

Clever Rogues Face About Their Deceptions



ABOUT 1769 Baron Kempelen of Hungary began to astonish the civilized world of Europe with his chess player. This was apparently a figure controlled by mechanical devices, and which was able, notwithstanding the fact that apparently no intelligence was concerned in its movements and decisions, generally to beat its human antagonists, writes J. F. Springer in the Scientific American. The cabinet connected with the automaton appeared entirely too small to contain a hidden operator. And yet it did conceal a man who was an expert chess player. He was a Polish patriot who has lost both of his legs—perhaps in the recent war over Poland. This man, Woronsky by name, was an expert player. With him hidden in the cabinet and yet really on the spot, the rest was easy.

The career of George Psalmanazar—as he called himself—was one of the most astonishing on record. This man was born in Switzerland or France, but during the time of his "name" claimed to be a native of the Island of Formosa. He had acquired a moderate education, but seemed indisposed to employ himself in any regular occupation. Instead, he roamed over Europe, serving with the Dutch and with the German army. At one time he pretended to be an Irishman, at another an unconverted Japanese, at a third time as a converted Japanese. In the last capacity he deceived the colonel of a British regiment at Sius. The chaplain of the regiment—a man named Innes—however, did not seem to have been deceived. He and Psalmanazar proceeded to England; and there began a marvelous career. Psalmanazar masqueraded as a genuine native of Formosa, converted to Christianity. The clergy received him with open arms. He had an interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, however, was unable to understand his Latin. But then, who would expect a Formosan to speak Latin with perfection? He published an invented Formosan alphabet, together with forged examples of the native language, accompanying them with translations. The Bishop of London seems to have believed implicitly in his claim to know the language of Formosa, for he employed Psalmanazar to translate the church catechism into it. He was sent to the University of Oxford to finish his education. There he is said to have

employed his waking hours in an idle way, but to have left a candle burning while he slept to bear witness of his zeal in scholastic pursuits. He wrote a treatise upon Formosa in Latin. When this was translated into English, it had a very large success. To corroborate his claim of being a native Formosan, he would eat raw meat, roots and herbs. He was lionized, and was immensely successful. Although he carried on his deception with the greatest ingenuity, deceiving great and small, he tripped at last. In an unwary moment he joined with someone in exploiting a "white Formosan ware." This led to his downfall. Detection being imminent, he confessed. This is one account. Another has it that he became conscience-stricken and voluntarily withdrew from the public gaze.

A self-educated man of humble origin of the name of Vrain Lucas, ignorant of both Greek and Latin, became the perpetrator of a fraud involving the preparation of twenty-seven thousand odd forged documents, many of them purporting to be letters written by celebrated historical personages. Although written in French, they purported to be letters from Sappho, Thales, Dante, Petrarch, Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great, St. Luke, Shakespeare, Lazarus, Newton, Pascal, Cleopatra, and others. M. Chasles, the great mathematician, was apparently ready to believe that all the ancients were proficient in this language, for he was completely fooled by Lucas. In 1867, among other documents Lucas communicated to the Academie through Chasles two letters and four notes purporting to have been written by the celebrated French mathematician and thinker, Blaise Pascal (1623, 1662). If these letters had been genuine, they would have proved him to have anticipated Newton (1642-1727) in his great discovery of the law of gravitation. Chasles was attacked, but stood his ground, even producing other letters to bear him out—from Pascal to the boy Newton. The discussion lasted for two years. In 1869, the Academie made an official declaration in favor of the genuineness of the letters. France went wild. The people in the street cheered the name of Pascal. But shortly afterward an official of the Observatory pointed out that sixteen of the Pascal letters were to be found in "Saverien's History of Modern Philosophers," which had appeared a century before. But M. Chasles claimed that Saverien

had used them without acknowledging his source. And so it went. But Le Verrier demolished the whole fabric of the fraud. Lucas was finally brought to trial, convicted, and sent to prison for two years. He had realized, however, about thirty thousand dollars from his activities.

