

It will be observed by comparison that a large part of the increased attendance is in the dental department, and we are told that eleven persons have been refused admittance for lack of room. This department seemed to be full of enthusiasm, and the work done compares favorably with the best of its kind.

We were surprised to find that patients in sufficient numbers offer themselves to give the dental students sufficient opportunity to gain practical experience and proficiency. We recommend that this department, which is largely self-supporting, be encouraged and given more roomy quarters as soon as practicable.

It should be a source of satisfaction to the State that the University has developed great strength and efficiency as an institution of learning; that the attendance has increased, and the promise of future usefulness is flattering. The institutions of the State, especially those of an educational character, are accepted by the general public as a fair criterion indicating the spirit and development of her citizenship. The culture incident to university training is not confined to the individuals directly benefited, but through them is felt in all the communities from which they come, and to which they return. It should be a matter of State pride to so care for the University that its standard and equipment may reflect increasing credit on our commonwealth, and keep the Institution in the front rank with those of similar character in other States.

We are aware that in order to accomplish this purpose comparatively large sums of money are needed from time to time, but the material and acknowledged returns certainly justified the expenditures.

We recommend such appropriations for the equipment and support of the University as will enable its management to conduct its several departments in a creditable and efficient manner, and the University to achieve increased usefulness, and reflect still greater credit upon our State.

RICHARD PRICE,
On the part of the Senate.

J. E. BLYTHE,
R. W. BRIGGS,
On the part of the House.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AT

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

School Years 1887-8 and 1888-9.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1889.

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, August 15, 1889.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM LARRABEE, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—As required by section 9, of chapter 129, of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, as amended by chapter 64, of the laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls herewith transmit their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1889.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY SABIN, *President.*

A. GRUNDY, *Secretary.*

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HENRY SABIN, *ex-officio*, Des Moines, Superintendent Public Instruction.

FRANK W. MAHIN Clinton, }
J. W. SATTERTHWAIT Mt. Pleasant, } Term expires 1890.

J. W. JARNAGIN Montezuma, }
A. F. WILSON Numa, } Term expires 1892.

W. M. FIELDS Cedar Falls, }
W. T. SMITH Rockwell City, } Term expires 1894.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HENRY SABIN, *ex-officio*, Des Moines, *President*.

C. C. KNAPP, Cedar Falls, *Treasurer*.

A. GRUNDY, Cedar Falls, *Secretary*.

J. B. MILLER, Cedar Falls, *Steward*.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Executive Committee—Fields, Satterthwait, and Smith.

Teachers' Committee—Jarnagin, Wilson, and Sabin.

Finance Committee—Mahin and Satterthwait.

Auditing Committee—Fields, Sabin, and Secretary of the Board.

FACULTY.

H. H. SEERLEY, A. M., PRESIDENT,
Didactics and Psychology.

M. W. BARTLETT, A. M.,
English Language and Literature.

D. S. WRIGHT, A. M.,
Mathematics.

S. LAURA ENSIGN, A. M.,
Geography and History.

ANNA E. MCGOVERN, B. S.,
Methods.

ALBERT LOUGHRIDGE, A. M.,
Latin Language.

ABBOTT C. PAGE, Ph. B.,
Natural and Physical Sciences.

SARAH M. RIGGS, B. D.,
Assistant in English Language.

LURA E. CHASE, B. D.,
Assistant in Mathematics.

F. ELLA BUCKINGHAM, B. S.,
Assistant in Penmanship and Drawing.

JULIA E. CURTISS,
Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

M. EMMA RIDLEY, B. S.,
General Assistant in English Branches and Physical Culture.

CALENDAR.

THE FIRST TERM begins Tuesday, September 3, 1889, and closes Wednesday, December 18, 1889.

THE SECOND TERM begins Tuesday, January 7, 1890, and closes Wednesday, March 19, 1890.

THE THIRD TERM begins Wednesday, March 26, 1890, and closes Wednesday, June 11, 1890.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SALARIES PAID IN 1887 AND 1888.

To Prof. H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,000
To Prof. M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600
To Prof. D. S. Wright.....	1,500
To Prof. W. N. Hull.....	1,450
To Miss S. Laura Ensign.....	1,100
To Miss Anna E. McGovern.....	1,000
To Miss Delia Knight.....	850
To Miss Sarah M. Riggs.....	650
To Miss Mary W. Bagg.....	800
Total.....	\$10,950

SALARIES PAID IN 1888 AND 1889.

