G. Wood, Samson J. North, C. Clemens, J. L. Ayers, Robert Encell, L. H. Haymond, L. W. Royce, James W. Cook, William D. Frazer, E. J. Green, Stan. B. Fraser, John D. Widaman.

Bar Docket of the Kosciusko Circuit Court, February Term, 1879.—Hon. Elisha V. Long, *Judge;* Michael Lickafoose, *Prosecuting Attorney;* Thomas Woods, *Clerk;* Daniel W. Hamlin, *Sheriff.*

Resident Attorneys, admitted on Proof of Qualification.—James S. Frazer, William Williams, James H. Carpenter, Moses J. Long, Edgar Haymond, W. S. Marshall, H. S. Biggs, Charles W. Chapman, A. G. Wood, S. J. North, Commodore Clemens, Joseph H. Taylor, Isaac L. Ayers, Robert B. Encell, Leigh H. Haymond, L. W. Royce, James W. Cook, William D. Frazer, E. J. Green, S. B. Frazier, John D. Widaman.

Under the Fourteenth Rule.—"Hereafter no name shall be placed on the roll of resident attorneys, as the same now is, except those who are admitted to practice upon proof of qualifications, or by recommendation of an examining committee. After the roll, as the same now is in issuing the Bar Docket, should be printed the words, 'Admitted on Proof of Qualification,' and then following shall be placed the names of all who are so admitted. Those now admitted to practice may have their names placed under the words, 'Admitted on Proof of Qualification,' by motion in open court, upon favorable report by Committee on Examination.

"In all cases when certificate of admission to the bar is issued by the Clerk, the proceedings upon which such admission is made shall be made part of the proceedings.

"ELISHA V. LONG,
"*Judge Thirty-third Judicial Circuit.*

"Attest: THOMAS WOODS, *Clerk K. C. C.*"

Under this provision, John A. Bitner and Abraham Brubaker were transferred from the list of admitted under the Constitution on proof of moral character only, to the list of those admitted on proof of qualification, having given evidence to the Examining Committee of sufficient attainments in learning.

Resident Attorneys admitted under the Constitution on proof of moral character only.—C. C. Humphreys, W. H. H. Dennis, H. J. Conner, Samuel W. Cosand, William L. Matthews, S. S. Baker, A. J. Bates, W. H. Ridenour, John A. Clemens, Ed. W. Higbee, L. W. Crouch, E. W. Stephenson, James V. Vangilder, Hugh Callander, Isaac H. Hall, Samuel R. Coons.

Non-resident Attorneys.—John H Baker, L. C. Jacoby, W. C. Wilson, W. G. Sayer, James L. Cook, John D. McClaren, J. A. S. Mitchell, Capron & Bro., Shively & Cowgill, Withers & Morris, W. B. Hess, J. M. Burge, Walter Olds, James O. Parks, Isaac E. Knisley, Alvah Taylor, Goodwin & Williams, N. J. Bozarth, J. D. Conner, Collens & Adair, Combs, Miller & Bell, Shryock & Conner, W. G. Penfield, John S. Bender and Jesse D. Chaplin.

SCHOOLS IN WARSAW.

Their early history is obscure, the records, if any were kept, having disappeared. The first authentic account to be obtained is from Mr. J. A. Funk, who taught during the winter of 1844–45; he was employed by Mr. John Rogers for the township, at $17 per month, boarding himself. The school-room was on Lot 218, on Ft. Wayne street. He was succeeded by Clark, who taught in the old Court House. Mr. Funk taught again, in 1850 and 1852, in the new schoolhouse, on Indiana street, in the south part of the town, and again in 1854, at which time he had from 140 to 150 pupils enrolled, with an average of 120 in attendance. This was a subscription school, at $2 per term of thirteen weeks; he was assisted by Miss Emeline Yocum. This was the first school in the county in which two teachers were employed. Mrs. Jane Cowan started her school about this time; her school was afterward known as "Mrs. Cowan's Seminary." J. L. D. Burnett succeeded Mr. Funk in the winter of 1855–56. In 1858, the first public school was opened. Prof. D. T. Johnson was employed as teacher, and, subsequently, had charge of the graded school, concerning which there is nothing definite—Prof. Johnson failing to respond after promising to do so. This school, from rumor, had three rooms on the first floor and one above; five teachers were employed. The successive Superintendents reported were Brown, Violus Butler, D. W. Thomas, A. H. Elwood, E. O. Miller and W. H. Wheeler, the present incumbent.