Simonides was a past master in the art of literary forgery. His performances belong to approximately the same period, but were accomplished on different soil. His greatest achievement was the forgery of a history of ancient Egypt written in Greek by Uranios. This he proposed to sell to the Germans for a great sum. In order to understand just what a marvelous piece of work he produced, it will be necessary to understand some of the difficulties. He undertook to produce a palimpsest—that is, an old parchment manuscript which has been used again for a more modern work. He took a manuscript of about the twelfth century, and wrote his history on the same parchment. As this new writing was to masquerade as the older, he had to avoid getting a single line of the new upon any part of the old. This required wonderful care, as there was really but very little space. In addition, he had to make the Greek letters he used agree with the style of the century they were supposed to represent. Of course, the history itself and the character of the language had to correspond with the supposed period of composition. As Prof. Max Muller tells us, he followed Bunsen's "Egypt" and Lepsius's "Chronology." And so the finished fraud captivated Lepsius, great scholar that he was, for the dates were all correct, that was plain to be seen! However, the manuscript had to undergo a very searching investigation, which included chemical and microscopic tests. Dindorf, the great classical editor, was to edit it for publication, and the Clarendon Press of Oxford was to publish first specimens. In fact, the fraud had almost been accomplished when unfavorable news began to be received in Germany—probably accounts of Simonides' previous doings. At any rate, a re-examination was made, and inconsistencies in connection with the Greek letter M were found. In addition, a single passage was discovered where the supposed older ink was in reality seen to have run across the twelfth century writing. This was conclusive.

One of the most astonishing examples of genius devoting itself to forgery was that of

the Italian Bastianini. Born in 1830 in the midst of abject poverty, he had, properly speaking, no systematic education, either literary or artistic. But he had real genius. An antiquarian of the name of Freppa employed him for two francs per day to produce "antiquities" which might be sold at a good profit. So this became Bastianini's life-work—the production of forgeries. One of his most celebrated works is the bust of Savonarola. Persuaded that here was a real fifteenth century bust, two public-spirited gentlemen collected 10,000 francs, and purchased it from Freppa to prevent its sale and exportation. One critic, Dupre, declared that he must assign it to Michelangelo for its force and to Robbia for the exquisiteness of its treatment, regarding it as a wonderfully beautiful work of art. Sir Frederick Leighton, the noted English painter, having received a photograph, placed it, like a sacred image, at the head of his bed. It is said that the Grand Duchesse Marie of Russia and Lippart seriously thought of building a temple to house this wonderful bit of art. But, notwithstanding the plaudits of those who "knew," the bust was a fake. Rumors having become current that the piece of terra cotta was not what it purported to be, one of the purchasers abruptly demanded of Bastianini one day at his workshop whether he created the bust. And he admitted that he did. But this was not the only great "success" of Bastianini. A terra-cotta bust of Beneveni, a sixteenth-century poet of Florence, was regarded as a contemporary work of art, and purchased by the Louvre for 13,000 francs, and installed in a room containing work of Michelangelo himself. But it was a fake for all that.

In the late nineties an English magazine was founded with the avowed object of printing true tales of adventure and the like. One day a man calling himself Louis de Rougemont handed a letter of introduction from a member of parliament to the editor. The stranger told a harrowing tale of a life spent in Australia with cannibals in an unexplored region of that continent. Rougemont was proof against the most merciless cross-examination. He never contradicted himself. His narrative was taken down in shorthand, and published serially in the magazine. The editor introduced Rougemont to scientists, confident that the experiences of the man were of value to geography and anthropology. Two eminent

geographical experts heard his story, tested it from their wide and accurate knowledge, and risked their reputations by giving it full credit. They, too, were of opinion that it contained matter of especial importance to science. The British Association for the Advancement of Science began to be officially interested. Arrangements were entered into for the appearance of the hero before it at the Bristol meeting.

Rougemont told a truly staggering tale. He enriched it with lively details of a fight with an octopus, of a wreck from which he was saved by a swimming dog to whose tail he clung, of an island on which he landed and where he lived on turtle meat and rode on turtles as if they were horses, of a visit of four starving blacks, one of whom, a woman, he married and to whom he even dedicated his astonishing narrative, and of his leaving the island to become the ruler of an Australian cannibal tribe for thirty years.

Long before the magazine had completed the story, Rougemont was found to be a fakir. His biography was fiction. He had, however, deceived for a considerable time a great mass of people, many of whom knew Australia, and some of whom were experts in the branches of knowledge having to do with the alleged facts.