To Prof. H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,000
To Prof. M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600
To Prof. D. S. Wright.....	1,500
To Prof. Albert Loughridge.....	1,300
To Miss S. Laura Ensign.....	1,100
To Miss Anna E. McGovern.....	1,000
To Miss Delia Knight.....	850
To Miss Sarah M. Riggs.....	650
To Miss Lura E. Chase.....	650
To Miss Ella Buckingham.....	650
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	400
Total.....	\$11,000

SALARIES ALLOWED FOR 1889 AND 1890.

To Prof. H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,000
To Prof. M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600
To Prof. D. S. Wright.....	1,500
To Prof. Albert Loughridge.....	1,400
To Miss S. Laura Ensign.....	1,100
To Miss Anna E. McGovern.....	1,000
To Prof. A. C. Page.....	850
To Miss Sarah M. Riggs.....	650
To Miss Lura E. Chase.....	650
To Miss Ella Buckingham.....	650
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	400
To Miss M. Emma Ridley.....	650
Total.....	\$12,450

THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The appropriations made by the Twenty-second General Assembly, for improvements and repairs, have been expended in accordance with the purpose indicated by law.

A supply of pure water from the Cedar Falls water-works has been introduced into all the buildings, and adds much to the comfort and health of the students. The sewerage has been improved, so that the sanitary condition of the school is now good, and the danger from contagious diseases much lessened. On each floor there is a coil of hose attached to the water-pipes, in readiness for instant use, and in addition a number of hydrants are so placed in the yards that we think the buildings are amply protected from danger by fire.

A substantial portico has been built, the roof re-shingled and new floors laid, so that Central Hall is in excellent condition.

The South Hall needs some extensive repairs, especially about the roof and in the chapel, and we have asked for an appropriation sufficient to enable us to make these improvements during the coming summer.

As a matter of economy and convenience, the directors desire to concentrate the boarding department, in what is known as Central Hall, and to use the present South Hall for school-house purposes exclusively. If this is done, it will not be necessary to heat the South Hall, except during school days, and the students who do not board at the institution would have no occasion to enter the boarding-hall, thus saving the steward much trouble and annoyance. There would then be no need of passing from one building to another in order to reach recitation rooms, or to procure meals. We are very positive that in saving the time of students, in shielding them from exposure to the weather, and in economy of fuel, as well as in general convenience, the proposed change is exceedingly desirable.

PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE.

The change indicated above will necessitate the use for recitation purposes of the rooms now occupied by the president and his family.

It is an absolute necessity that the chief executive officer of the school should live on the grounds. The rooms which he at present occupies are very much needed for other purposes. The erection of boarding-houses near the school, by private individuals, renders it unnecessary to ask for an additional boarding-hall, but we renewedly urge the advisability of erecting a president's cottage, to be occupied by that officer as his residence. The board desire to call especial attention to this matter, because we cannot much longer induce any one fitted by education and skill to fill the position of president of the normal school, to give up the comforts and privacy of his own house and consent to bring up his family without the restraints and influences which are so potent in every well-regulated home.

Under the present arrangement, the president has no time which he can call his own, and is never free from interruption. His family must make a part of the large family at the boarding-hall, and must be subjected to the regulations of that establishment, which—however well calculated for the students—must often be unsuited to a family of little children. The appropriation which we ask for this purpose is only such as will erect a suitable building, and we urge it as a matter of justice to the president and of usefulness to the school.

STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

A contingent fund of \$10 a year is required by the state law from each student. During the biennial period covered by this report this fund has amounted to \$5,881.40, paid as follows:

Fall term, 1887.....	\$1,134.42
Winter term, 1888.....	768.15
Spring term, 1888.....	674.25—\$2,576.82
Fall term, 1888.....	1,378.83
Winter term, 1889.....	1,039.75
Spring term, 1889.....	886.00—\$3,304.58
Total.....	\$5,881.40

It has been expended as follows:

FUEL:

Coal.....	\$1,709.15
Freight on coal.....	1,325.72
Wood for kindling.....	64.16

SALARIES:

Engineer.....	562.00
Janitor.....	437.43
Librarian.....	28.00
Private secretary.....	28.00
Assistant librarian.....	4.00
Postmaster.....	18.00

GENERAL EXPENSES:

