

penses and clothes. For young women pursuing substantially the same course of education, and adding music and painting, the sums given ranged from \$315 to \$2,100. The annual cost, it is therefore, estimated, will range from \$300 to \$1,500 for young men, and from \$420 to \$2,100 for young women, and, take five years for the shortest time required for preparatory school and college, the total expense of a complete college education is, for boys, from \$1,500 to \$7,500, and for girls from \$2,100 to \$10,500. Thirty years ago, it is stated, a college education cost the moderately economical student, from \$1,000 to \$1,200. At that period the low prices of books, board and clothes were not over two-thirds of the present prices.

So the education which costs the most, is of the least practical value. A ten thousand dollar education means a knowledge of fashionable dress, of French and music, of how to be extravagant, and how to play the worthless, useless, helpless, healthless, heartless doll.

A seven-thousand dollar education, means a knowledge of the tricks of college, of how to smoke inveterately and drink intemperately, of how to spend the "governor's" money, to live fast, to ruin health, to scout and ignore all the choicest privileges and facilities for developing a true and noble manhood which wealth and human ingenuity can devise. These are college figures; they are given boastfully, of course. The idea is to impress the vulgar throng with the sublime loftiness of college patrons and their privileges. It is to be regretted that, with such splendid roses, there are such long and sharp thorns.—*National Normal*.

— *School Teachers vs. Stamps.*—The *New York Mail* relates that a number of young ladies, school teachers of New York city, were spending their vacation at a somewhat pretentious sea-side hotel on Long Island, and had been in the habit of participating in the parlor "hops," which, of course, constituted an important feature of the evening's diversion. But a recent fashionable arrival, in the person of a lady who was wealthy enough to buy out the whole establishment, caused a change in the programme. This lady objected to association with school teachers, and the latter were requested to refrain from joining the dance; and, like sensible young ladies, they preserved their own dignity by refusing to enter into a controversy with the lady of "many stamps." But the circumstance coming to the knowledge of the landlord, he laid the subject before a lady guest of superior intelligence and high position, who speedily reversed the order of the dancing parties, and the name of the lady who objected to the society of school teachers was dropped from the roll of the fair revellers who assembled at the parlor "hops" in the hotel.

— *Normal Schools in Pennsylvania.*—There are now ten State Normal Schools in operation or preparing to go into operation in this State. The officers of these Institutions, including Trustees, Principals and Faculties, number probably two hundred. They have about two thousand students. The value of the property is about five hundred thousand dollars. The favourable opinion with which the Legislature regard Normal Schools and the work they are doing for the Common Schools of the State, in training Teachers for them is shown in the following generous appropriations made to sustain those in operation and to establish new ones:

For the education of Teachers in the Normal Schools of the Commonwealth.....	\$15,000
For the education of young colored men for Teachers, at Lincoln University.....	2,500
For the State Normal School at Westchester.....	15,000
To aid the Cumberland State Valley Normal School.....	15,000
To aid the Indiana State Normal School.....	15,000
	\$62,500

— *State-Supported Secular Schools.*—We invite attention to the following extract from the *London Morning Post*, relating to this subject:

"It is beyond doubt that in America the increase of crime has kept pace with the increase of State-supported secular schools, and no where more than in the State of New-York. One great object of schools is the training of children to lead honest and moral lives. In this respect the continental schools have grievously failed. In the much belauded kingdom of Prussia, where every child is compelled to go to school, and where the ratio of school attendance to population is said to approximate to perfection, the standard of morality is lower than in almost any other European State. The divorces annually pronounced in Berlin are nearly double those in any other capital in Europe. It is all very well to tell us what can

be seen in Saxony—how many children attend, how well they behave, how few are unable to read and write, and so on. But the plain truth is, that these children, when they grow up, having had no adequate moral and religious training, become very bad men and women, and that, with the single exception of Bavaria, the number of illegitimate children every year is in ratio double that of England, France, or Austria. It is in their results that schools are valuable or not, and the after-results of the secular schools on the Continent and in America are in the last degree discouraging."

Literature.

— *Dr. Talmadge on Newspapers.*—Dr. Talmadge, N. Y., has preached a sermon on the "Curses of our Great Cities." He took as his text—"Unto him to whom much is given much will be required;" and these are his awful words.

"Woe to the man, said he, that sails into the harbor of eternity having great capacity and no cargo. The newspaper is the great educating force of the country. It is school, pulpit, forum, all in one. Here in America the newspaper is the great educator of the people. We stand in the pulpit and talk to a few hundred, but the newspaper speaks to its thousands. If it is right, it is magnificently right; if it is wrong it is awfully wrong. All read it before breakfast, after tea, at intervals of business.

I believe it will be by the union of the telegraph and the printing press that the millennium is to be realized. There are connected with the editorial corps of this country, men of the widest culture, living on small stipends, worn out with night work, while you are sleeping. I have no grudge against the newspaper—I take the severe censures that I get and put them against the overpraise, and I find that I get justice. But it is my duty to point out the difference between good and bad newspapers. There are enough bad newspapers printed to ruin the country. There is an infamous newspaper published in Boston that has 10,000 subscribers in New-York and 7,000 in Philadelphia. I won't tell you the name of it, for some of you would go straight and get it.

There are newspapers published in New-York that at the last day God will hold up and the whole universe will call out for the damnation of their authors. Oh! if when a man utters a lie it is wrong, what if a newspaper with 20,000 circulation tells a lie! The hugest lie is a newspaper lie. An unprincipled man sitting in an editorial chair is a destroying angel. Am I not right when I call the bad newspapers of this country one of the greatest of curses?

The worst man in New-York or Brooklyn can go to a newspaper not far from here and get anything in that he wishes. Sometimes you will find in one column of the newspaper a moral treatise, and turning over you will find articles dripping with nastiness," etc., etc.

— *The Works of Dickens.*—The following curious catalogue of Dickens' works, by an ingenious somebody, is worth preservation: "Oliver Twist," had some very "Hard Times" in the "Battle of Life," having been saved from "The Wreck of the Golden Mary" by "Our Mutual Friend;" "Nicholas Nickleby," had just finished reading "A Tale of the Two Cities" to "Martin Chuzzlewit," during which time the "Cricket on the Hearth" had been chirping right merrily; while "The Chimes" from the adjacent church were heard, "Seven Poor Travellers" commenced singing a "Christmas Carol;" "Barnaby Rudge" then arrived from "The Old Curiosity Shop" with some "Pictures from Italy" and "Sketches by Boz" to show "Little Dorrit" who was busy with her "Pickwick Papers," when "David Copperfield," who had been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the "Great Expectations" of "Dombey & Son" regarding "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy" had not been realized, and that he had seen "Boots at the Hooley Tree Inn" taking "Somebody's Luggage" to "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings" in a street that has "No Thoroughfare," opposite "Bleak House," where "The Haunted Man," who had just given one of "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions" to an "Uncommercial Traveller," was brooding over "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

— *Literature Appraised.*—The great body of philosophers, poets, and novelists of the day will be interested in the following information concerning the future of their works. It is written in a "new and corrected" edition of the *Appraiser's Pocket Assistant*, and runs thus:—"It may be said that the common run of books of which ordinary house libraries consist, such as novels, annuals, magazines, poetry, travels, adventure, divinity, history, and educational works, after a few years' use, are worth but little more than their value as waste-paper, which is sufficiently shown by the results of general sales.