The Louvre in Paris is both the largest and the finest collection of examples of art that exists anywhere in the world. And yet this great museum of art has been made within recent years the victim of a striking piece of forgery. There was submitted to its inspection and approval a wonderful example of the goldsmith's art. This was claimed to be the tiara of Saitapharnes, and to have been dug up in southern Russia. The Louvre paid £4,000 for the headpiece. Henri Rochefort, the noted editor of "L'Intransigeant," branded the headpiece as a forgery. It is possible that he did not act entirely independently, although he was an expert in art matters. To support the allegation of fraud, there was brought to Paris a certain M. Koukhomovski, a goldsmith of Odessa. Arrived in Paris, he demonstrated that he could indeed execute work the equal of the tiara. The upshot of it all seems to be that the tiara was partly genuine, but otherwise to have been the work of the accomplished M. Koukhomovski.

It's enough to make a woman sick if she can't dress well.

Educating the Empire

URING Mr. Chamberlain's tenure of the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies a plan was broached whereby school children in the various parts of the British Empire might be enabled to form more accurate ideas of Great Britain, says the London Standard. This was to be done through the distribution of lantern slide pictures, and a beginning was some years ago made in this direction. A committee was formed in which both the Indian government and the Colonial Office were represented. The name whose name is widely known through his advocacy of many objects of imperial interest, was chairman, and Mr. H. J. Mackinder, at that time director of the school of Economics, London, and at present on a tour of Canada and Newfoundland, was one of the members.

Mr. Mackinder has now furnished further particulars of the scheme, and is convinced that a more thorough knowledge of the Empire could be imparted to school children by means of lantern slides. It is apparent, however, that the instruction should not proceed in a haphazard, capricious manner, but should be in accordance with a systematic plan. Owing to sundry administrative considerations, a small start was made, the three Eastern Crown Colonies, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hong-Kong, leading off. These Colonies undertook to introduce lantern-slide teaching about Great Britain. A selection of slides was made by Mr. Mackinder, whose work as reader in geography in Oxford University was the author of the British section. He specially fitted him for a task of this kind. With the several sets into which the slides were divided lectures were prepared; these lectures were translated into the several tongues of the pupils in the schools and adapted to suit the requirements of each race; and the scheme was launched. Several years have gone by, and the scheme is working admirably.

Next, the Indian Government took it up, and determined to institute it in every province. A great number of lantern slides were sent out, sets of lectures were prepared, translated and adapted, and the aspect of Great Britain is being exhibited to Indian children of many races and creeds. Then, the West Indies, West Africa, and Mauritius followed suit. All these schemes, it will be observed, consisted of representations of Great Britain. Two things remained to be done; to achieve an adequate representation of the Empire to the people of Great Britain; and to bring the Great Britons into the scheme. The latter, in a sense, was a pendant of the former, as the carrying out of the former would make it a mere matter of detail to introduce the slides so prepared to the people of the Dominions and Commonwealth. Indeed, lantern slides and the accompanying lectures descriptive of the Mother-country for use in the various provinces of Canada and Overseas States of South Africa are in preparation and soon will be available for use.

When it came to representing the Empire to the school children of the Motherland, the committee was anxious to do the very best work possible, and to surpass its own efforts. One difficulty remained. While the innumerable educational authorities which exist would be willing enough to buy these slides when once they were prepared, the task of inducing them to co-operate in the difficult work of preparation offered a difficulty. At this juncture the Princess of Wales came upon the scene. Her attention happened to be drawn to the matter—as a result, it may be noted, of a lecture by Mr. Mackinder—her intervention was so effective that a Princess of Wales Fund of some £4,000 was raised by private subscription to cover the preliminary cost. This made it plain sailing for the committee. The first plan now to be carried out is to select a committee and send him through the whole Empire. The entire work would be done by one man, who would know exactly what was desired, who would apply exactly the same principles to each country, who would neither present one part unduly nor treat another with insufficient attention, and who would preserve the same point of view throughout. This plan had the additional advantage that it would enable the committee to preserve a firm hold upon the whole design, and see that coherence and proportion were maintained. The financial part of the plan

is that this fund will bear all the preliminary expenses of collection and preparation; the slides, once prepared, can be purchased for the simple cost of making. A. Hugh Fisher, A.R.E., was the artist selected. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy when twenty years of age, studied in Paris under M. Jean Paul Laurens and the late Benjamin Constant, and has exhibited at the Paris Salon, as well as at the chief London galleries. He is a member of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, and in addition to special exhibitions of his paintings in London, a collection of his sketches was recently exhibited in London. On being engaged by the committee, Mr. Fisher went to India, a country of particularly brilliant coloring, and spent a year there, also visiting Ceylon, Aden, Somaliland, and Cyprus. He has produced a set of photographs of these regions, taken by an artist with regard to composition, and also a set of color sketches so that when it comes to making colored lantern slides the color will be authoritative. The Indian set will be issued and shown at the Prince's gallery next spring. The sets of slides and the materials supplied by the India Government for the lectures, will be edited by Mr. Mackinder, and then the series, at the cost of production of the slides alone, will be available throughout the whole Empire.

