finger. movement. (Movements are nearly always mixed, more or less.)

Let me here, for the student's henefit, answer this question : Whut peculiar advantage are we to expect from employing muscular movement for capitals ? Is it the best movement for common use ? It has peculiar advantages, and is the hest movement for common or continuous use.

Mr. P. R. Spencer often said he did not believe that, generally, writers could, by any amount of drill, produce, rapidly and hand somely, small muscular-movement capitals But there are hundreds to day who know it is hoth possible and practicable, and every way better for this purpose than any

1st. You can thus make three capitals to one with finger-movement. 2d. You can hit the line every time, which but few can possibly do with wholearm movement. 3d. You can as easily with this movement produce the smallest size ladies' capitals as any other. 4th. The direct oval can be co quered with this movement, by correct drill persevered in. 5th. 2-inch capitals can be produced easily enough with this movement.

But one word of qualification is here proper. The movement is not purely a hand-and-wrist movement : it is mixed with a shade of finger movement. It does not require any mixture of wholearm with it. rever. The arm rests, not heavily, but lightly, a little below the elbow. (See Oc-tober diagram.) The wrist must be carried up from the paper; the pen should be held



As an aid to those who may seek to profit by the suggestions of Mr. Cooper respecting drill, we insert the above Alphabet of Standard Capitals.

in the usual manner (see diagrams in other' numbers); the third finger touches, and glides on or over the paper; the haud, the fingers und the wrist are all used together.

Suppose you are now in position and try the stem, a compound curve and oval.

Study copy, and try a line, with a slow, fearless movement-not quite as slow as finger movement. Repeat the line ten times; then increase the speed of motion a little, say one-half. Study up your stems made, and see if you have the position (We mean hy position the slant of the characters.) Try them at first rather light, with more and more shade uptil you shade the base heavily-that is, if your pen will produce the shade. Try twelve lines in this way, and theo try the slow and accelerated movement on the lines successively. Now, try two slopes: the last, 45 degrees, which is very slanting. Then, go hack to 50-52 degrees of slope. You are now to try : A, and N, perhaps, ten lines; produce three lines of A ; then, compare your three lines with your model-compare shape and slant. Remember, 45 degrees of slope is an inclination of half way to the horizontal line, and 52 degrees more nearly approaches a vertical direction.

You will see, by carefully examining the full set of capitals, that fourteen or fifteen may be produced with the stem. When too weary to drill further to advantage-stop.

Drill No. 2 may begin with N

Produce three lines of stems and three of N. Move the pen strongly, hapefully, fearlessly. Work from twelve to fifteen minutes

Then try M. At first, very carefully; after three lines, compare your letters with the copy. Shade the stems lightly, then heavily. Carefully inspect the structure of the second and third part of M : one shade is sufficient.

3d Stem Drill. Practice stems with double-coils in the base : then, try T and F. Consult the form of the cap and the way it is placed in the diagram.

Try Drill No. 4 of stem capitals.

Perhaps you are hothered with tremor of the hand. Muscular movement practice will cure this. It may be that the hand jerks and will not obey the will. Rest your hand often; write in a cool place; move on forms slower; uever mind failures; alterate, slow, fast, faster. 4th or 5th Drill. Try I and G-never

mind J at present.

Introduce one or two new capitals in each drill until through with the stem capitalsrepeating in each drill those already tried. o uo careless work in this husiness : save your practice for reference

You are to either stick to this drill, or else return to it soon-resting-off on other practice until you are sure, or nearly sure, of producing the whole set, time after time.

You have now tried twelve or fourteen letters with drill. On the whole, you have failed, aud you are discouraged. You are. we presume, unaided by a master, and you are not certain that you quite understand the explanations.

First. How about the stem? are you sure that you give these slope enough ? say, yours have 50 degrees: try it again, 45 degrees slope; now, come up to 52 degrees of slope; try two or three slopes at least. But you say your pen is flexible enough, but will not produce shade. How is this ? Do you press both nibs alike ? Perhaps you write with the edge of your pen and left nib. Suppose you incline the holder more-giving it more slope. Now. produce three lines light, semi-light, and three heavy. Lay on; try it again; give us another drill on A, N, M. Now repeat first, inch-then, half-inch-capitals. Now, try the whole half-set once more

You now observe that if you produce a line of one sort only, you succeed; hut by following each letter with new characteristics you strike the whole wild. This is bad.

Then reproduce the half-set in this way : first, A, N, M; vext, A, N, M, T, F; next, repeat ; add H and K ; next, G and I; again; and add Y, and so on; close with S.

The trouble springs from the fact that each characteristic is a change of movement. How is it about A and N you hit every

time, but T and F are failures ! The cap cuts the stem; yes, put it higher thea, until you clear the stem

But you say the caps look stiff. Ah, my friend! you must examine your diagram until, by hard looking, you see the exact fashion of the cap.

Now, drill on T and F until you get the cap muscular movement. Remember: no odds how long it takes to work up these letters, it will pay

Why all this difficulty in acquiring capi-10102 You are at first a stranger to the pen ; you tell us that you are familiar with the pencil. Well; you must grow familiar with the pen by use-must take hold of it scientifically; your fingers are all thnmbs. At first you must familiarize the holding the pen lightly, by thus holding and using it a while. At first, also, each movement is unnatural aud etrauge; you find the stem so hard. Work a few hours at the stem by drill, and the movement hegins to feel natural. Go ou : your hand at first hates it ; your wrist hates it; hut, by reproducing your hand, arm, and wrist come to like it. This is a law of reproduction. After a while you will produce the character over and over with your eyes shut. Go on repeating production, and by and by your hand and wrist will produce the character when you are asleep.

Throw aside your pen for weeks, and one half hour's practice will restore the habit. Now, it happens that there pleasure in indulging a babit; and so, after a time, this labor-at first, misery-gets to be pleasure. This is one of the hest things about the whole business of writing.

A drill in writing is one thing ; a drill on capitals is another; ligures, a third.

We have, shove, indicated a little of the philosophy of drill. Of course, there are other capitals based on other principles. Of these we may speak again. We. of course, are not giving a course of lessons; what we say will be disconnected. Of hondreds of things in a course we shall say nothing

What I have last said may itself require explanation. We shall, in the matter of drill, say all that is proper to make you masters of thorough drill and practice before we are done

All proper pen-drill is business, and business, in its den.ands upon attention, will, and ability, while in haud, is inexorable. What I am at-particularly in what I say-is, to help you and to persnade you to turn Professors Kelley, Ames, and Spencers teaching to use. The American youths never had, and especially at so low a rate, a chance to secure a first-rate rapid handwriting as Mr. Ames now gives. You have -- hundreds have-bought these JOURNALS and other works of kindred character, but you tamper with the whole matter of pen-practice; you do not even read the rules. Still you profess to be pupils of these musters; but, really, the truth is, you have as yet put neither mental study nor hand labor on the work. Loose work in music or art-practice, by whomsoever commended, never has or will make anything more than a superficial workman or master.

We hope to hear, in three months, that are trying the efficacy of the thousands lessons and the drill of the JOURNAL, and so report to headquarters.

### Topics

TO BE DISCUSSED THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF THE "JOURNAL

By C. H. PEIRCE, Keokuk, Iowa.

1. The Power of Position.

2. Philosophical vs. Mathematical Crititioiam

Time, as Applied to Writing.
 Time for Writing vs. the Time for

Book-keeping in Business-Colleges. 5. Teaching Power.

6. Suitableuess of the Professiou

7. When did you Learu to Write ?

8. Incorrect Penholding-the Causes and

Effects; Romedies and Cures. 9. How every City over 10,000 Inhabi-

tauts can have a Special Teacher of Writing, without Additional Cost.

10. Business Figures. 11. Condition of Class after Course of

(12) Twelve or more Lessons from an Itinerant Professor

12. How to Teach Figures and Secure the Greatest Developments

13. The Straight vs. the Oblique Penholder.

14. The Advantages of a Special Teacher of Peumanship in our City Schools.

15. True Criticism.

### Send \$1 Bills.

We wish our patrons to hear in mind that in payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same smonnt in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is elight-if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Iuclose the hills, and where letters containing mouey are sealed in presence of the postmaster we will assume all the risk.