Lumber.....	93.57
Plaster, lime and glass.....	149.87
Sewer pipe, 620 feet.....	80.60
Hose, 4-inch, 150 feet.....	180.00
Repairs on blackboard.....	104.00
Carpets.....	102.37
Carpenter work.....	89.88
Papering.....	87.96
Work on grounds.....	55.61
School supplies.....	136.24
Printing.....	267.00
Stationery and postage.....	74.60
Cleaning of buildings.....	180.93
Carrying mail.....	10.70
Rent of telephone and regulator.....	108.00
Not itemized.....	124.62
Total.....	\$5,881.40

This fee is paid to the president of the school, and is by him paid over to the treasurer, and paid out only upon orders drawn in due form upon the students' contingent fund. The tuition of pupils who do not intend to teach is also included in this fund. This amount, which is derived from the fees paid by all students alike, is used for heating, lighting, repairing and cleaning school-rooms, chapel, etc., purchasing school supplies, and for other purposes strictly connected with the educational department.

CONTINGENT FUND.

There must of necessity arise during the biennial period many unforeseen contingencies relating to minor repairs, supplies, and the various wants connected with so large an establishment. We

have, therefore, asked for such a fund for this purpose as will enable us to apply each appropriation to its specific purpose, and still feel confident of our ability to meet other wants as they may occur.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The buildings are at present lighted by the use of kerosene lamps. The directors regard this manner of lighting as dangerous, both to the persons of the students and the property of the institution.

They have, therefore, asked for an appropriation sufficient to enable them to put in electric light through all the buildings. After the plant is purchased and put in place, we think a careful estimate will show that it will be a saving in expense, as well as a positive gain in the way of safety and convenience.

INSTRUCTORS.

The increasing number of students attracted to the school, renders it necessary to add to the teaching force each year. We have endeavored, as far as possible, to keep within the appropriation allowed us by the state for this purpose, even though we felt that we were not doing justice to the institution. The classes are far too large to enable the instructors to reach individual students. During the year 1888-89 quite a number of classes had over sixty members, and in the spring term we were compelled to place eighty-six under one instructor. The increasing popularity of the school renders it certain that we must provide for a larger number of students, during the next biennial period, than ever before. The president, in his report, has made this matter very plain, and we do not think he has over-estimated the necessities of the school.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The library and apparatus need to be replenished. It is especially necessary to provide suitable reference books for the use of the students, as well as works which bear directly upon the art and science of teaching. No part of the school facilities is more highly appreciated by the normal students than the use of the library, and we have asked for only such an amount as will enable us to meet and satisfy their demands. It is also the intention of the faculty that the department of natural and physical sciences shall hereafter be made more practical, and bear especially upon those subjects

which ought to be taught and illustrated by the teacher in the school-room.

To do this work as it should be done, we need a certain amount of apparatus, and it must be added to from year to year, to keep it in good working order.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT BIENNIAL PERIOD.

After a careful and earnest attempt to consider only the actual wants and necessities of the school, the directors, at their meeting in September, voted to ask for the following appropriations for the ensuing biennial period:

For teachers.....	\$30,000
For regular contingent fund.....	5,000
For library and apparatus.....	5,000
For repairs on chapel, old buildings, etc.....	5,000
For platform scales.....	100
For electric lights.....	5,000
For president's cottage.....	7,500
For cold storage room.....	500
For water rents, water and steam repairs.....	2,000
For laundry and appliances.....	2,000

CONCLUSION.

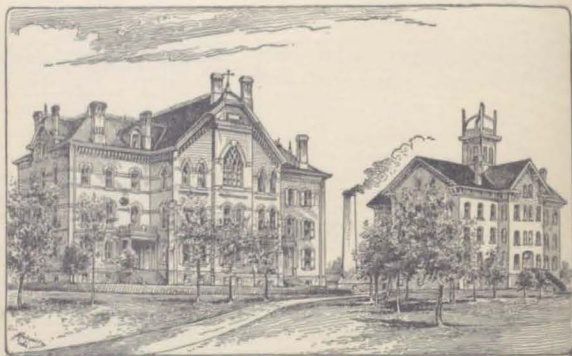
The directors can heartily commend the school and its management to your generous consideration. The boarding department, under the charge of the present steward, has proved very satisfactory, and we think has been conducted with as much economy as possible, consistent with the health and comfort of the students. We need a laundry, with modern appliances, to enable us to do the washing for the establishment, which is, of course, very large. The boarding department is self-sustaining.