Mr. Fisher will next deal with Canada. He has been staying at Ottawa, looking about and planning his campaign, desiring, as he does, to place an accurate and real representation of the seasons, the coloring, the vegetation and fauna, and the occupations of the people before the inhabitants of the British Isles. The resultant slides will be both in color and in black and white. He has now gone west to see the prairie harvest and the Rockies. Then he will come East for the autumn, and visit the fruit districts, etc. At Ottawa he met Mr. H. J. Mackinder, the editor of the series. When Mr. Fisher's work has been completed the views of the British Empire will be arranged in sets, and will then be sold at the actual cost of preparation to schools throughout the Motherland and the various Colonies. What the scheme is fully carried out there will be in existence a uniform, coherent set of views of the whole Empire, colored and in black and white, all from the same point of view, arranged with regard to proportionate value, and all by a competent artist.

THE GREAT FALLS OF LABRADOR

A St. John's, Newfoundland, correspondent writes: Two Americans—Eugene Delano, of Chicago, and George Washburn, of Philadelphia—have just returned here after a visit to the famous Grand Falls in Labrador. The existence of these was discovered in 1839 by one Duncan MacLean, a factor in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, who was crossing the vast solitude in the winter from Hudson Bay to Labrador, and came upon the stupendous cataract, far greater in width and depth than that of Niagara. MacLean's account of his discovery remained almost unnoticed in the journals of the Hudson Bay Company until 1890, when some researches through the records disclosed the fact, and it was announced to the world that such a cataract existed in the Labrador hinterland. Its existence, it is true, was known to the Indians of that region, but none of them would look upon it because of a tradition that anyone who did so would die within a year, and therefore, though they knew where it was and heard the thunder of its falling waters every time they passed in their migrations or hunting tours, they give it a wide berth, and denied its existence, or else gave the most grudging assent to the fact. There lived, however, in Hamilton Inlet, on Labrador, until 1895 an elderly half-breed who had been MacLean's companion, and he was a living disproof of the superstition, since he had seen the cataract, and yet lived to be nearly 100. He was the means of supplying Mr. H. G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, in 1892, with information which enabled him to reach the falls, measure and picture them, and give a reliable account of their location, size, and surroundings. For sixteen years Bryant and his companion Artell remained the only men to view it. In 1894 a party of Englishmen attempted the task, which is an exceedingly laborious one, but they failed

and a similar failure attended the Glacier expedition in 1897. Delano and Washburn have alone made the attempt in the past ten years, and their success was made the more conspicuous by the numerous obstacles and hardships. The falls lie inland 300 miles from the head of Hamilton Inlet, on the Labrador coast. This inlet stretches 146 miles back through the country from the eastward, being navigable for steamships up to this distance. The mode of the mode of progress, and very difficult, is owing to the tortuous course of the Hamilton River and the many portages that have to be taken through the rapids with which it is strewn. The party, which consisted of ten men, ten weeks in all making the trip, and lost one canoe on the way. It was damaged so severely in the rapids that it was useless afterwards. In addition to the rapid itself, the explorers had three helpers, and they made their way through the country by means of the chart which Mr. Bryant had already provided. The width of the falls is about 250 feet, and the depth into the rushing water extends for many miles through deep canyons, which narrow as the enormous volume of water is poured out over the step, and becomes a veritable boiling torrent in the pool below. The roar of the cascade can be heard more than twenty miles away, and the air is constantly overcast by mist, which rises from the convulsion of the waters below. Only on the very finest days does the sun dispel this sufficiently to allow photographs to be made. It is rather a coincidence that Professor Bryant, who first reached these falls, is again in Labrador this year, crossing his northern coast. In the hope of securing some relics of the Norsemen, as it is supposed that they discovered the country nearly 1,000 years ago, and that it is the Halland, or Country of the Naked Rocks, which is described in the sagas.