The small boy of a elergyman, in Portland, Me., was detected, by his mother, in the act of ornamenting, with his jack-knife, a costly inlaid table by a deeply-cut carving of his ideal steamboat. A day or two after, the lady saw him from the door, looking with admiring eyes at his partially completed work, and heard him sigh: "By George ! I wish I had got that smokestac on before she licked me."

While so much is being done to improve the standard of writing among professional writers and io business-colleges, what efforts are being put forth to produce good writers in our public schools, expecially the country schools? The people generally may be divided into two classes, with respect to their views on the subject of pennandhip.

First, those who make it a hobby; and, second, those who take but little interest in

The first class would place writing as the first and foremost study to be pursued, either in the acquirement of a limited or liheral clucation; the second class would consider it only as a secondary branch, and one upon which little time or study should be speat.

But few of the birst are to be found in our

country schools, either as teachers or pupils. It is a common remark, among students in the mon schools and the idea is encouraged by teachers, "If eau only write so that it can be read, it is good enough." Is not encourage ment of this idea by teachers due to the fact that it is natural for them to discour age any special effort in a branch in which they themselv deficient? For is it not a lamentwhile furt that many, and I think 1 might say a majority, of the public school teachers are comparative ly poor writers It is not to h supposed that they can, as a class herom finished peu-ar tists; but the could, with little trouble, improve their writing very much. This mauy of the will not attempt

than in acquiring something new, or even in improving what has been acquired.

These user thing to be done, in attempting to improve the writing in our common schole, is to endeavor to impress those under whose supervision the schole are placed with the importance of the study, that they may demond a higher standard of attainment to their teachers. We also also use the best means in our power to educate the teachers in the schoe and art of good writing, and to show the patrons of schoole generally that writing is *just* as an *importent* (though not more so) as any heards tagetheside.

# It is Useless to Apply

to us for specimens of our penmanship. Applicants are so numerous and our time is so occupied, that it is impossible for us to comtion is poor, the capitals will be poor; if the execution of the same is fair, your capitals will be fair; if good, the capitals will be good; if excellent, the capitals will be excellent; if apperior, so with the capitals.

ART JOURNAL

The Philosophy of Motion may now be applied to the capital stem, with early prospects of gratifying results. Pass from this to the first part of H and K, standard forms. With but little choice in the selection of letters of this group, proceed to pass each one, singly-leaving G until the last.

If this is your first effort at systematic practise, remember that to do fair is all that should be expected.

You make your own disappointment if you endeavor to produce the very highest ideal before canvassing the field.

I do not disregard lofty aspirations, but I do raise noy voice against a very, very commou and foolish opinion, viz., that excellent the abortest space of time, he must produce several more estanted movements that never, never fail to give increased power. Then take up the next group of capitals, and so on, advancing as far as possible, and theu returning for re-enforcement which is always found in extended movement. The ridiculous, yet common, method of practising upon a chever capital for hours at a time, without the proper preparation, is justly comparable to a child working in long division, who, in a flight of floory, attempts, for the first time, to work a problem in partial payments.

Failure is a partial result of ignorance, and he who would intelligently hope for success must not work in the dark nor slut up his eyes from the light, but with all posable assistance, with all possible effort, "Act, act in the hiring present," as becomes a "trueylenght of the quill." If row would

succeed, you

must meet all the require-

ments; and to

do this, all amateurs must

struggle indeed

slowly if they do not grasp for

that which iudividualizes the

I have made

myself thor-

oughly under

stood, as to all

ments of Pro-

grample "B."

let us return to

capitals in Pro-

My first cau-

tiou is : be posi-

tive, yes, very

positive, that

you have CAPA-

CITY. I mean by this, that in

getting the actiou of the muscles of the fore-

arm, he ex

tremely careful

to practise trac

ing overcises

and extended

movements, un-

til the fleshy

part of the forearm will move

in every con-

tion, with ease

and grace, the

gramme " C."

professional. Believing that

until a higher staudard is required of them py school-beards and examiners.

It is hard for teachers, who are themselves poor writers, to inspire their pupils with a desire to become even *fairly good* writers, to say onthing of a "love for the art." Lack of writing-books, with engraved or printed copies, by many pupils, is a great drawback to their advancement.

I once heard a man ask the eleck in a  $e^{i}$  ore for some foolscap paper with which to make writing phonks for his children. When asked if he would not like some copy-box is with printed copies, he said, "No; it is the teacher's luminess to write copies, and I am not going to buy them ready-made to save the teacher the trouble of writing them."

The average school-teacher can never write the same copy twice alike, to say uothing of the difference in the writing of different teachers, or " individuality in awriing."; and the most of the schools, in the Tural districts, change teachers with each succeeding term.

Thus the pupil often spends more time in unlearning what has already been learned ply with such requests. We can only show our hand through the columns of the JOURNAL.

### Programme "C."

PHILOSOPHY OF MOTION .- CAPITALS AND COMBINATIONS.

> ANTICLE IX.-Concluded. BY C. H. PEIRCE.

Are you satisfied that you now understand the "Philosophy of Mution" and its application to the simpler forms—wholesrm? If so, you may now begin the practice of capitals proper, commencing with  $V_i$ and passing each letter of first group, singly, to  $J_i$  inclusive.

How well this work may be glone will depend upon the case, dash and grace of motion displayed in extended movements and the Philosophy of Motion. The several grades of distinction, on each of five, may he embodied in the following: 1st, poor; 2d, fair; 2d, good; 4th, excellent; 5th, superior. If your execution of extended movements and Philosophy.of Moresults should be the first fruit of a spasmodic effort. Why expect it ?

Systematic training, coupled with systematic practise, will give systematic advancement, which is the only true development.

Scratching, scribbling and hull-dog grit may win satisfactory results for a time, but he who would wear the bighest honors and gain the coreted prize must possess iotelligence of a higher order.

The power to execute a half dozen "extended movements," to understand the Philosophy of Motion in its simplest form, to place upon paper a few of the easier capitals, will not meet the requirements when more difficult results are demanded. I repeat it, intelligence is the only sure goide, and if the ambitious youth seeks to climb without it, he must eventually be content to sit with the ordinary of the profession.

The sualogous conclusion is, that after the student has done his very best with the power at hand (and by this I mean much more than is usually implied by the term), if he would make the greatest progress in size, at least, of a silver dollar. To acquire this is to begin with a simple oval, the size of a dime, and as soon as desirable, pass to the size of a quarter, and so on.

The steps necessary to the general development of Programme "C" are precisely the same as those in "B."

You will find, at the outset, that the work is much more difficult in "C" than "B," and the cause can be attributed mainly to the want of capacity.

Gradually, however, the muscles will be brought under control until the highest power conceivable is reached.

At first, confine your efforts in making capitals to the ordinary space on legal cap paper and to very simple designs.

You will find the smaller alphabet of the Peircerian System very appropriate in every respect, after which the larger set can be easily and readily adopted.

No. 5, COMMINATIONS.—By reference to February, No. 81 of JOURNAL, you will find this point treated as fully as I care to now. In a separate article, at some time, I will be pleased to discuss Com binations at length,

rstions, but I ry, very comthat excellent a "Act, act in a a "true-knight THE PEN

I'have thus far reviewed, hastily, Programmes "A," "B" eod "C."

If may points have been left doubtful, you will coofer upon us a great favor by asking acy and all questions through the columns of the JOURNAL, and I will reply as best as I can.

My oext article of this series will introduce Programme "D."

(To be continued.)

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#### Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Amherst College has 352 students. Williams College has 251 students.

Little Rock, Ark., is seen to have a uni-

versity. School saviogs-banks are to be introduced

in Iowa.

The new Yale catalogue contains the names of 1,096 students.

