

RADICAL CHANGES IN THE SCHOOLS.

"Most Important Report Ever Presented to the Board."

TO BLEND TWO GRADES. Primary and Grammar to Be Numbered from One to Seven.

NEW COURSES OF STUDY. System on an Inclined Plane Leading to the New High Schools.

FIVE GRADES OF SALARIES. Recommendations Made by the Committee on Instruction Which Will Be Acted on Later.

Important changes recommended to the Board of Education by the Committee on Instruction: The abolition of the arbitrary distinction between Grammar and Primary grades. That the grades be numbered from one to seven, consecutively, from the lowest Primary to the highest present Grammar.

This report, in my opinion, is probably the most important that has ever been presented to the Board of Education. It is the result of the most careful and thorough consideration of the subject by the committee having the matter in hand. It speaks for itself. Its results will be far-reaching and will be of the greatest benefit to the public school system and to the public school teachers.

The Board of Education held a lively session yesterday afternoon and important measures were considered. Commissioner Agar offered a resolution that: "Whereas, some doubt exists in the minds of persons qualified to judge as to the validity of the Lexow Civil Service act; and, whereas, the Board of Education is of the opinion that the public service would be likely to suffer if the Board were deprived of the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commission in selecting persons to be appointed or promoted in the department, the present Civil Service Commission be designated to conduct all examinations for the determination of the fitness of applicants, except principals and teachers."

Commissioner Little then asked that the following petition be read, entered on the minutes and referred to the Committee on High Schools:

The undersigned citizens and taxpayers of New York ask that the resolution of your Board last passed that no principal of a high school in the City of New York, except one principal should have previous experience as the principal of a high school be amended or modified for the following reasons:

Think It an Insult. First, the said resolution is an unjust insult to the qualifications of the present principals of the public schools of New York City.

Second, the said resolution is an unwarranted attack upon the learning, capability and scientific capacity of the teachers of the public schools of the City of New York.

Third, the said resolution is subversive of the spirit of the Charter of the City of New York as far as the management and control of the public schools of the City of New York is concerned.

Fourth, We respectfully ask that further action in this matter be postponed and a reasonable opportunity be granted to have the sentiments of our citizens presented to your honorable body on this important and vital subject affecting the public interests.

This petition was signed by a large number of residents of the North Side, including Judge James H. Angel, Victor H. Smith, Gustave Huerstel, Henry Lawson, J. N. Johnston and Arthur C. Batts. In explaining the reasons for presenting the petition to the Board of Education, the undersigned said: "We are fighting for the principle, 'New York for New Yorkers.' We don't want our public school to be run by Kalamazoo or Saratoga."

Immediately after the reading of the petition Commissioner Taft, who is chairman of the Committee on High Schools, said he objected to the printing of the petition in the minutes where school teachers might see it. He objected to the language of the petition, saying that the undersigned had no authority to present a petition in this manner. The committee had no intention of debarring all New York teachers from the principalship of high schools. It only had insisted on certain requirements from the principals of the first three high schools opened.

Commissioner Little said that there was a committee of citizens present. He said that he considered their petition genuine to the subject. He did not see any harm in having it entered in the minutes. He therefore wished his resolution offered. Commissioner Taft offered as an amendment that the petition be not entered on the minutes.

The Board of School Superintendents, having had their choice of a New Yorker, Evander Childs, for principal of the mixed high school, disappeared by the Board of Education. It is reported that the name of Edward J. Goodwin, of Newton, Mass., for the place. The Board unanimously voted for Mr. Goodwin in a face



CHANG YUEN HOON, THE CHINESE ENVOY TO GREAT BRITAIN, TAKING LEAVE OF WU TING FANG.

CHANG YUEN HOON, special envoy of the Emperor of China to the Court of St. James, left for Southampton on the steamer City of Paris yesterday, with his train, solemn, silent and as brilliant in their surplises of divers hues as birds of paradise in the sun. There were in single file at the door of the envoy's cabin Liung in pale lilac, Chun in pale violet, Koko in pale blue, Yen Chin Sook, more aesthetically than ever in pale purple; Tseng in saffron, casting lurid glances at women, and Yen in pink, smiling affably at them when the constable, Chun Oi Ting, in indigo, had his eyes diverted from the file.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, came to pay his respects. "I am going as a special Commissioner to Great Britain and Russia," he said, "for the protection of seals. I shall stay in London for a few days, go to St. Petersburg, return to London for a few weeks, come back to America and make a report to the President."