PRIVATE STAMPS

The private carrier stamps of the United States in use in the 40's and early 50's among the most interesting memorials of progress from quaint customs of a century ago to the highly advanced methods of today's civilization. Every section of the country got its private mail carriers just as every section of the country got its moving picture arcade and its diablo agency. One of the private concerns that did an extensive business and that issued one of the neatest stamps was the American Letter Mail Company, its post-office service embraced the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, with connections in the principal cities of each State. Mr. W. Wyman, of New York, was one of the big competitors of the American company for New York to Boston mail. His stamp bore a picture of a locomotive of those days, drawing what was presumably a mail coach.

Overton & Co.'s Letter Express was also in competition for the same business, but was rather more ambitious than Wyman, for they extended their service as far south as Philadelphia, and had well organized connections at that time with Philadelphia and over a wide territory in Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Still another rival of these mailmen was in the field in the person of the Hartford Mail, a famous old private mail carrier that operated between the cities of Hartford, Boston and New York. There were several smaller enterprises covering portions of the same ground, and it is not that they all thrived, but that even at that time the advantages of reliable mail communicating methods were appreciated. Boston had a "City Dispatch" in New York, as did Boyd, the latter's headquarters being at No. 1 Park Place, and the long series of stamps he used covered the period from 1844 to 1887.—Boston Herald.

"We passed many icebergs coming home from Europe," said a Philadelphia, "and on one of them a garden bloomed. The fact, however, is Hamilton Inlet, on Labrador, until 1895 an elderly half-breed who had been MacLean's companion, and he was a living disproof of the superstition, since he had seen the cataract, and yet lived to be nearly 100. He was the means of supplying Mr. H. G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, in 1892, with information which enabled him to reach the falls, measure and picture them, and give a reliable account of their location, size, and surroundings. For sixteen years Bryant and his companion Artell remained the only men to view it. In 1894 a party of Englishmen attempted the task, which is an exceedingly laborious one, but they failed

What to Do With Boys

MR. ROSBERRY, in a speech delivered some years ago, deplored the British weakness for "muddling through," and made an appeal for greater national efficiency. Closely connected with this vital question of efficiency is the training of the youth of the country, mentally, physically, and technically. In articles which appeared in our columns during last week discussing the question, "What to do with boys," the necessity for some system was put forward whereby the headmasters of the country could be informed by an advisory inspector how best to bend the minds of boys, and, if possible, of parents, in the direction of desiring skilled labor rather than the chance work which so many boys in the elementary schools now drift into, says the London Standard. This advisory system might be useful in all classes of schools, but the desire of the parent of the elementary school boy is generally to make his son, at the earliest possible age, an earning factor for family and to do so by unskilled means, with its resultant effect so markedly seen in the swelling of the unemployed ranks. Continuing his inquiries on the elementary school side, our representative has paid visits to different schools, and has found the headmasters full of enthusiasm for the discovery of a method by which their boys on reaching the limit of school age might have their energies turned into useful channels, rather than being left to become more or less useless members of society by earning a precarious living in the streets.

A large school in Southwark was visited, and there our representative interviewed three boys who had reached the age limit of fourteen and were about to go out into the world. They were interviewed separately:

"How old are you?" The question was addressed to the boy who was first to enter the room—a pale-faced, rather sickly looking boy, well washed, with hair plastered over the forehead; a small red flower in his buttonhole, but his general appearance spoiled by having a black handkerchief round his neck in place of a collar.

"I'm fourteen next Tuesday."

"And you finish your school life today?"

"Yes! with a sort of sigh of relief."

"What are you going to do?"

"I dunno!"

"What is your father's occupation?"

"He's a bedstead maker."

"Cannot he find you something to do in his trade?"

"I'm going home to see."

"Ever earned money?"

"Yes; sellin' papers; as much as a shillin' in a night—though not often all that."

"Is there any talk of apprenticing you?"

"No."

The headmaster, who was present, here interposed and asked if the form "Suggestions to Parents" (issued by the County Council, advising the adoption of a trade), which the boy had taken home, had been read, and the response was in the negative.

"Would you like a trade?"

The boy looked blankly at his interrogator as he reiterated the answer, "I dunno."

The second boy examined was the tallest of the three, with a laughing countenance, full of good nature, but eloquent of "turning to mirth all things of earth" rather than of getting serious profit out of life.