Wisconsio University rejoices in nearly 100 freshmen. -- College Record.

The University of Illinois has an annual income of \$65,000. --- College Record.

The school revenue of New Hampshire during the past year was \$584,527.74.

The number of female students in attendance at Michigan University this year was 184.

There are 365 pupils now attending the Specceriau Business-College at Cleveland, Ohio.

New Jersey will have the comfortable sum of \$1,774,693.47 to expend upon her schools this year.

Virgioia, last year, had 5,382 public schools. Her school expeaditures were \$1,100,235.96.

New Orleans has received a gift of \$2, 000,000 for the endowment of a college. — College Record.

There are sixty-one public free schools in the City of Brooklyn, with an average daily attondance of 54,184.

A "School of Music" had been established at Ann Arbor in connection with the University of Michigan.

The Legislature of Vermont is petitiooed for a law making instruction concerning temperaoce obligatory.

There are 188 boys and 108 girls, from several of the Western tribes, at the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn.

It is said that the same series of texthooks cannot be found in any two counties in California.—N. Y. Tribune.

According to the last Ceasus there are in this conutry 4,923,451 persons unable to read, and 6,239,959 usable to write.

Mr. Garry has given \$30,000 to be used in founding a professorship of books at Oberlin College. — Teacher's Guide.

The State of Obio has 1,063,337 pupils; earollmeut, 744,758; 23,970 teachers (12, 517 womeu); per capita cost, \$14.75.

The average attendance in the Ohio public schools last year was 568,141. The school population numbered 1,063,337.

The University of Vienon has nearly 5,000 students — a larger number than at any time within the past two centuries.

Mt. Holyoke Semioary has 275 students and 25 teachers. The new students were better prepared than usual. — School Journal.

Youog women form forty per cent. of the attendance at the Boston Evening High School-the total attendance being 840 pupils.

Mr. Holloway, an Englishman, has given \$2,000,000 to eadow an institution for the higher education of women. — Horeard Herald. Of the 470 students attending the Provincial Normal and Model Schools at Ottawa, 470 receive instruction in penmanship. — Universal Penmon.

The Library of the late George P. Marsh, contaicing 12,000 volumes, many of them rare, has been purchased by Mr. F. Billings for the University of Vermont.

Cornell University finds that an estate bequeathed to it, supposed to be of moderate value, is worth over \$2,000,000 in cash, as it was invested in Wisconsin pice lands. — School Journal.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has tendered his resignation as Parkman Professor of Anatomy io the Medical School of Harvard University—a position he has held for ibirty-five years.—School Journal.

The oldest institution of learning in America is situated in New York, on Tweoty-ninth Street near Seventh Avenue and is known as the "School of the Reformed Protestant Dotch Church of the City of New York." This institution was founded in 1683 – three years before Harvard College.

Womea are uow eligible to school-offices ia Illinois, Iowa, Kanasa, Virginia, Masschusetta, Michigan, Minocosta, Pennsylvania, Vermost, Wyoming, and to any office io Wiscosiu except State Superioteudent. Ooe of the members of the Mississippi State Board of Education is a woman. — *Tacher's Guide*.

# EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

A school-teacher is a person couployed to give parents five hours of peace and quiet per day.

"What is the cause of the saltness of the ocean ?" ioquired a tracher of a bright little hoy. "The codfish," replied the little original.

A Vassar College miss reads the prayerbook responses, thus: "As it was in the hegiuuiog, is now and ever shall be, world without meu. Ah, me!"

Innocent, earnest art-student (to professor): "Please, what is a Greeian curve?" Professor (embarrassed and smillog): "Why--it's--it's a Greeian beed!"

why-its-its a Grecian beod !"

CORRECT.—" My hoy," said a conscientious teacher, "do you know why I am going to whip you  $1^n$  " Yes," replied the young hopeful, "hecause you're bigger than I am."

"Can you tell me, little girl, why we pray for our duily bread t" asked an Austio Sunday-school teacher of once of her pupils. " Because the bread would get stale if we dido't get it every day."--Texas Siftings.

Nice per cest. of Yale graduates become elergymee, and quit ripping up sidewalks, stealing grates, and heaving briekbats through chamher windows. The other aicety-oce per cent. go out icto the world and whoop're up.

As Austin teacher was calling the roll. Just as he called out "Bob Smith," Bob pushed opee the door, out of hreath, aod answered, "Here, sirl" "Wohert, east time you must not naswer to your same ualess you are here." "Yes, sir; Pil try aot to"—*Texas Sylings.* 

As Austic hoy came home from school very much excited, and told his father that be believed all bunna beiogs were desoched from spes, which made the old man so man that be angrily replied: "That might be the case with you, but it aid't with me; I can tell you that, oow."-Iccas Siftings.

Aonie was six years old, and was going to school with a sister of nine. Oce afternoon, when school was near its close, her unde came hy and proposed to carry them home. The elder girl was at the bead of her class, and woold not leave, but Annie said, "All right, Uncle Buck! I'll go. I am foot, and can't get any footer !"

When we see the young man of the period, with the entaway cost, his ears sheltered from the cold North wild blasts by the broad expanse of his collar, his two watchchaics, but to watch, his policide shoes and intellectual eye glasses, his tootesy-wootsey cance and parcake bat, we realize that the \$\$4,000,000 anoually expended in education the American youth is little enough— *Rochester Express.* 

A selentist ays: "Segregation is a proevent tooling ever to separate unlike, and to bring together like units, and to bring together like units, so serving continually to sharpee, or marke defaute, differentiations which have been otherwise caused." This seems plain ecough, and satisfactorily explains why the homogeneity of the econtention of the exheministry and the evolutionism of the subsequentiation and individualism are in antipathy to the hereforeness and primordialism of the ecousion is its relation to the nunseconess of the vacaity. And yet some persons may doubt it.—Norristown Herad.

[ In every iostance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

#### "What's the Difference?"

"Well, I do declare !"

"Wbo dida't koow that!"

"Psbaw; anybody could tell you the same thing !"

"I always thought that people had sease eaough to do such simple thin gs without telling."

"To the West they may not know any better, but we Down-eastercors are a heap more sharper."

The following remarks are respectfully dedicated to auxious readers of the JOURNAL, who are ever ready to accept any aid that will prove beneficial, and not to the "wise men of the East."

In this number of the dOUENAL is an article upon "The Power of Position," and this idea may very properly be considered in connection with it, viz." "How to Secure the Greatest Power of the Foreartn."

1st. Did it ever occur to you that there might possibly be too much clothing on the ann, thereby destroying the perfect action of the muscles of the forearm ?

2d. How many thicknesses of clothing do you have upon the arm during the colder part of the year ?

3d. What is the size of your cuff # 4th. Does not the flaunel undersleeve fit

tightly to the arm ? 5th. Tight sleeves are the style for ladies;

what must he dooe, if the muscles must have perfect freedom, io order to get the proper action ?

6th. Have you practised for hours aud hours, days and days, weeks and weeks, yet did not get the easy motion so desirable to produce good results ?

Remember, we are discussing only one point, viz.\* "Does it make any material difference how the arm is elothed when you wish to secure the very hest results of forearm ?" Most assuredly it does!

1st. Too much clothing apon the arm will not permit it to move freely.

2d. Reduce the number of thicknesses as much as possible. At least for the time of writing. 3d. If your ouff does not admit of your arm moving forward and backward very easily, devise some means by which it can be done.

4th. Have a piece of muslin of sufficient size set into your flannel undersleeve, and you will never wooder sgain why your forearm jerks in the execution of work.

5th. Make the dress sleeve fit as sung as coavecient—it's the style, and that settles it.

6th. By removing all obstacles, and, if possible, have but a single thickness, and that loosely, on the arm; you will then get the very best results.

Facts are stubbere things, and if you persit in working on with a single-thereof forarm, you have my sympathy and pity. My best wishes are with you for your success, nucl I express my regret that I cannot be with you in person, while you are thus mancaled, that I might quietly and paceaably advise you of the unparticeable sin C. H. PERGE.

