

# New Parental School.

Plans for a Model Institution for New York Boys.

FROM THE CITY RECORD, NEW YORK

The committee on buildings of the Board of Education has submitted for approval plans for the new Parental School on the road from Flushing to Jamaica, about 1,700 feet south of the North Hempstead turnpike, in the Borough of Queens. The present plans provide only for the administration and school building, three dormitory buildings, power house and farm buildings, and additional buildings to be erected from time to time as funds are available for the purpose. The administration building will provide offices for the superintendent or principal and his clerks, together with a waiting or reception room for the general public, accessible directly from the main entrance, thus isolating the public portion of the executive offices from the school, which occupies the balance of the structure.

The first floor, in addition to the executive offices, will provide for four classrooms and an assembly hall, 60x66 feet, with entrances directly from the campus as well as from the schoolrooms. The second floor will provide seven classrooms, teachers' rooms, etc., while the attic has been laid off for storerooms and dormitories for the female help. The basement will provide three manual training shops, a gymnasium 60x66 feet, storerooms, toilets, etc., and space for the ventilating apparatus.

The dormitories or cottages presented some rather unusual features having been designed only after examination of similar institutions in various parts of the country, made upon the declaration of the board in favor of the adoption of the cottage system. The committee on special schools in considering the cost of the structures, as well as that for maintenance, finally recommended the double cottage or dormitory building, and the plans for these provide for a structure 121 feet in length, divided in its centre line by a fireproof wall running through to the roof, thus forming two distinct structures, as far as internal arrangements go, the only connection being through the fire escape which serves both portions.

The building in its entirety will accommodate sixty boys, divided into two equal groups, each in its own portion of the building and under its own master and matron. The boys on entering their cottage from the school yard work or play pass through a rear street from the playground, which is provided at the rear of each cottage, through a hallway into the basement, where their outdoor clothing will be removed in a large, light open indoor playroom, which figures not only for recreation purposes in the daytime, but also for that portion of the inmates of the cottage consisting of the active, restless boys, who do not care to sit and read during the evening, but would rather have their recreation in play. The first floor is entered both from the playground of the boys and from the campus, the hallway running directly across the buildings, with the dining room, pantry, etc., on one side and the living room, reception room and matron's room on the other.

The dining room is designed especially with reference to the seating of thirty boys, the master and matron and instructor, the pantry adjoining being fitted with china closets, refrigerator, sink, serving table and a bain-marie, the under side of which will be fitted as a plate warmer. On the opposite side of the hall the living room, about 23x32 feet in size, will afford ample space for the boys to be gathered about the tables in small groups, reading or playing games, being at the same time directly under the eye of the matron, whose room adjoins and is in direct connection therewith.

The second story is really the key to the building since it must provide a dormitory for exactly thirty beds of the regulation size and with the requisite distance for aisles and passageways. Each boy will be provided with an individual locker, placed as near his bed as possible, while his clothing, removed at night before retiring, is placed and locked. In order to afford adequate escape in case of fire an additional fireproof staircase, enclosed in a brick shaft, is provided at the rear of the building, connecting with the other dormitory, so as to afford ample escape for each, although the possible total destruction of one portion of the building might take place without in any way endangering the inmates of the other.

Adjacent to and overlooking the dormitory are the master's quarters, consisting of two rooms and a bath, clothing closets, etc., having also an entrance direct from the hallway. One of the important matters is the sewing and locker room located on this floor, in which is provided a locker for a supply of clothing for each boy.

The attic has two stairways. On this floor are the servants' rooms and bath, extra storeroom for the boys

clothing, also storeroom for house linen and bedding and the solitary room. Coal is to be delivered at the top of the bunkers in the power house, while the supplies are unloaded here on a covered platform, from which they may be trucked into the light, airy and dry fireproof storeroom. To the right of the entrance is the bakery, with brick oven, proving room and space for bread storage for two or three days supply. To the left is to be a large kitchen, with its cooking ranges, soup kettles and refrigerators, divided into three spaces for meat, vegetables and milk, butter and eggs. It is proposed to deliver food from the central plant through subways.