The first corps of teachers is found on a leaflet report for 1870, and is as follows:

Superintendent, D. W. Thomas; High School, Miss V. A. Rundles, M. A.; Grammar School, Mrs. A. C. Wait; Intermediate, Miss E. M. Huffman; Senior Secondary, Miss L. A. Baldwin; Junior, Miss Ella Dresser; Primary, Mrs. S. A. Holbrook and Miss Florence Frasier.

Board of Trustees.—A. T. S. Kist, President; Thomas Woods, Secretary; William Cosgrove, Treasurer. Accompanying this report is a course of study for the several departments and the stated meetings of the Board.

The school buildings were erected in 1872–73. The statement concerning them was kindly furnished by M. B. Funk.

The ground for the East Ward cost	$ 400 00
The ground for the West Ward cost	675 00
The two buildings ready for seating cost	15,650 00
Furnaces, seats, blackboards, grading grounds and fencing	1,848 75
Total	$18,573 75

The old building used for a High School was sold for $1,000. The new building erected on the same ground, belonging to the city school corporation, being Lots 181, 172, 173 and 174.

The building cost ready for seating	$15,824 23
Furnaces, seats, blackboards, fencing and shade trees cost	2,700 00
Total	$18,524 23

The next report—the first in due form—of "Warsaw Public School, 1875–76," exhibits the following:

Board of Education.—N. N. Boydston, President; H. W. Upson, Secretary; J. D. Thayer, Treasurer; O. W. Miller, Superintendent.

Teachers—Center School.—Mrs. C. A. Haas, High School; Mrs. S. C. Long, Grammar A; Miss Emma Hayward, Grammar B; Miss Mollie Neff, Grammar C; Miss Sarah L. Hodge, Intermediate; Miss S. A. Holbrook, Primary.

East School—Mrs. H. F. Miller, Intermediate; Mrs. M. H. Frasier, Primary.

West School—Mrs. Celestia Grant, Intermediate; Miss Ella Fetters, Primary.

Following this we find rules and regulations and a course of study, with a decided upward tendency in the requirements as well. Supplementary to the High School is a Normal class for the instruction of those preparing to teach.

The names of the teachers and Superintendent for the year commencing September 9, 1877, are as follows:

Superintendent, W. H. Wheeler; Miss Lizzie L. Horney, Principal of High School; Charles A. Sturgis, Grammar A; Miss A. M. Crawford, Grammar B; Miss Mary A. Wheeler, Grammar C; Miss Etta Harris, Grammar D; Miss Etta Stewart, Intermediate; Miss Hattie Estabrooke, Primary.

East Ward—Miss Belle Wilson, Intermediate; Miss Alice Smith, Primary.

West Ward—Miss Nellie S. Wyllis, Grammar; Miss Mary A. White, Intermediate; Miss Della White, Primary.

For the school year commencing September 9, 1878:

W. H. Wheeler, Superintendent; Charles A. Sturgis, Principal of the High School; Miss Nellie S. Wyllis, Grammar A; Miss Mary A. Wheeler, Grammar B; Miss Lillie B. Edmonston, Grammar C; Miss Etta Stewart, Intermediate; Miss Hattie Estabrooke, Primary.

East Ward—Miss Stella Sturgis, Intermediate; Miss Cora Folwell, Primary.

West Ward—Miss Agnes McIntyre, Grammar; Miss Mary White, Intermediate; Miss Della White and Miss Mamie Taylor, Primary.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in the schools during the school year 1877–78 was 682. The average attendance during the year was 528.

The whole number of pupils enrolled during the school year 1878–79 was 713, and the average attendance during the year was 609.

The first "commencement exercises," at which the first class received diplomas from this school, were held at the Opera House in May, 1878. The members of the Graduating Class were Miss Belle Weimer, Miss Alice Carpenter and Miss Mary Shaffer.

The second annual commencement exercises were held at the Opera House May 8, 1879, when a class of eight members graduated, to wit, Melville P. Frasier, Minnie M. Berst, Will S. Encell, Rose A. McCauley, Edgar E. Hendee, Zula McConnell, Charles A. Egner and Anna Gray.

The schools are now well supplied with maps, globes and apparatus, and are in a flourishing condition. A large number of students from abroad are in attendance.

The report for 1878–79 shows the following: Teachers, Central Building—High Miss Mary A. Wheeler, Pulaski, Mich.; D Grammar, Miss Lizzie B. Edmonston, Quincy, Mich.; Intermediate, Miss Etta Stewart, Terre Haute, Ind.; Primary, Miss Hattie Estabrook, Terre Haute, Ind.

East Ward—Intermediate, Miss Kate Bidwell, Lima, Ohio; Primary, Miss Cora Folwell, White Pigeon, Mich.

