

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

1. In seeking to develop a symmetrical character and the power of self government in each pupil, the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," is made the foundation of every requirement.

2. The relation of teacher and pupil is understood as involving a pledge on the part of both to regard the interests of each other as sacred, which pledge is assumed to be given when the pupil enters the school.

3. From the very nature of the relation between teacher and pupil the teacher is always considered the proper judge of what is to be viewed, under any given circumstances, as right or wrong, but before making any decision all the circumstances are fully canvassed.

4. The highest good of the individual pupil, so far as it is compatible with the highest good of the whole school, is regarded as a fundamental principle in all discipline.

5. No requirements are made of any pupil that are not, under similar conditions, made of every pupil in the school.

6. The spirit in which everything is done is considered more important in its effect upon the pupil and the school, than the form.

7. Pupils will not be allowed to remain in the school after it becomes apparent that they fail to devote their entire time and strength to the work assigned to them by their teachers, nor after it becomes apparent that they exercise a bad influence in any respect over other pupils.

8. Character and correct deportment receive the first attention of the teachers.

Mental discipline alone is not the highest measure of success in practical life, nor is it the measure of the highest form of manhood or womanhood. The power acquired through the study of various subjects under the guidance of teachers will be effective in after life just to the extent to which strength of character and the power of selfcontrol have been developed. In view of these facts, character and proper deportment are regarded as the crowning excellence of true scholarship. The various regulations of the school are not intended simply to secure order that the teachers may perform their work successfully, but they are designed to cultivate correct views of the relations of the governing to the governed, correct habits, and the power of self-government.