## SWIMMING BATHS URGED.

## Proposal to Have Them in All the New Public Schools.

Swimming has been made part of the education of the children in various cities. In the public schools of Brookline, Mass., a pupil cannot graduate unless he or she has a certificate of ability from the swimming master of the Brookline baths. Not only do the children of this Boston suburb know how to swim but many of them are skilled in the work of saving and resuscitating a drowning person.

There is one class membership in which is regarded as a high honor by all the pupils of the schools and that is the emergency class. To qualify for it the pupil must demonstrate his or her ability to swim certain distances within a specified time. One of the principal tests requires the applicant to swim supporting another person a certain distance within a certain time limit.

England long ago adopted the idea of fostering the accomplishment of swimming in the schools. But they go further than merely teaching the pupil to swim. He is taught how to save life. There are over twenty thousand members of the English life saving association, all of whom have had a thorough course of instruction.

There is a public school life saving championship for which prizes are given each year. Teams of boys and girls on the day of competition come from all parts of London. The teams are made up of eight members, and the members are in years from 10 up.

They go through regular manoeuvres. With perfect step and time foot, members step forward and jump into the water and go through the motions of persons in the act of drowning. Then the remaining four members of the team dive into the water after them and tow the others to safety.

Judge Cleveland of Chicago has ordered that all baby carriages out at night shall carry head lights. It looks to the New London Telegraph as if under the circumstances a curfew law, would be more effective for the public safety.

We are not surprised to read that New Zealand is exhibiting a marked tendency toward a lower birth-rate.

The fact is, says the Richmond Times-Dispatch, that men are growing more and more careful as to what countries they are born in nowadays.

We are much more squeamish than foreigners, confesses the New York World. The swimming-trunks worn by men bathers at continental beaches would be cause for arrest at Rockaway.

The eight of men and women bathers waiting in the surf at an English resort, recently the subject of illustration in the London Graphic, would scandalize Ashbury Park. Centuries of conventions in clothes have had their effect on the abstract view of the nude, and a nation which questioned the decency of Greenwich's "Cherubs" still cherishes strong convictions of propriety.

The simple way to prevent and consume has been often detailed, avers the New Haven Register. The ingredients in the prescription are the purest outdoor air that can be had, applied night and day, asleep and awake; reasonable exercise, adapted to the condition of the patient; nourishing food, not excessive in amount; liberal bathing of the body, in water adapted in temperature to the condition of the patient, but always as cold or as nearly so as can with safety be used.

## WORTH QUOTING

(Continued from First Page)

Don't put all your eggs in one basket, admonishes the Dallas News. Put some of them in your bosom.

The Chicago News says some people marry for love and some for money, but in the wind-up every man wonders why he married.

The Chinese polygynist who wants to get into this country says there is no harm in having five wives. Perhaps not, admits the Philadelphia Inquirer, but the expense must be awful.

Baseball has remained gloriously free from the crookedness which has tainted so many other sports in professional hands, boasts the Richmond Times Dispatch.

Notes the Providence Tribune: About the only person who does not seem to be particularly concerned just now over the future of the farmer is the farmer.

The 25-cent novel is announced. That will be a saving of \$1.25 and place the fiction of the day at nearer its real value, counting the cost of paper and printing, sneers the Omaha Bee.

The English Ambassador, James Bryce, said that the education of a state was largely determined by the character of its colleges, universities and normal schools.

"There is more in Paris than Baderker tells," begins a travel letter of a Chicago paper. Of course, of course, but remember that there are ladies present, warn the Louisville Courier-Journal.

New York's example shows, to the Philadelphia Press, that the electrification of railway passenger terminals within a city's limits is entirely feasible. Other cities have a right to insist on a similar exemption from the locomotive nuisance.

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## Millions of Acres Remain.

Though it has given away whole empires to settlers and railroads and has been robbed of millions of acres by land "graffters," the United States government still holds 754,856,298 acres of public lands. This would give every man, woman and child in the country nearly ten acres apiece. However, nearly half of this land is in Alaska—368,021,509 acres of it—and probably will not be of great value for years to come. But enough of it remains in the Western States to accommodate millions of settlers. The constant pressure of overpopulation is certain to force continuous immigration to this country until all our surplus land is taken up.—New York Sun.