REPORT OF THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE -The annual report of Chief Dallas of the Desd-letter Office which has just heen completed, shows that the whole number of letters and parcels opened in the office during the year ended June 30, 1581, 19,989 contained money, an increase of 7 per cent, over the previous year; that 24,575 contained drafts, checks, notes, etc., an increase of 111 per cent.; that 44,731 contained receipts, certificates, paid notes, ctc., au increase of 171 per cept. ; that 39,242 contained photographs, an increase of 16 per cent.; that 52,463 contained postagestamps, a decrease of 141 per cent.; that 90,842 contaioed merchandise, books, etc., an increase of 201 per cent.; that 3,406,-577, or an increase of 165 per ceot., contained nothing of value. The reduction in the number of letters containing postagestamps is explained as helog partly due to the extension of the money-order system, and partly to the fact that a smaller number of fictitious letters, which usually contain remittauces of stamps, have been sent to the Dead-letter Office during the year. The increase of all articles of mail-matter received was about 15 per ceat.

#### Questions for the Readers of the "Iournal."

# BY PROF. C. H. PEIRCE.

I. Are the combinations of v, w and b to other small letters formed the same as that of  $\circ f$ 

2. Should you breathe during the execution of work, generally? If act, why?

3. In writing a long word, say from two to three inches, is it necessary to chaoge position of either arm or paper to secure the highest order of skill ?

4. Why do the majority of good peamea make the upper part of capital "I" too large?

5. What is the difference between busiuess and professional writing ?

6. How produce turns and angles ?

What is one cause of incorrect spacing?
 8. What motion is necessary to the cor-

rect ending of letters and words \$ 9. On a scale of thirds-how much space

hetweed two distinct lines of writing ? 10. Why are some turns on the base

lice made greater than others, by even our best peamen ? 11. Can the capital W be executed as

well by lifting the pep from the paper, after making first parts, as otherwise f

12. What, generally, is the weight of the forearm while executing work? Does the weight vary with *light* and *shaded* lices?

Subscribers who may desire to have their subscription begin with Prof. Speccer's course of lessons, which began in the May number, may do so, and receive the Jour-NAL from that date actil January, 1864, for \$1.50 with one presulture.

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THE PENMANS EL ART JOURNAL.

## Ignorance and Superstition.

The greatest ensuine of machinal have ever been, down to the present day, ignorance and expendition ; their greatest bearfactors, on the other hand, the lofty intellectual hence who with the rword of their free spirit have valiaolty costended with those ensuins. Among these vecerable intellectual warriors stand at the head Darwin, Goethe, and Lamarck, is a line with Newton, Keppler, and Coperniens. These great thickner of nature by devoting their rich in 2000

tellectual gifts, in the teeth of all opposition, to the discovery of the most sublime natural truths, have become true saviors of needy mankind, and pos sess a far higher degree of Christian love than the Scribes and Pharisses who are always bearing this phrase in their mouth and the opposite in their heart How little, on the other hand, blind helief in miracles and the dominatiou of orthodoxy is in a position to manifest true philanthropy is sufficiently testified vot only by the whole history of the Middle Ages, but also by the intolerant and fanatic pro cedure of the militant Church in our days. Or must we not look with deep shame on those orthodox Christians who, in our day, again express their Christian love by the perscention of those of other faith and by blind hatred of race ? And here in Eisensch, the sared place where Martin Luther dolivered us from the gloomy han of adherence to the letter, did not a troop of so-called Lutherans venture some years ego to try anew to bend science under that yoke. Against this presumption on the part of a tyrannical and selfish priesthood it will to-day be permitted us to protest on the same spet where 360 years ago the great Reformer of the Church kindled the light of free inquiry. As true Protuts we shall rise

The Sand-blast.

Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the time is the common sud-hast. Suppose you desire a piece of marble for a gravestose, you cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer; then you cut in the ward the name, date, etc., learing the unarble exposed. Now pass it onder the blast and the said shall cut it away. Remore the wax and you have the cut letters. Take a piece of French plate-glass, say two by six fetc, cover it with fine lace and pass philosophy of it. The eard whittles away and destroys any hard eulestance—even glass—but does not affect substances that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton, or even the huusa band.

#### \_\_\_\_\_

The Autograph Fiend at Large. Fame has penalties, and the worst of these is the autograph hunter. Watehmen, hulldogs and ehotguns may keep nudesirable visitors from personally intruding upon the But the noted people of the day are usually those who are most busy, so unless they are too good for this world they asonot help wisking their naknown tormentors in a place where any autograph allow would in an instant torn to emoke and ashes. The mawkish sections and it would probably doubt the propriety of filling with red perper or niroglycerion the reture sevelopes of these who apply by mail; but the tormeted notabili-



The above cut is photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy, prepared at the office of the "Journal," for the "Universal Self-Instructor and Manual of General Reference and Forms," lately published by Mr. Then. Kelly, No. 17 Bareloy Street, New York. It is given as a specime of Bakeboard winting and Journalshing.

up agaiust every attempt to force iudependent reason again under the yoke of superstition, no matter whether the attempt be made by a church sect or a pathologic spiritism. Happily we are sutitled to regard these medizeval relapses as but transitory aberrations which will have no abiding effect. The immessurable practical importance of the natural sciences for our modern culturelife is now so generally recognized that no section of it can any longer dispense with it. No power in the world is able again to roll backward the immense progress to which we owe our railways and steamers, telegraphy and photography, and the thousand indispensable discoverice of physics and chem. istry .- Haeckel, in Nature.

it under the hises, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, hut the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace and you have a delicate and beautiful figurer raised on the glass. It this way figures of all kinds are cut in glass at small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blass without any harm, even when it is cutting avey at the hardest-cuting glass, iroo, or stone, but they must look out for fingernails, for they will be whitted off right hastily. If they put on steel thimhles to protect their nails it will do hut little good, for the sand will scon whittle them away hut if they avers a fines. Yon will at once see the privacy to which the famous are as fully eutitled as the obscure, but in nearly every country the postal department provides as very witch's keyhole for whever cares to use it; and through this the autograph bunter makes his way, operating sometimes in a single day on a doze different persone, not one whom ever did him any barm. Las' week the whole tribe of autograph bunter stucked Mrs. Laugtry and Mne-Nilsson, and we suspect Signor Salvisi could tell of a similar coalaught. This week the demand for Patti autographs will equal that for Patti sator. Such attentions may not seem altogether disagreeable to those of us whose autograph is never in demand, unless it happens to be at the borthym of a cheek. is torneuted notabilities unight find a little confort in following the example of the late lamented Horace Greeley, who accevered an applicant as follows: "Deer Sir-You cought to be in better business than but ing autographs;" then he neglected to append his name. -N. Y.

#### Selected.

Herald.

A TESTAMENT ARY CURIOSITY .-In 1877 a man who died in Berlin leaving behind him a fortune of 34.000 marks, surprised all who knew him by devising that 32,000 marks should go to the authorities of his native place, and that the remainder should be divided hetween nine relatives and a triend with whom he had quarreled, the share of any one of the legatees becoming lowed the testator to the grave. His relatives religiously obeyed the dead man's decree, but the estranged friend, remembering old times, could not refrain from going quietly to the churchyard and paying his last ro-spects to the deceased. By and by a codicil came to light directing that if any one of the ten legatees under the will should disohey the injunction regerding the last ceremony he was to receive the hulk of the money left to the testator's town, and, thanks to the shrewd device, the man who thought

more of his old friendship than his old friend's money found himself comfortably provided for for the rest of his life.—*Cham*bers's Journal.

#### How to Remit Money.

The best and enfect way is by Poel-office Order, or a hask draft, on New York; pert, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Canadian postage stamps.

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THE PENMANS AND ART JOURNAL



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#### NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1882.