West Ward—C Grammar, Miss Nellie Wyllis, Hillsdale, Mich.; Intermediate, Miss Mary White, Dublin, Ind.; Primary, Miss Della White, Dublin, Ind.

The introduction to this little volume, entitled "Graded Course of Instruction of the Public Schools of the City of Warsaw," by the Superintendent, William H. Wheeler, is, perhaps, the most condensed summary of "what constitutes an education" to be found anywhere, and will, doubtless, aid in shaping the course for many who desire to acquire a liberal store of knowledge. He says:

"The opinions that prevail as to the nature of a good education are as various as are the estimates put upon human life and destiny. The extremes are found in the intense animal man, who makes his study bear upon the sources of animal gratification, and in the intensely spiritual man, who passes the life of a hermit in bewailing the existence of a body and in attempting to crucify all those desires and affections that connect him with the things of this world. The latter is, without doubt, the nobler of the two; but to one who recognizes man's double nature, neither can be regarded as entirely satisfactory to man or his Maker.

"In general terms, that education is the best which best fits man to make the most of all his life relations. In other words, he is best educated who makes himself the best son, the best brother, the best husband, the best father—the most successful artisan or tradesman, the most useful member of society—the best citizen, the most enlightened patriot—the most intelligent lover of his race and of God. In pursuit of such an education, the studies of our schools serve as efficient means toward an end, but they are not the end sought.

"Those who make arithmetic, grammar, geography and history, natural science, classics or metaphysics, the end of their study, will never attain a good education. All these have some intrinsic value. The necessities of trade and of commerce make arithmetic and navigation valuable in themselves. Our social relations make knowledge of the rules of speech very desirable. Knowledge of geography and history is essential to one who would become an intelligent citizen, more especially in this land, where the citizen is responsible for the conduct of public affairs; added to this, the knowledge of other times and of other lands, much of which is locked up in forms strange to us, may be made available through the study of the ancient classics. The principles of chemistry are of value to those whose lungs and whose stomach are vast laboratories, as well as to one who would, from the hard soil, bring forth the materials to be wrought over into bone and muscle and strength. So, in each department, study has some value in itself, and the more one knows of books the better, if he stops not with the books, and makes not the acquisition of their contents the end of his study. What others have written and said and done may help us toward the end of study—the ability to write, to say and to do for ourselves. Books are as needful to the mind as is food to the body; and useless, unless digested and made part of ourselves—nay, sometimes worse than useless, as undigested food is often the source of positive injury. The proper question for each teacher to ask is, not how much have my pupils swallowed, but how much have they digested—not how full are they, but how much strength have they gained—not how many rules have they committed, but how many principles have they mastered—not how far have they traveled, but how much have they observed by the way—not how much more do they know, but how much better have they become? The higher and better uses of all studies are their indirect uses—the benefits that flow through their proper prosecution, in greater power of attention, enlarged comprehension, quickened curiosity, greater self-control, and wider and more far-reaching influence over others. We are told that knowledge of self is the best knowledge. The best self-knowledge is consciousness of power in all departments of our being. He who is conscious of the most of this power, has the best education, no matter what his merely scholastic attainments may be.

"I have thus far spoken of books as a means to a good education; other means to this end, which no good teacher will overlook or lightly esteem. *The teacher is studied more than all the books used in our schools; and order, neatness, cleanliness, punctuality, truthfulness, self-respect, self-control, obedience to rule, kindness, forbearance, courtesy, considerateness, affability, politeness, sympathy and love, wrought into the life of the teacher, so as to be recognized, at all times, as a part of his very being, will do more toward improving the character and developing the power of the student, than all other agencies combined.*

"The absence of any of the qualities named above, does seriously impair the influence of the teacher, however great it may be in other respects, and the very best instruction in matters treated of in books, cannot atone for the lack of good personal influence."

We have italicised the lines in the preceding paragraph, in order to call attention to the fact, that if those qualifications are essential to the good teacher, they are equally essential to the student—the future citizen. With this code of qualifications exemplified, we will soon discover the greatest improvement in society that the world has yet seen.

In addition to the usual duties of superintending the schools, Prof. Wheeler has, during the years 1878 and 1879, conducted classes in the following branches: Ancient history, English literature and civil Government, and has two reading classes—one in Shakespeare and one in Dickens. Thus familiarizing the student with thoughts of our great writers, and aptly leading them to imitate them in delineating life with its morals, and to emulate the good deeds of men.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Richard Hargrave preached the first sermon in Warsaw, in a tamarack pole cabin, probably erected by Matthew D. Springer, on the site now occupied by the residence of Eheed Webb. This incident was obtained from Mr. Hargrave.