**The Camel's Eye.**

One of the camels—the seven were lying just beyond the circle of firelight—rose complaining. Mustafa Ahmed slipped away upon his duty. Presently I heard his guitar twanging to get the camel again to rest; but the beast would not down, and must be beaten—the boy meanwhile mouthing great curses. I wondered that a being so small should without peril to himself strike a creature like this with his fist, continuing all the time within reach of teeth and hoofs.

"I will tell the khawaja," replied Mustafa, "a most curious and interesting thing about this."

Ahmed had mastered the camel, and now came to his place.

"The khawaja has observed," Mustafa continued, "that a child may beat and command a camel. It is not because he is timid; it is because of a wise provision whereby God suited him to the weakness of men. The camel's eyes are like magnifying glasses and increase the stature of his master seven times: wherefore he is obedient to this gigantic appearing creature."

In Damascus, too, I heard this surprising—Norman Duncan in Harper's Magazine.

**Simple Life in Finland.**

In Finland everybody lives the simple life in summer time. They camp out on islands, in the forests, and always somewhere near the water, for everybody swims and bathes. Almost all classes sleep and eat al fresco at this time of year, and the town councils of the towns in this progressive and altogether delightful little country, provide public fireplaces and public bathing sheds in all places where the working classes go in search of fresh air.

But the simple life is by no means dull with the frisky Finns. They combine it with a surprising amount of gayety. They eat, drink, and are very merry in their picturesque little log cabins outside the cities.

When they are tired of bathing and splashing, they dance, they sing, they watch fireworks and practice gymnastics, they all become like children and are the very happiest, merriest, most good-natured, most easily pleased, and most healthy, holiday makers in the world. We might take many leaves from the Finn's book.—Ladies' Pictorial.

**The Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Department has begun to enforce the vinegar law of 1897. The act forbids the sale of distilled vinegar as white vinegar, or white wine vinegar. It must be labeled "distilled vinegar."**

The art of pleasing is the art of giving upstrokes in everyting, from sweeting to street to running for Congress.

Keep the headlight on the front end of the train.

## MEN'S BIBLE CLASS HOLD OPEN MEETING

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

(Continued from First Page)

Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, the M. E. Men's Bible Class held their first open meeting in the auditorium of the church. The audience, though not as large as had been hoped, was an appreciative one, and the occasion was most profitable as well as pleasant.

Dr. M. L. Puffer has given up his office in the village. He found it was taking up too much of his time going back and forth, time which he could better use in the city, where he is building up quite a practice. His Chicago address is 1004 West Madison street.

Manly Alderson's Sunday school class gave him a surprise birthday party last Tuesday evening. Probably Manly is glad that his birthday comes but once a year with the amount of thumping he received.

Do you believe it is ever wise, or justifiable, to "pay back" in injury? Does it really pay? Next Sunday at 12 in the Philanthropist Class rooms are prepared to debate this topic. "The Justice and Injustice of Personal Revenge." Lesson found in Kings, first chapter.

Louis Klein, J. H. Griffiths, Harry Batteman and Dr. Shaffer went to Chicago Monday night and took the Superior Excellent Degree at Palestine Council No. 66. Some of the candidates did not feel too chipper Tuesday.

Mr. Sullivan of the L. X. L. laundry says business is good considering the season. He is handling rough dry washings cheaper than they can be done at home. See him at 114 S. Main street. Telephone 626.

Employment Law was introduced by his calling this republic a stock company, and we its stockholders. The machinery for the enforcement of the law received attention next. In DuPage county this comes under one heading, but in Cook county, because of its population, there are three heads, viz.: the juvenile, municipal and criminal laws. The juvenile law was established first in Illinois, but now twenty-eight other states have followed our example. Since its enforcement fewer arrests have been made for boys under sixteen. When a boy is brought to the Juvenile court there are three things that may be done. He may be taken away from his parents and kept to await trial; or he may be sent to some institution for boys, where he will be taught a trade; or he may be sent back to his parents to be watched by a probation officer. When parents are not found worthy to train their boys the state can and does take the boy from them and put him where he will have a chance to become a good citizen. Some counties, having no juvenile court, have the probation officers to look after the interests of the boys.

