
HIGHER EDUCATION.

144. In addition to the District Schools the State makes provision for higher education, as follows :

145. Graded Schools.—These may be established whenever the people of two or more districts wish to unite for this purpose. This is determined by a majority vote of the citizens of each district; and at a joint meeting they proceed to elect officers for the *Union District*,

and conduct all school business thereafter as though it were but a single district.

146 High Schools.—These are encouraged by the Constitution, and are intended to furnish somewhat advanced education to those who for any reason cannot attend institutions of higher learning. They also give suitable preparation to those who can attend. As thus far established, they are very generally departments of graded or city schools, and are under the same general management.

147 County High Schools.—Each county having a population of six thousand inhabitants or over may establish a County High School. The County Commissioners, on petition of one-third of the electors of the county, or at their own discretion, give notice twenty days before a general election (or before a special election called for this purpose) that they will submit to the electors the question of the establishment of a County High School at a given place. When established, the School is under the charge of a board of six Trustees, two of whom are elected from the county at large each year. The term of office is three years. The County Superintendent is *ex-officio* president of the board.

Three courses of study are provided: a *General Course*, a *Normal Course*, and a *Collegiate Course*. The General Course is designed for those who cannot continue school-life after leaving the High School. The Normal Course is designed for those who intend to become teachers, and fully prepares those who wish to take up the first year of professional work at the State Normal School. The Collegiate Course fully prepares for the Freshman Class

of the State University, of the State Agricultural College, or of any other institution of higher learning in the State. Tuition is free to all pupils residing in the county. Only those who have completed the work in the District Schools of the county can attend.

The design of the law is to furnish advantages for such thorough instruction as can be secured in the well-known academies of older States.

148. Normal Schools.—Provision is made for these in the Constitution. Thus far the State has but one, that at Emporia. The government is in the hands of a Board of Regents, six in number, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Its revenues are from a grant of land comprising the six sections adjoining, or as contiguous as may be, to each salt spring in the State (not exceeding twelve springs in all), not including the sections on which the springs are located. In addition to this, it may receive appropriations from the Legislature.¹

149. The Agricultural College.—This is located at Manhattan, and is endowed, under an act of Congress establishing colleges "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts,"

¹The State provides for further normal work in *County Normal Institutes*. These are established under the general supervision of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction. They are held in the summer, and run from four to eight weeks. Each has a *Conductor*, who has general control of the Institute and is the leading instructor; and several *Instructors*, who teach specific branches. These Institutes are intended to teach teachers how to teach. Each person attending pays a small fee; and the State and county aid in meeting the necessary expenses of instruction not covered by these receipts.

with the proceeds of the sale of nearly ninety thousand acres of land, over \$500,000. Buildings and general apparatus are provided by the State appropriations. It has a general course of study in English, mathematics, and the sciences, with special adaptation to the various industries of the State, training in which is provided upon the farm and in the shops connected with the college. Military science and tactics are taught, as required by law of Congress. Tuition is free.

150. The State University.—This is located at Lawrence, and represents the highest form of general culture under the patronage of the State. Its endowment consists of the proceeds of the sale of seventy-two sections of land granted by Congress, to the returns from which are added regular Legislative grants. Its departments are: a department of the literatures; a department of the sciences; and a department of the arts. Tuition is free.

The management of these last two institutions is provided for in much the same way as that of the State Normal School. The regents of each educational institution receive compensation for their services while actually engaged, and an allowance for traveling expenses.

151. Conclusion.—The fact should never be forgotten that these three institutions are just as much a part of the school system of the State as are the common schools. No system of education is at all complete which stops with the mere rudiments of learning. Indeed, if we compare the studies of the common schools with most of the studies in higher courses, the latter will be found to be more practical, and to aid more directly in building up strong and wise citizens. Thoughtful parents will

make many sacrifices, if necessary, to secure these benefits for their children. Young men and young women who desire to do good work wherever their lines of life may fall, should put forth every effort to place themselves under these beneficent influences. The State, recognizing the rich returns from such investments, should see that every facility is afforded each institution for doing the best possible work in its own chosen field.

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

152. Prelude.—There is, perhaps, no surer proof of advanced and advancing civilization than the manner in which society cares for the defective—the imperfect—classes, and administers lawful punishment to evil-doers. Every one recognizes that age, infirmity, and misfortune may and do create claims upon both the sympathy and the aid of society; while the very name, penitentiary, indicates clearly that we have wisely established a place where law-breakers—presumably penitent—shall be punished and, that which we so often forget, reformed.

153. Four Classes.—There are four great classes which need the almost constant care of society: (1) the defective; (2) paupers; (3) vagabonds; (4) criminals.

154. First Class.—The defective include the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded (or idiotic). For all these our State makes ample provision.

The *insane* are divided into two classes,—those needing only general care and oversight, and those needing special