#### The "Journal" for 1883.

With the present issue the JOURNAL completes its sizth volume. Upou its subscription-list are nearly three times as many names as one year since, while the coming year is by far more promising for subscriptions than was the past. With the colarged experience of its editors, and the constantly increasing facilities for gathering valuable matter, and for supplying numerous and intoresting illustrations, its readers can be a sured that the course of the Journar, for the ensuing year will be markedly progressive. Its present influence for good writing can scarcely be over-estimated : in its monthly visits it carries inspiration and effiient aid to some thousands who are teachug writing, and more thousands of pupils who, throughout the country, are striving to acquire a good handwriting, while its aid to those who are seeking to excel in arvistic pen-work is scarcely less efficient and No other publication relating to prumanship has ever heen so far-reaching and practical in its influence upon the art as the JOUHNAL. Its present circulation is, undonbiedly, heyond the entire sugregate of all the penman's papers now or ever published appn this continent, while the number and extent of its illustrations, both of practical and artistic, penmanship, are without even a pretense of rivalry. While the JOURNAL will be primarily

devoted to the various departments of penmanship and matters of special interest to the profession, each number will contain from one to two columns of choice educational items, and a carefully selected mis cellapy relating to art, science, literature hnmor, and matters of general interestsufficient to render it valuable to all classes of persons. Amoog its subscribers are many who bave no special interest in peamaoship. Parents who have sons or daughters whom they would have become good writers can make no better investment than to send their names as subscribers to the JOURNAL It not only conveys to them, monthly, valuable instruction, but it will awaken and foster an epthusiasm that will lead on to success. Teachers who have done good work in their classes will do their pupils a substautial service by induciog them to subscribe for the JOURNAL. They will thereby supplement their own labor by supplying the means of keeping alive the interest they have awakened, and encouraging their pupils to continued efforts for improvement.

No pains or expense will be spared to render the JOURNAL, to the bighest degree. interesting and instructive; and to its many friends, who, in the past, have so zealously labored to extend its circulation, we retarn our most earnest thanks, and we trust that they will be no less evergetic and successful during the years to come.

### New and Valuable Premiums For 1883.

We have nearly complete for the press, and expect to have ready to mail on January 1st, 'a work, entitled, " Ames's Haod book of Artistic Penmanship," which will consist of 32 large pages, devoted exclusively to artistic permanship, and will embrace exercises and numerous designs for off-hand flourishing. Standard end fancy alphabets and artistic lettering, with instruction for designing and executing artistic pen-work. The price of the work, by mail, will be: bound in paper covers, 75 cents: in cloth, \$1.00. To all who shall remit \$1 for a renewal, or a new subscription to the JOUR-NAL, during the months of December or January, this book (in paper) will be mailed free as a premium. Io cloth, 25 cents extra must be remitted.

For 75 cents additional-1.75 in all-we will mail, with the JOURNAL, "The Hand-book" (in paper: or \$2, is cloth) and the "Standard Practical Peumanship," thus giving complete guides to both practical and artistic penmanship. To subscribers sending their subscriptions before January 1st, we will mail the December number, and date their subscription from January 1st. To those who remit the additional sum for the books, the "Standard Practical Penmauship" will be mailed at once, and the Haud-book as soon as ready.

In place to the above-named premiums we shall continue to give free a choice of all the five premiums given last year, viz :

The	Centennial I	lietur	- of	Pre	gr	188	22 x 28
The	Lord's Pray	er.					$19 \ge 24$
The	Garfield Me	porial					$19 \ge 24$
The	Flourished 1	Eagle					$24 \ge 32$
'he	Bounding St	ag .					24 x 32
And	as now pre	miuar	8:				

The Family Record The Marriage Certificate 18 x 22 Either of the above works is alone worth the subscription-price of the JOURNAL

Should subscribers desire any of the abovenamed promiums, other than the one of their choice, if ordered at the time of their subscription, they will be mailed for 25 cents cach. Otherwise, the price by mail is 50 cents each. Special rates to agents.

Persons sending their subscription should be careful to designate the premium of their choice, and give plainly their own

name, and that of their Post-office, County and State. Handreds of letters, during a single year, are received, which cannot be answered, from some oversight oo the part of the writer.

#### Reciprocation

#### WHICH HELPS & PENMAN'S PAPER.

We receive, from time to time, a large oumber of penmeo's circulars, college papers, catalogues, etc., and it is with pleasure that we note in many a kindly mention of the JOURNAL and a proper credit given for such editorial matter as suits their publishers to copy therefrom; and it is with pain that we ootice, in other instances, editorials used, entire from the JOURNAL, as original matter, without credit, or mention in any way of the JOURNAL, in their entire publication. If the old Latin proverb, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus," he true, all the statements made in such circulars and papers are prejudiced by such piracy, at d such is certainly our feeling in all such instances. And it is our observation that from the pupils of teachers and principals guilty of such piracy there come few or no subscribers to the JOURNAL. Self-protection demands that they should not reveal the source of their "thunder" by placing the JOURNAL in the hands of their misgnided patrons. Before us is a husiness college circular which is far from being modest in setting forth the numerous and extraordinary advantages of the institution by which it is issued, wherein we find the following article, without quotation or credit, but, on the contrary, there is appended, as its author, the name of the penman of the college :

#### Editorial in JOURNAL, April, 1879, From College circular, just

WRITING AS A GIFT. The ability to execute fine artistic pramanship is regarded by many person-as a special gilt. This to us appears to be without foundation in last, except it

be that the family for dil-gest and thoughtful prac-tice be regarded as a gift; af so, we have no doubt that the same gift would equally distinguish its possessor in almost any other study or omplubment

accompliabment. We veature lite assertion that there is no skillful pon-man who does not koov that his "gift" of good writing was discovered after untold amount of the sat earnest study and actics of writing. So far our observation goes, such "gills " are not passed round gratuitously to any

fue artistic permanship regarded by many perio as a special gift. This is appears to be abu and without foundation hard, except it-be that the faculty of diligent and thoughtful practice be regarded as a gift, if so, y have up hesitancy in say ing that the same gift would equally distinguish ils possessor in almast any

other study or accomplish-ment he may engage. We venture the assertion that there is no skillful penman who does not kno that his "gift" for good writing was discovered after an untold amount of earnest study and practic If I spoke for myself I might truly say that my ability to produce artistic res was discovered after an untold amount of pratice; and, to conclude, I will state that I am very favorably impressed with he opinion that such gills " are not passes round gratuitonsly to an such

WRITING AS A GIFT.

The ability to execute

It has been the most earnest desire and affort on the part of the editors of the JOUNNAL to advauce, to the fallest degree possible, the interest and success of peomen and of business education, and it has been by the most extraordinary effort that the JOURNAL has won the large measure of confidence and esteem which has given to it such marked success, where many, in spite of earnest effort, bad failed.

And while we return our thanks to its many appreciative and reciprocative friends, we can only condemn and despise those of the profession who reciprocate only by piracy from the columns of the JOURNAL and the withholding of its merits from their pupils and friends.

# All Back Numbers

of the JOURNAL may be had, excepting one oumber, since and inclusive of Jaouary 1878; only a few copies of 1878 left. Fifty-nice numbers in all to January let, 1883, mailed, without premiums, for \$4.

#### The Importance of Drill.

On another page will be found, from the to of that veterat peaman and teacher, W. P. Cooper, an article which merits from teachers and pupils of writing the most careful consideration. Mr. Cooper touches, with a master's band, the key-note of successful practice for the acquisition of good and correct writing. It is the lack of nersistence in careful and thoughtful drall that has produced such a crop of outlandish scribblers as we see among the young writers of to-day They have mistaken thought-less, rather than thoughtful, practice for drill. They have beard that "practice makes perfect," and they have practiced, all ummindful of the fact that to be true, practice" must be construed to mean "intelligent and thoughtful practice," in which every effort and motion of the hand shell he foreibly directed to the accomplishment of a single and definite purpose.