The report of the president is herewith submitted, as are also those of the secretary and treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY SABIN,
President of the Board.

IOWA
STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.



IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Honorable, the Board of Directors Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present herewith the seventh report of the Iowa State Normal School for the biennial period beginning September 6, 1887, and ending June 12, 1889.

Very respectfully,

H. H. SEERLEY,
President.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, July 11, 1889.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

I. ENROLLMENT BY COURSES AND BY CLASSES.

	1887-8.	1888-9.
1. Professional Course.....	1	3
2. Regular Course:		
Fourth Year Class.....	7	9
Third Year Class.....	32	41
Second Year Class.....	58	76
First Year Class.....	314	371
3. High School Course:*		
Second Year Class.....	..	12
First Year Class.....	20	29
Total.....	432	541

II. ENROLLMENT AS TO SEX.

	1887-8.	1888-9.
Men.....	122	165
Women.....	310	376
Total.....	432	541

III. GRADUATES.

	1887-8.	1888-9.
Bachelors of Science.....	8	8
Bachelors of Didactics.....	23	45
Total.....	31	53

IV. ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS AS TO LOCALITY.

Different counties of Iowa represented in 1887-8.....	75
In 1888-9.....	79
In biennial period.....	86

*Established in 1887-8.

COMMENTS UPON THE STATISTICS.

1. The following counties of the state did not have students in the school during the past two years: Davis, Emmet, Fremont, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Lyon, Mills, Osceola, Sioux, Taylor, Wayne, and Winnebago. Teachers were received as students who had been at work in Sioux, Kossuth, and Lyon counties, but as they did not so claim their residence, they are not so reported. Even these counties, that considering the residence of students, do not seem to be benefited by the school, are in reality aided by having our students teaching within their borders, as for example, Sioux county had a half dozen or more teachers the past year who had been students at the school, and whose residence had been in other counties. Students are as likely, if not more inclined, to seek situations and to secure employment in other counties than that in which they have made their home. Of the members of the graduating class the past year, ninety per cent of them are employed in other counties than the one they came from to the school.

2. Attention is asked to the very notable increase of the students that are prepared to pursue higher branches than those required by the first year of the course of study. To make this fact apparent, a comparison is made only in the attendance of these advanced students during the past four years.

INCREASE OF ADVANCED STUDENTS.

1887 over 1886, twelve per cent.
 1888 over 1887, twenty-six per cent.
 1889 over 1888, forty-four per cent.
 1889 over 1886, one hundred per cent.

In three years the number of such grade of students has doubled, and this fact is to be desired, as the demand for teachers of such grade of qualifications is very much greater than we have been able to supply. In the growth of the Iowa school system there is more and more demand for principals and for high school teachers of just such kind of preparation as this school is able to give.

Attention is also requested to the increase in the number of students who remain long enough to graduate. This rate of increase is much more in degree than that of the advanced students, and it proves conclusively that graduates of the school are in demand.

INCREASE OF GRADUATES.

1887 over 1886, thirty-one per cent.
 1888 over 1887, twenty-four per cent.
 1889 over 1888, seventy per cent.
 1889 over 1886, one hundred and seventy-nine per cent.

3. The great mass of the students that attend this school are from the country school districts, and devote their time to studying the work of the first year of the course of study. Many of these specially prepare themselves to teach in the country schools, and teach for a time at least after attending the normal school. About three hundred teachers are thus sent out annually who take work in the country school, and judging from the official statements of well qualified superintendents, they do a work that is so excellent in method and so superior in character that great benefit results from having spent time in professional studies.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

I. UNIFICATION WITH THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

In the report made to the Twenty-second General Assembly, attention was directed to a plan adopted that had in view unification with the high schools of the state. Two years' experience has proven that the step then taken has increased the usefulness of the normal school, as about seventy students have availed themselves of the opportunity thus provided, and have been able, after at least a year's attendance, to take good positions in graded schools. The catalogue gives detailed information concerning the method of unification, and it will be unnecessary to recapitulate here, but it needs to be stated that the work required is supplementary to the course heretofore taken by the student, and that special effort is made to insure thoroughness of scholarship in the branches taught in the common schools. The course is also so flexible that any high school of good standing can easily unify the work it does with the normal school, and its graduates will be taken and fitted in the shortest possible time to do the best kind of teaching.