The new municipal law was framed two years ago and it has proved very beneficial. The object of this law is to exercise more care in the making of warrants and if the party is found guilty to punish more severely. It has succeeded in all these lines.

The third division, that of the criminal law, was next considered. The Criminal Court in Chicago tries cases every year than any other court in the world. There are always four judges listening to these cases and sometimes there are five, six, seven or eight. The Criminal Court is the scene of drama, tragedy and deep sorrow, and sometimes even comedy, that breaks the dreary gloom of the scenes enacted there. A startling fact is that 65 per cent of the criminals tried are between the ages of 16 and 25. Surprising, isn't it? And the number is increasing with alarming rapidity. Take this fact home with you and couple it with this question: "Is Chicago developing morally in proportion to its mental development and growth?" If not, what is the duty of her churches and those of the community?

Thus for the purposes of comparison these 185,874 employees are divided according to sex into 172,053 men and 13,821 women. In Washington it was found that the proportion of women employees was 3 to 10, while elsewhere in the country there was one woman to 25 men in civil service positions. Both women and men in the service at Washington were older than were the employees elsewhere, while in the district the average salary was larger. In Washington the average salary for the man was \$17.48 and for the women it was \$8.87; outside of the district the average was \$23.5 for the man and \$7.00 for the woman.

In the matter of comparative salary for the sexes the bureau says: "That the percentage of women paid at the rate of less than \$7.20 a year is markedly high as compared with that for men employees does not indicate that women receive less than the men for the same class of work, but reflects the fact already noted that a far larger percentage of the women than of the men are engaged in clerical work or in manual labor."

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WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within one or two miles of Downers Grove, by a middle aged lady; house must not be nearer than one mile from Downers Grove. Give terms and full particulars. Address Boarder, care of Reporter.

WANTED—BOAT IN WEDNESDAY EVENING. Post-wagon, a few energetic boys, over ten years old, receive orders, drive, explore and make collections. Hired-out customers with bad reputations. Good pay and short hours. Extra pay for good workers. Frank R. Kellogg, 224 S. Main st.

WANTED—TO BUY DEMARABLE BUILDING lot, or will buy house and lot if suitable for small family. Address Box 334, Downers Grove.

WANTED—DAY BOARDERS. \$1.50 per week. Meal tickets, \$4.50. 12 E. Caron.

## LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—A GOLD PIN (ODDPENCIL). Owner can have same by calling at Reporter office.

FOUND—A BUNCH OF KEYS. Can be had at Reporter office.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

## ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

State of Illinois, DuPage County—In the County Court of DuPage County—

In the matter of the estate of Dauphin K. Foote, deceased.

Olive Foote, administratrix of the estate of Dauphin K. Foote, deceased, vs. Ezra Carter et al.

## PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS.

Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of record made and entered of record by the court of DuPage County on the second day of November, A. D. 1905, the said administrative will, at the hour of 2:00 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the eighth day of December, A. D. 1905, at the front door of the Court House, 209 W. DuPage Avenue, in the City of Wheaton, DuPage County, Illinois, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, payment in full of said estate, the right title, interest and claim which the said Dauphin K. Foote, deceased, had at the time of his death in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

This certain piece of land and premises, being the south forty feet of the east line of said Lot Four, being the south forty feet of the west line of said Lot Four, the same being bounded on the north by the south forty feet of said Lot Four, and bounded on the east by the south forty feet of the west line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the west by the south forty feet of the west line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the south by the south forty feet of the south line of said Lot Four, the same being the south forty feet of the west line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the east by the south forty feet of the east line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the west by the south forty feet of the west line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the south by the south forty feet of the south line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the east by the south forty feet of the east line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the west by the south forty feet of the west line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the south by the south forty feet of the south line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the east by the south forty feet of the east line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the west by the south forty feet of the west line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the south by the south forty feet of the south line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the east by the south forty feet of the east line of said Lot Four, and bounded on the west by the south forty feet of the west line of said Lot Four, and bounded on