Thoughtless scribbling is not drill, and tends no more to produce good and correct writing than does the cry of the street vender to develop good elecation, or the cry of "shine-em-up" by the street-corner artist to discipline him for the production of angelic strains of music. Successful practice or drill means, first, study to know the correct forms and construction of writing ; second, persistent and thoughtful exercise of the band to reproduce those forms with a high degree of facility and certainty. Upon this subject, we also commend attention to an article in this issue from Mr. C. H. Peirce.

# Another Fraud.

We lately received the following letter, which explains itself

MURRAY, Iowa, Dec. 4, 1882. D. T. AMES. Esq. Dear Sir : There is a man here claiming to

he in your employ for giving writing-lessoos, and also us agent for the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

Inclosed find his receipt given as the same I have to tell you that he is a fraud, for he has swindled me and others out of small sums. Will you please inform me whether he is your agent or not ? And oblige,

CHARLES EDEN

The following is the form of the receipt inclosed by Mr. Eden :

Rec'd full payment for " l'enman's Art Journal" for 12 months and 8 lessons D. T. Ames, Publisher

C. L. La Grange, Agent.

It is sufficient for us to say that we never before heard of the name of the said "agent." He is a fraud-Simoo pure. And as it is probable that the name given is fietitions, we shall be obliged to any one who can furnish us with his real name, that we may reach the genuine author of this most bold and miserable swindle. We shall spare no trouble to brand such villains when ale koown. It is quite probable that this is the same fellow whom we have previously shown up under the names of E. B. Craudle and A. Tignore, Jr.

#### When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely op-tional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number, in which is the first lesson of the May

To those sending in their subscriptions during this month we will date the same January 1st, thus giving them thirteen numbers; or, for \$1.50 we will mail the JOURNAL from May, 1882, to Japuary, 1883, with two preminus. Remittances should be made by Post-

office Money-order, or by registered letter.

#### The King Club

For this month conces again from "the honner town," Valparaios, 10d. It numhers scenty-firs, and is sont by E. K. Isakos, teacher of premanship in the Northcen Indiana Normal School and Business Institute. This club makes as aggregate of therteen handred and therefu fire subscribers, sent from the above-named institution within a period of about two years.

The second largest, or Queen Club, oumbers fifty-one, and is sent by Prof. Uriah McKee, principal of the Commercial Instirate at Oberlin (Obio) College.

The third is size numbers screnteen, and is sent by C. J. Oller, at G. W. Michael's Writing Institute, Delaware, Ohio. From present indications, the King and Queen (clubs), next month, will rank high. We give this notice that those who have kingly or queenly aspirations may be guided occordingly.

### Special Offer.

With the present issue of the JOURNAL several thousand subscriptions will expire. As a special inducement for a prompt re-

newal of all such, as well as those that may expire, at any time, during the year of 1883, we make the following extraordinary offer, viz To all who will, in the months of De cember or January remit \$1 for a r newal or new sub acription to the JOURNAL, we will mail free, as a preminun, our new hook. entitled. "Ames's Hand-book of Artistic Peumauship. in paper covers; or, 25 cents additional, nicely bound in cloth. Price of the book, by mail, in paper, 75 ceuts; in cloth, \$1. After February 1st, the book will only be givea as a premium receipt of 25 cente extra, in paper; or 50 cents, in cloth It will be observed that the shove offer does not apply to Good Authority.

THE PENMANS THE ART JOURNAL

Among the popular and experienced instructors in the South Prof. R. S. Collins stands in the front rank, not only as a peoman, but as an accountant. He has shopted the Standard Practical Pommenship in the King's Mountain High School, and gives no uncertain sound in expressing his optimion of the merits of the publication:

#### KING'S MOUNTAIN, N. C., Nov. 13, '82 DEAR SID:

The Portfolio of Standard Practical Penmanship came this A. M., and I incluse Postoffice Order to pay for the same.

To say the least of them, they are simply rand. I am delighted with them,

Think I will have to order more very soon. Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Yours truly, R. S. COLLINS.

#### Bind and Preserve your "Iournals."

The value of the JOURNAL will be greatly enhanced by baving it in a form coovenieut for reference and preservation. Our Common Sense Binder will contain, in a perfect book form, all the JOURNALS for

# Books and Magazines.

"The Universal Self-Instructor and Manual of General Beference" is a finely illustrated work of 672 pages; edited by Albert Ellery Berg, and just published by Thom: Kelly, 17 Barclay Street, New York. This work is a complete cyclopædia of useful information relating to education, commerce, law, society, amusements, etc., aud an epitome of all manner of business and social forms. It is in itself a library-replete with tables, statistics and information, which need to be within ready and convenient reach of everybody. It is certainly one of the most desirable and useful works we have ever exsinined. See the publisher's announcement in another column

"The Pennan's Hand-book," The announcement of "Gaskell's Pennan's Hand-book," a new royal quark volume, magnificently illustrated with over one hundred full-page plates of pennanship, engraved chapter-beads, tail-pieces, etc., should be read by every pennan. This would appear, from the announcement, to be an extensive work, to be ready on the first day of Janaary, 1853. Those sending for it previous to the sendencement of the sendencement of the sendencement.

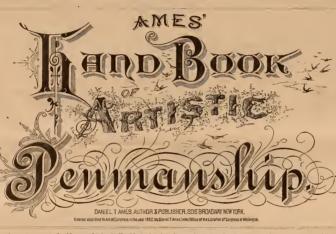
Authority." Finally, there is a symposium upon the conditions of "Snecess on the Stage," by John McCallough, Joseph Jefferson, Madame Modjeska, Lawrence Barrett, Maggie Mitchell, and William Warren.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. The December number brilliantly closes the volume of this favorite magazine, and we remind our readers that now is the time to subscribe. The opening article is a most interesting history of "The Bank of Eugland," by Richard B. Kimball; there are nine illustrations, with a picture of the founder, William Paterson. " Hats Off.' "A Beauty of the Last Century," " Mecca and its Pilgrins," are a few of the many interesting articles in this number. The 128 pages quarto are crowded with good things, literary and artistic. There are over 100 embellishmeuts, and a handsome colored frontispiece, entitled " Little Suubcam." A single number is only 25 cents, or \$3 a postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie, vear. publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Notes, Queries and Answers is the title of an interesting mouthly, edited by N. B.

Webster, Norfolk, Va., and published by S. C. and L. M. Gould, Manchester, N. H., at \$1.00 per year. It is one of our most interesting and valued exchanges. Send for a specimen-copy, or take our word for its heing worth the money, and send \$1 for twelve numbers.

The Book-keeper published at. No. 29 Warren Street, New York, is always filled with valuable and interesting matter for accountants and students of book-keeping. the last issue the old terms "debit" and "credit" are discussed in an entirely original manuer, and the story of "Double-entry" book-keeping is rehearsed in the style of a "realistic drama." Mark Checkup gives an



The above rut represents the till-page of "Amer's Hand-book of Artistic Penmanship." given free (in paper cover) to every person remitting \$1 for a subscription or reurval, before February Ist. For 25 cents extra, the book, nicely bound in cloth, will be mailed free as a premium.

those who renew or send their subscription at club rates; to all such, there will be an extra charge of 25 or 50 cents for the book. See other premium-list elsewhere.

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# Miscarriage of Papers.

Each month more or less complaints reach us from subscribers who fail to get their papers. Most are courteous notices; some are otherwise. But our readers must know that in the mailing and transmission of many thousand papers many misliaps are liable; some mistakes, no doubt, occur in addressing the wrappers; from some papers the wrappers are torn or broken off in the mail-bags; other papers are misplaced, or taken from the wrappers, at the office of delivery-all of which aggregate a considerable number of every edition mailed. Subscribers cannot be more anxious that are the publishers that the JOURNAL should be promptly delivered, and on failure to do so a notice to us will receive prompt attention.

The "Spencer Memorial Library" which has been established at Geneva, O., in memory of Platt B. Spencer, is receiving (as it described) the warnowst support and encouragement from the press throughout the country. It is certainly a fit memorial of the "Father of Spencerian." four years, and will constitute a volume which will be invaluable to any teacher or pupil of writing. We send the binder, postpaid, to any address, for \$1.75; with the JOURNAL, one year, for \$2.50.