"Your age?"

"Fourteen on Sunday."

"You would not like to stay a bit longer to fit yourself for—"

A broad grin, a shake of the head, and a convulsive "Naw!" allped the question in the bud.

"What's your father?"

"A carman."

"And what do you expect to be?"

"I dunno."

"Perhaps a carman, too?"

The lad nodded again.

"Have you ever done any work?"

"Yus—sold papers after school hours, earnin' 2d or 3d."

"Do you sometimes go out as 4d. a night?"

"Do you smoke cigarettes?"

A guffaw of assent.

"Send the money you earn on them?"

"Naw—save it up to pay the teetotal lodge!"

"What, save up id. a week?"

"Well, we sometimes get backward, y'know."

"And your parents want you to leave school?"

"Yus."

"You yourself want to leave?"

"Yes."

"Have you ever been to a trade school?"

"No! to learn carpentering."

"And you do not want to be a carpenter, and, possibly, some day to have a business of your own?"

"Naw—don't like the trade."

"You prefer to be a carter, like your father, if you are lucky enough to get a job, and you will remain a carter all your life if no ill-fortune overtakes you?"

"Another broad grin and a ready nod of acquiescence."

"That boy," said the headmaster subsequently, "has never given me any trouble all the years he has been at school—he is honest and truthful, though not a brilliant scholar. But such lads are easily led. I shudder to think of the dangers that beset their paths."

Then came the valedictory observations of hopeful No. 3, an under-sized, rather misshapen little fellow, but carefully, cleanly attired and tended, who looked like the son of a well-conditioned mother.

"I've been here ever since I was three," he said, "and now in just on fourteen, I don't know what I'm going to do, but I'm leaving school for good. There's a lady who thinks she can get me into a shot-ter."

"No! to help in the kitchen!"

Mr. Rowland Turner, the headmaster of a large school off the "New Cut," in Marlborough street, who has taken a keen interest in endeavoring to get the boys at his school to take up trades, when spoken to, was full of enthusiasm for the discovery of some effective method for accomplishing this object. "The boys who leave the school at the age of fourteen," he said, "are not turned adrift without a thought for their future; but what is lacking is organization, and the appointment of some such authority as The Standard proposes, who would be familiar with the conditions of industry in the country and advise with the headmasters and parents as to what to do with the children on leaving school. It is a grand idea, and would be a godsend to us and all who are interested in the future of elementary school children, but it is only by voluntary philanthropic effort. We have an Apprenticeship Committee, composed of the ladies of the University Settlement in Nelson square—of which Miss Helen Gladstone used to be warden—who interview the children on leaving school, but they are hampered by the ignorance of the parents and by their anxiety to see the young ones earning a few pence to help to keep things going. Ninety per cent. of my old pupils become errand boys, van boys, and paper boys, and it is only a very few who ever enter a skilled trade."

"There is, unquestionably, a serious gap in our system of education. When a boy reaches the fifth standard we can tell whether the bent of his talent is in the direction of literary or clerical work, or whether it is towards industrial occupation. Two doors should be open to him—leading to the higher or grad schools, where classical and scientific education is carried on in elementary way, and the other leading to what I may call a 'workshop school.' At present we pick the bright boys out for the higher grade schools—with the consent of the parents—but then, leaves the dull and heavy boys all herded together. At present they go to swell the ranks of the unemployed. I would have them in the workshop schools. The present condition of affairs has, indeed, driven me to a better, in conception, than the schoolmasters often talk about this amongst ourselves. We see these fellows who have passed out of the schools who, at the ages of seventeen, eighteen, leaves the dull and heavy boys all herded together. At present they go to swell the ranks of the unemployed. I would have them in the workshop schools. The present condition of affairs has, indeed, driven me to a better, in conception, than the schoolmasters often talk about this amongst ourselves. We see these fellows who have passed out of the schools who, at the ages of seventeen, eighteen, leaves the dull and heavy boys all herded together. At present they go to swell the ranks of the unemployed. I would have them in the workshop schools. The present condition of affairs has, indeed, driven me to a better, in conception, than the schoolmasters often talk about this amongst ourselves. We see these fellows who have passed out of the schools who, at the ages of seventeen, eighteen, leaves the dull and heavy boys all herded together. At present they go to swell the ranks of the unemployed. 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