Wu Ting Fang smiled in charmed surprise at the smallness of Mrs. Frank Leslie's foot. "My wife's is smaller," he said, pointing to the length of his little finger. Mrs. Leslie said: "This is my annual trip abroad."

Among other passengers on the steamer whom the envoy saw were Olga Nethercole, John Drew and Muramatsu, Sumitomo and Yoshida, Japanese, whose polite bows he returned affably.

The envoy and Wu Ting Fang were glad to be alone for a moment, when the first bugle call warned visitors to go ashore. They talked to each other rapidly in sentences that did not wait for another. The constable in indigo entered, followed by the file of Wu Ting Fang at his right and the file of Chang Yue N Hoon at his left. One by one the men bowed, almost touching with their foreheads the rugs at the feet of the envoy to England and of the Minister to Washington. The men had solemn airs, varied by polite indications of deferent fear.

On the deck of the steamer, as it went out of the dock, were: Mrs. A. J. Garvey, who came to this city to bury her husband, the Tweed ring contractor; Bishop Wallis, of New Zealand, on his way to attend the Lambeth conference; Marshall P. Wilder and Colonel A. O. de B. Nepean.

of the fact that at the last meeting the following resolution had been carried: That in the sense of this committee that a successful experience in high school organization of management in large cities should be conducted an essential qualification in candidates for appointment to the principalships of the three proposed high schools in this city.

That it is a suburb of Boston, Mr. Goodwin is at present principal of the Newton High School, and has presided over it for ten years. It has a high reputation in Massachusetts, and has sent many pupils to Harvard, Yale and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was formerly principal of the High School of Portsmouth and of the High School of Nashua, N. H.

Most Important Report. The Committee on Instruction presented a very important and radical report to the Board, having had under consideration in framing it the City Superintendent's suggestion to abolish arbitrary distinction between primary and grammar grades. The committee's work has been done with such intended expedition as shall allow of the revision, if adopted by the Board, to go into effect when the educational provisions of the Greater New York Charter shall become operative or even sooner, if possible. Upon the reading of the report it was ordered entered and went over for further action.

The first matter passed upon by the committee in its report is the abolition of the distinction between grammar and primary grades. The distinction between the grammar and primary grades is abolished, and that the grades be renumbered from one to seven consecutively, from the lowest primary to the highest present grammar grade, both included; the new grades one, two and three being the grades now assigned to the primary grades, and the new grades four, five, six and seven, comprising the four years now assigned to grammar grades.

To Change the Name. That promotions be made as at present every half year, and that these half years be distinguished by the letters A and B. For example, the first half of the first year being known as Grade 1, A, the second half of the second year as Grade 2, B, the first half of the second year as Grade 2, A, the second half of the second year as Grade 2, B, and so on. The committee also recommends that all schools hereafter shall be called "Public Schools," in regard to the terms "grammar" and "primary."

In regard to amending the course of study in grammar and primary schools and adopting a new course of study for the high schools, the committee recommends: That the course of study in all grades be further carefully revised with a view to simplifying the courses of study and eliminating therefrom such branches, if any, as are not practicable in a similar manner to the establishment of High Schools; to correlate the courses of study with that adopted for the High Schools as to present a continuous progressive course from the lowest primary grade to the proposed highest grade of the High Schools; to reorganize the courses of study in the grades corresponding to the present primary grades and the first year or two of the present grammar grades so that the large number of pupils who are obliged to leave school without fully completing the present grammar course may derive the greatest possible benefit.

Grading of Salaries. New grades for teachers and the renumbering of principals and teachers are dealt with in this recommendation: That the present grades of teachers, except

as regards those teachers already in service, be abolished, and that for all teachers hereafter appointed, both men and women, there be established, besides the probationary year, five grades with a salary attached to each grade:

That admission to each grade be based upon an examination of the applicants, and by their record as teachers, to be based upon reports of the principals and on examinations of their class work by the superintendents. All advancements are to be subject to confirmation by the Board of Education.