#### The New Standard and Script Ruler.

This new contribution, to the list of necessary materials needed almost daily io the educational and hasiness world, is meeting with a very large demand. In addition to a complete system of humicss writing, princide upon the sides of the ruler, it embraces six scales of measurement more than the plain rulers of corresponding grade now in use. Seat by unsil, from the office of the JOURNAL, on receipt of 30 cents.

### Correspondence.

In the Japuary issue the editor will give the first of a series of articles upon Correspondence. These articles will be propared with great care, and each will be accompanied with one or more specimens, photoengraved, in fac-simile form, from original pen-and-ink copy.

#### -----

We invite attention to an advertisement, in another column, of Packard's New Commercial Arithmetic. January 15th will have the hook for three dollars; the price will be five dollars. It will be wholly unlike anything of the kind ever before published, and will have, no doubt, a large sale.

<sup>44</sup> Laws of Book-keeping <sup>16</sup> is the title of a pumphlet of fifteen pages, suncenced in our advertising columns by David Vogel, of Poughkeepne, N. Y. Its purpose is, by a brief series of direct quastions and anavera to give inatraction upon the leading features of hook-keeping. The work is highly commoded by those who have used it. Mailed to any address for fibry costs.

The North American Review for December commands attention no less hy the eminence of its contributors than by the value and timeliness of contents. First, there is a symposium on "The Health of American Women " regarded from three distinct points of view : Dr. Dio Lewis considers the question of feminine attire, especially tight lacing ; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the injurious influences of social environ ment; and Dr. James Read Chadwick, the effects of education, climate and food. Gov Buren R. Sherman, of Iowa, writes of the "Constitutional Prohibition" of the liquor traffic in that State. Gen. Grant reviewe the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. Richard Proctor writes of "The Influence of od on Civilization." Prof. Fisher, of Food Yale College, on "The Decline of Clerical

account of his examination hence the Exsanialog Committee of the Institute of Accountants and Book-keepers of the City of New York. In the department of "Technical Discussions" are Papers on "The Settiliog-hook," "Stock-dividends," "Reverse-Posting," "Indexicg," "Real Estate Book-keeping," etc. The senal miscellany, editorial notes and "Decisions in Commermercial Law" make up the number, and ennot fail to furnish food for the thinking elass of those for whom the magazine is intended. Specimeo-copies to intending subscritters nuclified for

Our enterprising cotemporary, the Penman's Gazette, puts in its mouthly appearance prompt and early, and its always spicy and interesting. Its stories, however, we fear are getting ahead of its pennanship; yet it is well worth its aubacription-price, and everybody ought to aniserile.

The Universal Penman, by Suwyer Bros., Ottawa, Cao., is well edited, and contains much interesting matter relating to peomanship and shorthand writing. Send for a copy.

We should be pleased to pay our compliments at succe ledgth to all of our exchanges, but they are too cumerour and our space too limited to admit of doing so. We have received the following: *Dergough's Cosmopolitan Shorthand Writer*, Toronto,

Cao.; The Modern Stenographic Monthly, by Geo. A. Thornton, A. M., and Emery P. Class, Buffalo, N. Y.; The Student's Journal (shorthand), by A. J. Graham, 744 Broadway, New York; The Shorthand-Writer, by D. P. Lindsley, 252 Broadway, New York; Brown's Phonographic Month ly, by D. L. Scott-Browne, Clinton Place, New York; The Shorthand Writer, by Rowell and Ilickon, Boston, Mass.; The Shorthand News, by Browo and Holland, Chicago, Ill.; The School Bulletin, by C.W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y.; he Notre Dame Scholastic, Notre Dame, Ind.; h e Teacher's Guide, by J. D. Holcomb, Cleveland, O.; Educational Journal of Virginia, by Wm F. Fox; Northern Indiana School Journal by J. W. Bell; New York School Journal. by A. M. Kellogg; The Rugby (Acodemy) Monthly, Wilmington, Del.; Educationo Review, Pittsburg, Ps.; Geyer's Stationer, New York; Business College Journal, Jacksonville, Ill.; Academy Trio, East Greenwich, R. I.; Grand Bapids (Mich.) Commercial College Journal; Goodman's Business Messenger, Nashville, Tenn.; Heald's College Journal, San Francisco Cal.; New Jersey Business College Journal Newark, N. J.; Capital City College Journal, Trenton, N. J.; The Occident, Berkeley. Cal.; The American Bookseller, American News Co., New York.

..... Remember that if you renew, or send in your subscription to the JOURNAL, hefore February 1st, you will get a 75 cent book free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents extra.



L. W. Hallett is teaching writing-classes at Millertown, Pa., and vicinity

C. W. Rice is teaching permanship at the Denver (Col.) Business College. He is a superior writer, and a popular teacher.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Times of recent date pays a high compliment to the B and S Busi-ness College of that city as conducted by C. C. Koerner

The New England Card Co., Woonsocket, R. I., have a superior assortment of New Year oards and other card stock. Send for anything you want in that line

Anna E. Hill has, for some time past, been the special teacher of writing in the public schools of Springfield, Mass., where she is doing good and successful work

J. R. Guudier, who established a business school at Pontiac, Mich., last season, is having gond success. Mr. Goodier is a skillful writer, and is well spoken of by the pro-

V. T. Harold, son of M. Harold, for many ears a well-known and skillfal pen-artist in Cincinnuti, O., has established himself as a card-writer in the Emery Arcade of that city.

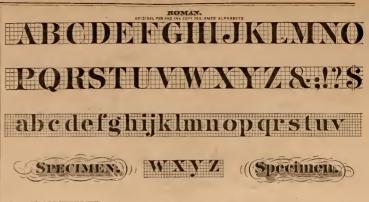
H. C. Carver, a late graduate at Mussel-It of Carver, a fate grintance at Atoms man's Gene City Business College, Quincy, Ill., s teaching writing at the La Crosse (Wis.) Business College. He is a skillful young nenman

G. W. Allison, who is teaching writin Gilhos, O., incloses, with a club for the Jour-NAL, a specimen of his writing before and since subscribing for the JOURNAL, which is creditable alike to him and his "teacher

L. Asire has charge of the writing departments of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Academy, and the Archibald Business College of the same city. Mr. Asire is among the most ac-complished writers and teachers of the West.

J. S. Conover of Galeshurg, Ill., who was mentioned, lately, in the JOURNAL, is not the Conover who, some years since, published a penman's paper at Coldwater, Mich. We make this statement to correct a misapprehension by some of our correspondents.

C. W. Slocum, formerly of Conneil Bluffs, In., has lately been appointed superintend-ent and teacher of writing in the public schools CONNECTION INC. ON CONTRACT, Schools of Chillicothe, O. Mr. Slooum is an acco



THE PENMANS ART JOURNAVE,

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XV XXX C M D

The above cut represents a Standard Roman Alphabet from "Ames' Hand-book of Artistic Penmanship," which will be ready to mail on January 1st. Price, by mail, in paper covers, 75 rents; in cloth, §1. Given (in paper) as a premium with the "Journal." In cloth, 20 cents additional.

plished writer and teacher, and will, we trust, do honor to his profession in his new position.

P. R. Cleary is meeting with encouraging ess in teaching writing at Vernon, Mich The Shawassee County Journal makes an extended notice of his work, from which we clip the following:

Prof. Cleary, during his short stay at Verson, has awakened much interest among the people in the study of writing. His clean sumhereris (3 papier. The largever-ment was wonderful. His success as a teacher is phe-nomenal. He is not only a master of his art, hol has the faculty of imparting the knowledge even to the youngest.



A beautifully flourished bird and handsomely written letter comes from A. S. Dennis, Iov City (Ja.) Business College.