The first Quarterly Conference met at Warsaw, then known as the Mission, embracing all of Kosciusko County, on the 26th day of January, 1839. Rev. George Beswick was Presiding Elder, and Thomas P. Owen, Missionary in charge. The Local Preachers were Peter Warner, J. Ockerman, Alexander McElwain and Edwin Cone; the Exhorters were John Cook, T. Blake, John Wood, Robert Warner, Aquilla Belt, William Devenny, Joel Martin, Alexander Richhart, George Warner and George Hartshorn; the Stewards were William Alexander, H. Bowdle, R. H. Lansdale and James McLeod; the Class-Leaders were Daniel Webb, John Frush, Daniel Groves, John Doke, David Hayden, L. D. Warner, Isaac Kern, Charles Ketcham, Henry Edgell, E. S. Blue and Aquilla Belt. The places of meeting, in those days, were Warsaw, Warner's, Bowdle's, Groves', McNeal's, Cone's, Webster's, Blake's, Syracuse, Sparklin's, McCloud's, Leesburg, Dunham's, Hall's and Belt's. The salary of the ministers was fixed by a law of the Church—the amount for a single man being $100; a man with a wife, $200; and so much for each child of a certain age; also an allowance for house rent, table expenses, horse feed, fuel, etc., by a committee appointed for the purpose. The report was subject to the decision of the Quarterly Conference. Rev. Thomas P. Owen was allowed $70 for table expenses; he labored one year; being in feeble health, was assisted by Joseph Ockerman, a local preacher, to whom was paid $16. Mr. Owen received, from the society, $31.06; other support he received from the Missionary Treasury of the Church.

The first camp meeting was held in the latter part of June, 1839, on what was called Groves' Camp Ground. At the Annual Conference, in the fall of 1830, this charge was named Warsaw Circuit, and attached to South Bend District, with Rev. Aaron Wood, Presiding Elder, and Elza Van Choi, Pastor in charge—embracing the same territory as formerly.

The Recording Steward's book, shows that the Pastor in charge received, this year, $39.93, and the Presiding Elder, $4.25, of which sum the Warsaw society paid $4.25, this being the first record of any contribution in that direction made by Warsaw. This year, William McGinley, Local Preacher, and Samuel Wamsley, Exhorter, were added to the official list.

In the fall of 1840, S. K. Young was Pastor in charge; some time during the spring of 1841, Rev. O. V. Lemon appears to have been employed by the Presiding Elder, Rev. O. Wood, to assist Brother Young as a junior preacher. This year, the amount paid by the entire circuit, was $94.34, which was apportioned between the Presiding Elder and two preachers. Warsaw circuit paid (this year) $5.25. This year closed with a camp meeting, held in Peter Warner's Camp Ground, in the early part of September, 1841. O. V. Lemon was in charge of the meeting. Their labors were signally blessed to the good of the people. Warsaw was attached to Fort Wayne District. Rev. Burrus Westlake, Presiding Elder. This year, Brother Lemon was allowed $75 for table expenses; and received, for his year's labor, the sum of $163.36, and the Presiding Elder received $20.50.

In 1843, the circuit was divided; Rev. Elihu Anthony was appointed Preacher in charge, and brother Westlake, Presiding Elder. In the division, the following members constituted the officiary of Warsaw Circuit at the close of the year: Local Preachers, P. Warner, A. McElwain, William McGinley, Edwin Cone, William Palmer and Joseph Fallersbee; Exhorters, Joseph Chester, A. Belt, S. Wamsley, A. Poland, William O'Brien, John Cook and Charles Sleeper; the Stewards were P. L. Runyan, William McElwain, Joseph Chester, John Buck, Joel Fish and Joshua Caldwell.

During 1844, the first Sabbath school was organized at Warsaw, with forty scholars, six teachers, and Joel Fish, Superintendent; reported by the preacher as "*a wholesome school*"

The next preacher sent to this circuit was Nelson Green, a young man; he lived among the people, and *his study was mostly on horseback*, going from one appointment to another. There was a general religious awakening; the meetings were held in the Court House (which stood on the site now occupied by the Baptist Church); many who had been enemies for years were made friends through the influence of the Gospel; Warsaw, at this date, could write on her banner, All for Jesus!

It was near the close of this year, that the first efforts at building a new church in Warsaw were made. James Stinsin donated a lot, the same now occupied by the church. The plan was matured, the contract let, the timbers procured during the winter and early spring of 1846, and the building raised; but it stood in that condition until it was the subject of remark throughout the county.