Men Teachers. Probationary year, salary, \$720. Grade 1—Minimum salary for regular teachers, \$1,080. Grade 2—Those who have taught two years in Grade 1 are eligible to apply for, \$1,200. Grade 3—Those who have taught three years in Grade 2 are eligible to apply for, \$1,440. Grade 4—Those who have taught two years in Grade 3 are eligible to apply for, \$1,710. Grade 5—Those who have taught three years in Grade 4 are eligible to apply for, \$2,016.

Women Teachers. Probationary year, salary, \$604. Grade 1—Minimum salary for regular teachers, \$756. Grade 2—Those who have taught three years in Grade 1 are eligible to apply for, \$756. Grade 3—Those who have taught two years in Grade 2 are eligible to apply for, \$936. Grade 4—Those who have taught two years in Grade 3 are eligible to apply for, \$1,116. Grade 5—Those who have taught three years in Grade 4 are eligible to apply for, \$1,320. For all women teaching boys' classes, \$72 per annum to be added to the schedule salary.

For all women teaching mixed classes, \$56 per annum to be added to the schedule salary.

Men Principals. Minimum salary, \$2,400. Those who have taught three years at \$2,700. Those who have taught three years at \$2,700 are eligible to apply for, \$3,000.

Women Principals. Minimum salary, \$1,900. Those who have taught three years at \$2,100. Those who have taught three years at \$2,100 are eligible to apply for, \$2,400.

Your committee further recommends that all advancement of principals from one grade of salary to a higher shall be based upon a certificate of the superintendent, and that above recommended for the advancement of teachers beyond the probationary year from grade to grade.

In order to adapt the foregoing schedules of salaries of principals and teachers to the places of those who are at present employed under existing salaries your committee would recommend from and after January 1, 1898, principals and regular women teachers receive less than the minimum salary be paid such minimum salaries without examination, and that all other principals or teachers now in the system be at liberty, if desiring to do so, to apply for advancement of grade.

This advancement is made conditional on examinations.

One Principal for a School. The committee considers the subject of reducing the number of principals in each school building and of abolishing the

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAD. Letter Purporting to Be from the Captain of the Lost Manistee, Washes Ashore.

Bayfield, Wis., May 19.—Five miles south of this harbor, half embedded in the sand of the beach, James Taggart, a lumberman, discovered the first message from the forty persons who perished in the wreck of the steamer Manistee nearly fourteen years ago. It was a note enclosed in a heavy glass bottle. The writing had faded with the lapse of years, and the glass of the bottle was worn thin with its constant beating against the sand shores of Chequamegon Bay. The message was as follows: November, 1883.

He Arraigns the Proprietor of the Broadway Garden in Court. CHARTER BOGUS, HE SAYS. Excise Bureau Collecting Evidence to Begin a Big Crusade.

That Captain Chapman's tour of inspection through his precinct to examine club charters on Tuesday night was made with a purpose became apparent yesterday. On his complaint, Bruno Bretschneider, proprietor of the Broadway Garden, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court charged with running a bogus club.

When the Captain called on Bretschneider on Tuesday night he requested a look at the charter. He just glanced at it casually, then wheeled about and remarked: "It won't hold water long." It held water until yesterday, when Bretschneider was arrested by Captain Chapman and two inspectors Harley's men. He was taken directly to the police court.

Lawyer David M. Newburger appeared for the prisoner. He contended that Bretschneider's club was not a bogus one. He said the charter had been granted in 1885 to the Plymouth Social Club. Bretschneider was released in \$1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

Bretschneider said he was only steward of the club and had nothing to do with the charter. He said a man named Zimman was president. But where the president could be found he was unable to say.

The campaign against clubs that are said to be running in opposition to both the letter and spirit of the Raines law is to be earnestly pushed, not by the police, but by the Excise Bureau. Inspectors, appointed under the provisions of the act and working under the direction of State Commissioner Lyman and local Deputy Commissioner Hilliard, have been busy gathering evidence on the Sundays since the new amendments went into effect. It is said these agents have already secured proof that some of the so-called clubs are selling liquor in violation of the law. The Excise Bureau will try to show that fake clubs are merely places for the selling of liquor, and not for the social and friendly intercourse contemplated in their charters.