D. L. Musselman of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., incloses several superior specimens of practical writing, and exquisitely written cards

Noteworthy specimens of penmanship have been received from the following named per-sons: John Bachtenkircher, Parkville, Ill.; W. F. Roth, Manheim, Pa.; A. W. Dakin, Tully, N. Y. (flourishing and writing)? P. R. Swank, Mauch Chunk, Pa. (facely written cards); A. H. Steadman, Freeport, O. (cards) G. W. Davis, Bryant's Buffalo (N. Y.) Busi ss College (an elegantly written letter); A W. Schell, Foxbury, Pa. (letter and cards); J. H. W. York, Nearford, Outario (letter); C. H. Peirce, Keokuk (Ia.) Mercantile College (letter); R. S. Bonsall, Bryant, Stratton and Carpenter's Business College, St. Louis, Mo. (letter); R. W. Cobb, Cincinnati, O. (cards); W. H. Johnson, Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill. (letter); L. L. Williams of the Business University, Rochester, N. Y. (an elegantly written letter); Miss Anal F Hill, Springfield, Mass. (letter); Jacob Schwartz, superintendent of penmanship in public schools, Zanesville, O. (letter); T. E. Youmans, Savannah, Ga. (cards); J. P. Moore, Follmans, Savannan, Ga. (En. ed., J. F. Houer, Morgantowo, Ky. (letter and practical writing); C. E. Sharey, Dirigo Business College, Au-gusta, Me. (photo of lettering); C. E. Ruat, Brandon, Vt. (cards and practical writing).

Paper is made in Belgium which very closely resembles estin. Common paper is covered with snitable size, and while the surface is moist ashestos dyed to any desired shade is sprinkled over it. Any superfluons matter is easily shaken off when the size is dry. Fine effects are sometimes produced with aniline colors.

Send Money for the "Journal." Persons desiring a single copy of the JOURNAL must remit teo cents. No ottention will be given to postal-card requests for same.

Geological examination of the delta of the Mississippi now shows that for a distauce of about 300 miles there are buried forests of large trees, one over the other, with interspaces of sand. Ten distinct forest growths of this description have been observed, which it is believed must have succeeded each other. Of these trees, known as the bald cypress, some have been found over twenty-five feet in dismeter, and one contained 5,700 rings; in some instances, too, huge trees have grown over the stumps of others equally large. From these facts, geologists have assumed the antiquity of each forest growth at 10,000 years, or 100,-000 for all -School Journal

INDECIPHERABLE WRITING .- Why is it that a husiness man will write a fair, legible hand in the body of his letter, and when he comes to sign his name ( the most difficult and important part, and the only part to which no other clue can be got to determine it) he will scratch down a ridiculous scrawl that may mean John Smith, Peter Jones or Tommy Tompkins ? We get dozens of just such letters at this office, and no doubt many books and papers go astray for no other reason than that our clerks fail to decipher the proper names. Make it a rule to write the address, including especially your own name, as plain as if it were printed, and don't suppose that because you are familiar with the names, other people a thousand miles away must be.

The following is the translation of a letter written by the late Charles Darwin in answer to an inquiry from a young student at Jens, in whom the study of Darwin's hooks had raised religions doubts :

" Sir-I am very busy, and am an old man in delicate health, and have not time to answer your questions fully, even assuming that they pable of heing answered at all. and Christ have nothing to du with each other, except in as far as the bahit of scientific investigation makes a man cautions about accepting any proofs. As far as I am concerned, I do not that any revelation has ever been ieve made With regard to a future life, every one must draw his own conclusions from vague contradictory probabilities. Wishing you well, "I remain, your obedient servant, "Down, Jace 5, 1679. CHARLES DARWIN."

The press of a free country can scarcely understand the following terrific denunciation which has been hurled by the Bishop of Santander, Spain, at the press which favors civil and religious liberty. Here as the thunderbolt, as copied from the Guard ian

May Almighty God curse those journals with the perpetual malediction launched against the devil and his angels! May they perish with Nero, Julian the apostate and Judas the traitor ! May the Lord judge them as He judged Dathan and Abiram ! May the earth swallow them up alive! Let them be cursed day and night, sleeping and waking, in eating, in drinking and in playing, when they speak and when they keep silence! May their eyes he blinded, their ears deaf, their tongue dumb! Cursed he every member of their body! Let them he cursed from to-day and forever! May their sepulchrs be that of dogs and asses! May famished wolves prey apon their corpses an may their eternal company be that of the devil and his angels.

The Guardian says, commenting on the above': "Archbishop Manning in Eogland and the Bishop of Santander in Spain are equally representatives of the 'infallible' Church of Rome. What has the former to say to the latter  $\uparrow$  "- N. Y. Herald.

Extra Copies of the "Iournal" will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of aubscribers.

Sir Frederick Thesiger, afterward Lord Chelmsford, being engaged in the conduct of a case, objected to the irregularity of a learned corgeant who repeatedly put leading questions in examining his witnesses. "I have a right," maintained the sergeant, doggedly, "to deal with my witnesses as I "To that I offer no objection," please.' retorted Sir Frederick : " yon may deal as yon like, but you sha'n't lead."-London Society.

John Bell, founder of the London Bell's Weekly Messenger, which has just changed hands, was, according to Leigh Hunt (once its editor), the first printer who confined the letter "s" to its present shape, and rejected altogether the old f-like form.

Phæbe Consins has written a letter to President Arthur, requesting that all post-offices be closed on Sunday. If there is any other little thing that Phabe would like, she had better mention it right now while the country is looking at her.

147 hindelt Hurtin PRON D. A. MARS CHINA MILLING ELIZABETH JERSEY. TOR EDUCATION OF NEW JERS AT MICH MASTREES OF ENGINEERING TO THE OTHER STAT Julis take pleasur on behalf of this Department to express to you the high appreciation with which your work has been regarded by all whe have had the privilege of seeing it. The new course and of the north the product of the terms of terms o 210 One on looking upon it sus at a glance the winderful transformation our Country has undergone during this period of its growth. WHOLE CONCEPTION IS GRAND the creention musicales De estuade dues great forme to you as the antilipe OU WILL PLEASE ACC the thanks of the epar fuent for so interesting and aluable a contribution to a and Desheetful baar Dublic Instruction .) -COMMENTS OF EMINENT MEN AND THE PRESS Hon H. B. Briston SECRETARY U.S. THEASTHEY Washington, D. C. s a beautiful work of art." (Fir Chourd Charnton.) Borrau Marserer, Washington D.C. The Cantennial Picture of Progress is certauly awork of great interest." Hon JAL Waiter (Ben John A. Dix "Hon Cowards Dierrepont;) "Has a Centennial Chart illustrating the Course of Empire Westward and should have aplace in every househald " Canter JUSTICE or U.S. SUPREME Co Washington, D.C. Theillustration of the subject is admirab re of Pr Alaj Gen Alexander Shaler, Rev. Coward Cauleston A.D. Hon George William Curtis. N.D.Commercial Advertiser.) Clizabeth (M.J. Imile Journale) N.Y.S.M. martistic, illuminated history of al hundred years full of interest." It is a marvelous production of the pe addeserves a place in every home rery ingenious. As a skillful f pennonship I admire it.,-Its sition is very straking." New Pork School Hournal Brooklon Daily Union;) Sundan Gazette (We praense (AL) Haily Standard. Manufacturer and Builder. ) .. natenBC "It is a superising exhibition of skill in the art of pennanship and should a dorn every home in our land." mprehensive and skillfo es a masterpiece of per a picture of great historic in Ittac ris of our co unity its transf of the pen o ship and a p EXECUTED WITH A PEN BY OT AMES The above cut is pholo-engraved from an engrossed letter from the Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Jersey, in whose department the Centennial Picture of Progress was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition. Oppies of the above-named picture (22228) are given free to every subseriler to the "Journal," or 83×40 for 32 cents additional.

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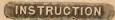
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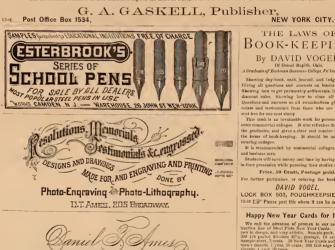
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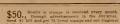
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