II. UNIFICATION WITH THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

In the most enterprising and enthusiastic counties of the state, courses of study have been adopted for the country schools, and diplomas are given for having satisfactorily completed the prescribed course. These successful young men and young women have the qualities as to application and the start as to scholarship to become efficient teachers. It is the purpose of the normal school to accept such graduates on trial and admit them to its course of study, and when found satisfactory, by experiment, the counties they came from being found worthy, will be placed on the accepted list. By this means the worth of the work done in those counties will be fully recognized and an inspiration to complete the course and secure the diploma will be established. At the same time the normal school will not only encourage the best and the most thorough work in these well classified and well taught district schools, but will attract a class of students that history has taught us is the cream of intellectual power and promise.

III. STATE CERTIFICATES.

In a number of the most enterprising states, educationally speaking, students who graduate from a state normal school are granted state certificates as soon as they prove themselves to be successful, efficient, professional teachers. Up to this time, Iowa has not recognized the work so done, and thus encouraged, as she should, the preparation professionally for the important work. Diplomas from this school are now recognized in some states, and possessors of the same are officially authorized to teach therein without further evidence of qualification.

The state of Iowa can well afford to indorse her own children, and to encourage them to remain at home. No more just and worthy law could be passed than one authorizing the state board of educational examiners to grant certificates to any Iowa state normal school graduate who is known and proved to be successful and efficient in the school-room. Such an act would unify the work, would aid the school, would recognize professional education, and would encourage professional preparation for the work of teaching. The grade of requirement for graduation, the number of subjects required, the length of time devoted to the Iowa state normal school, united with the proofs for actual experience, are of such recognized merit, that nothing but the best results could come to the state by such an indorsement of her own institutions.

IV. THE SPECIAL METHOD CLASS FOR EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

It has been the custom during the past two years to provide special instruction in methods, in separate classes, for experienced teachers holding first and second class certificates. This special work has been taken by two hundred and three teachers, almost every one of whom, after a term or two attendance, returned to her work in the public school. This work has two aims and meets the wants of two classes of students:

1. The opening of special method work for a short course, suited exactly to those who desire to study at the school and get the latest and most approved methods of teaching.
2. Abridging the time of well-qualified teachers required in taking the first year of the course, and yet insuring them careful and thoughtful instruction in professional subjects.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

I. MORE TEACHERS IN THE FACULTY.

It is evident to any one who will care to investigate the school and the character of the work being done, and to be done, that more teachers are needed to meet the demands thrust upon us. During the past two years there has been so much work to do that we have not been able to accomplish it all. To do even as well as has been done will require more help in the faculty than is at present furnished. The attendance promises to be increased, especially in the higher classes, and it is certainly neither economy nor good management to teach such large classes as at times is made compulsory.

II. LIBRARY.

Our library is very deficient in much that should be there. We need more reference books, more professional and literary works. No one thing will broaden the education of a teacher so much as a good library, and yet this school has nothing worthy of the name. If those who have the dictation of the policies and the development of the state could but realize the needs of the normal school in this direction, the want would be very soon met, and the work of the school very much improved.

III. APPARATUS.

Chemical, physical, geographical, astronomical and mathematical apparatus of many kinds is very much needed. The best teaching in a professional school demands that the school be well stocked in all these particulars, and that it be enabled to keep up to the times in all respects. It is necessary for our students to become experts in demonstration in all the sciences, and here they should learn to teach by acquiring a knowledge of apparatus and of the methods of using the same. This is entirely impossible of accomplishment unless these appliances are able to be procured.

IV. COPIES OF THE SCHOOL LAW.

It is desirable, and ought to be required, that all teachers should familiarize themselves with the school law and the civil government of the state. To-day it is impossible for our students to procure copies of the school law in any way whatever, and we think it ought to be provided by law that teachers could at least buy copies of the school law, and that all should be required to study it and be thus advised regarding the legal rights and duties therein imposed.

V. GENERAL NEEDS.

There are a great many things worthy of consideration that would add much to the future prosperity and usefulness of the school. Among these are: 1. The importance of having the members of the faculty reside on the grounds, thus making the environment of the school such that the personal influence of the teachers might be brought more directly into the life and association of the young men and women who go out to become the teachers of the people. 2. The school uses kerosene oil in all of its rooms, and as hundreds of lights are used, there is constant peril to life and property.