It is understood that the resorts selected for initial test cases will be "Silver Dollar" Smith's, at Sixth avenue and Thirty-first street, the meeting place of the "Cosmopolitan Club," the Newmarket, Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, the meeting place of the "Garnery Club," the Broadway Garden, or "Plymouth Social Club," the Bijou Hotel, or "Shenandoah Club," and the "Franco-Belgian Club," at Seventh avenue and Thirteenth street.

The Excise Bureau will proceed in each case, according to the evidence in that specific case. Two courses are open to the Excise Bureau. He may either ask the Attorney-General for an injunction of the club's charter on the ground of illegality, or go before a Supreme Court Justice to demand that the liquor tax license be revoked.

Police Commissioner Parker yesterday expressed strong approval of the plan of the Excise Bureau. "That way of getting at fake clubs is the one I would adopt if I were myself an Excise Commissioner," he said. "Of course, I cannot prophesy as to the outcome, as I have not gone into that phase of the matter closely, but it at least has a very favorable appearance, and bids fair to work satisfactorily."

Chief Conlin is certain that fake clubs will be crushed out of existence. "The Excise Bureau," he outlined by which we may proceed," he said yesterday. "Of course, I cannot talk on that phase of the matter fully, but I would like to make the public too full a knowledge of how we are to proceed. I am, however, entirely confident of success."

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, President Moss expressed the opinion that the Raines law, as it now is, was being vigorously enforced. It may be that the State Excise Commissioner be asked for permission to inspect the so-called fake clubs. A resolution to this effect was adopted.

DEPEW FOR THE JUBILEE. Friends Indorse Him for Special Ambassador, but the Doctor Evidently Does Not Know It.

Washington, May 19.—The Administration is now considering the question of appointing a special ambassador to represent the United States at the approaching celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne.

So far it has not been decided whether Mr. Hay shall be clothed with additional and temporary powers for this occasion; whether Admiral Miller, who is already under orders to represent the navy at the celebration, shall be specially accredited, or whether still another person shall be chosen for the purpose. At the same time, the news of his appointment will come in the nature of a complete surprise to the appointee.

Mr. Depew is at present inspecting Mr. Vanderbilt's railways up the State. He was at Buffalo last night, but his secretary, Harry Duval, said:

"I'm certain that Mr. Depew has not been approached on the subject, and I know that he has not discussed it. If he had been spoken to or written to concerning the matter I'm sure I would have heard of it."

Asked if Mr. Depew would accept the mission if it were tendered, Mr. Duval said: "I don't know, I'm sure. You will have to ask Mr. Depew that."

A CANAL BOAT ROMANCE. Captain John Kittell, Who Married His Cook, Says She Was Insubordinate.

Captain John Kittell, who recently owned and commanded the good boat, Golden Lock and Silver Key, who grew gray and grizzled in sailing the Erie Canal, is the defendant in a suit for limited divorce, brought against him by his wife, Catharine. The captain is seventy-two and his wife is just half that age.

The application made yesterday before Justice Truax, of the Supreme Court, is for alimony and counsel fees in behalf of the wife.

Kittell was left a widower ten years ago with a married daughter, Miss Catharine McNeire was his cook on board the canal boat. She was a good cook, and the ancient mariner would not give her up. While she was cook, the grizzled captain declares, he was captain, but just as soon as she became his wife she began to command the boat. He declares she assaulted him and his daughter. He had her arrested and locked up.

As soon as Mrs. Kittell got out of jail she employed Lawyer Campbell to bring the action for separation.

COIN CASE SAVES A LIFE. It Was in the Clerk's Vest Pocket When a Burglar Fired.

Eaton, N. Y., May 19.—A clerk for E. B. Curtis about midnight last night went to the latter's store to see that all was right. As he entered a back room a revolver was thrust against his side and a report followed.

The bullet from the weapon struck a nickel coin which the young man carried in his vest pocket, and he was unharmed. Two men had entered the store by a rear window, and in the confusion that followed they escaped.

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ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

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The Journal's Resort Bureau

is located at 162 Nassau st. You can find out everything about any Summer resort; full particulars how to get there. Free guide in selecting your Summer home.