HARMONY IN THE SCHOOL.

During the period included in this report there has been a perfect union in effort on the behalf of officers, teachers and students in the endeavor to make the school worthy of the confidence and esteem of the good people of Iowa. Every member of the faculty has ably performed the duties assigned, and the students have been

noted for obedience, for industry, and for faithfulness. There has scarcely been any need for discipline, as the status of public opinion among the students is of the highest and best kind, while their disposition has been to do nothing that would hinder their studies or injure the reputation of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. SEERLEY, *President*

CONDENSED ABSTRACT

from the report of the Secretary, showing the amount of orders issued on the several funds, for the biennial period:

TEACHERS' FUND.

Fall Term, 1887.....	\$ 4,640.00
Winter Term, 1888.....	3,494.99
Spring Term, 1888.....	3,764.98
Fall Term, 1888.....	4,320.00
Winter Term, 1889.....	3,240.00
Spring term, 1889.....	3,640.00
Total.....	\$23,099.97

CONTINGENT FUND.

Fall Term, 1887.....	\$ 50.00
Spring Term, 1888.....	445.93
Fall Term, 1888.....	535.73
Winter Term, 1889.....	345.34
Spring Term, 1889.....	782.02
Total.....	\$ 2,159.02

LIBRARY FUND.

June, 1888.....	\$ 138.55
October, 1888.....	3.95
December, 1888.....	143.10
January, 1889.....	150.00
June, 1889.....	564.40
Total.....	\$ 1,000.00

REPAIR FUND.

June, 1888.....	\$ 97.00
August, 1888.....	1,364.39
September, 1888.....	42.50
December, 1888.....	23.88
June, 1889.....	472.23
Total.....	\$ 2,000.00

STEAM HEATING FUND.

September, 1887.....	\$ 37.35
October, 1887.....	12.28
June, 1888.....	321.12
November, 1888.....	114.53
Total.....	\$ 485.28

SEWERAGE FUND.

November, 1887.....	\$ 150.00
September, 1888.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$ 1,150.00

PIANO FUND.

June, 1888.....	\$ 400.00
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WATER-WORKS FUND.

June, 1888.....	\$ 3,217.87
August, 1888.....	871.12
September, 1888.....	2,827.40
October, 1888.....	150.21
December, 1888.....	33.40
Total.....	\$ 7,100.00
Grand total.....	\$37,394.27

REPORT OF C. C. KNAPP.

Treasurer of Iowa State Normal School, for biennial period ending June 30, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

1887.	
July 1.	Balance on hand.....\$ 2,610.81
July 11.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund..... 2,700.00
Oct. 14.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund..... 2,750.00
1888.	
Jan. 9.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund..... 2,650.00
May 5.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund..... 2,700.00
June 11.	State Warrant, Water-works Fund..... 7,100.00
July 6.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund..... 5,750.00
July 6.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund..... 1,650.00
July 6.	State Warrant, Library Fund..... 500.00
July 6.	State Warrant, Repair Fund..... 2,000.00
July 6.	State Warrant, Steam Heating Fund..... 500.00
July 6.	State Warrant, Sewerage Fund..... 1,000.00
July 6.	State Warrant, Piano Fund..... 400.00
1889.	
Jan. 28.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund..... 3,300.00
April 26.	State Warrant, Teachers' Fund..... 6,400.00
April 26.	State Warrant, Contingent Fund..... 650.00
April 26.	State Warrant, Library Fund..... 500.00
Total	
\$43,160.81	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders paid, Teachers' Fund.....	323,259.97
Orders paid, Contingent Fund.....	2,153.02
Orders paid, Library Fund.....	1,000.00
Orders paid, Repair Fund.....	2,000.00
Orders paid, Steam Heating Fund.....	485.23
Orders paid, Sewerage Fund.....	1,150.00
Orders paid, Piano Fund.....	400.00
Orders paid, Water-works Fund.....	7,100.00
Total.....	
* \$37,548.27	
July 1.	Balance on hand.....\$ 5,612.54

*Two orders on Teachers' Fund, drawn in a former year, amounting to \$100, were paid during this biennial period. An order of \$6.00, drawn in this biennial period on the Contingent Fund, has not been presented. This will explain the difference of \$154 between the total amount of orders drawn and amount of disbursements by the Treasurer.