The following is an exhibit of those who have served the Church in the ministry from and after the date of the first Quarterly Conference held at Warsaw:

PASTOR IN CHARGE.	DATE.
Rev. Thomas P. Owen	January 26, 1839
Rev. Elza Van Choi	1840
Rev. S. K. Young	1841
Rev. O. V. Lemon	1841–2
Rev. Elihu Anthony	1843
Rev. Nelson Green	1844
Rev. Enoch Holstock	1845
Rev. Ancel Beach	1846
Rev. Abraham Carey	1847
Rev. George M. Beswick	1849
Rev. C. S. Burgner	1850
Rev. Samuel Lamb	1851
Rev. J. B. Birt	1852
Rev. Abram Stoner (three-fourths of a year)	1854
Rev. J. S. Helfield (one and one-half years)	1854
Rev. William R. Kestler (one and one-quarter years)	1856–7
Rev. Thomas Stabler	1858
Rev. S. M. Campbell	1860
Rev. J. J. Cooper	1862
Rev. E. F. Hasty	1864
Rev. Thomas Comstock	1865
Rev. A. Marine	1868
Rev. Thomas Stabler	1871
Rev. Jacob Colclazer	1872
Rev. F. T. Simpson	1874
Rev. W. S. Birch	1877
Rev. W. S. Birch	1878–9

PRESIDING ELDER.	DATE.
Rev. George Beswick	January 26, 1839
Rev. Aaron Wood	1840
Rev. Aaron Wood (in the spring)	1841
Rev. Barnes Westlake (fall)	1841
Rev. Barnes Westlake	1842
Rev. Barnes Westlake	1843
Rev. Barnes Westlake	1843
Rev. W. H. Good (spring)	1845
Rev. Barnes Westlake	1845
Rev. Philip May	1845
Rev. Philip May	1846
Rev. C. M. Holliday	1846
Rev. O. V. Lemon	1847
Rev. O. V. Lemon	1849
Rev. O. V. Lemon	1850
Rev. O. V. Lemon	1850
Rev. J. M. Stallard	1851
Rev. W. L. Huffman	1851
Rev. W. L. Huffman	1852
Rev. J. B. Demott	1854
Rev. J. B. Demott	1856–7
Rev. Jacob Colclazer	1858
Rev. Jacob Colclazer	1860
Rev. J. V. R. Miller	1860
Rev. J. V. R. Miller	1862
Rev. J. V. R. Miller	1863
Rev. J. B. Birt	1863
Rev. J. B. Birt	1864
Rev. J. B. Birt	1865
Rev. R. D. Robinson	1865
Rev. William Wilson	1866
Rev. William Wilson	1868
Rev. L. W. Monson	1870
Rev. L. W. Monson	1871–2–4
Rev. N. H. Philips (spring)	1874–8
Rev. John M. Welch (spring)	1878

The present church was finished in the spring of 1868, at a cost of $22,919.75, and its capacity is rated at 700 sittings.

The Sunday school has 400 scholars enrolled. The Superintendent, Joseph A. Funk, has filled that position since 1849, except twelve months during which he was in the Legislature, and in California.

The present membership of the Church is 383, and the number of probationers 67.

We return thanks to Joseph A. Funk for the data from which this sketch is prepared.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind., was organized by Rev. J. Wolff, November 7, 1840, by authority of Logansport Presbytery, with the following members: William Williams, Mary Williams, Peter Hover, Isaac Lucas, Catharine Lucas, Priscilla Davis, Mary McFadden, Eliza Nye, Eliza Van, Curen. William Williams and Peter Hover were elected Elders.

May 16, 1843, Samuel L. Andrews, Isaac Lucas and Thomas Logan were chosen Elders, and Rev. J. Ogden Pastor.

In December, 1843, Rev. L. G. Weeks took charge of the Church, and served as Pastor until 1848.

In May, 1849, Rev. Thomas Bascom became Pastor, and served two years.

In 1844, Daniel and Nancy Pittenger united with the Church by letter, and to their energy and zeal the Church is largely indebted for their present house of worship.

Rev. J. N. Swan supplied the Church for about one year, beginning in August, 1854. On the 13th of August, same year, Elders Robert Cowen and John Sloan united with the Church by letter, and are still in the Church.

During the summer of 1855, Rev. W. S. Wilson was called to the pastorate, and served until June, 1857.

During 1866, the church was built (on the south side of Market street, near High), at a cost of about $1,300.

Rev. C. P. Spinning was a supply for one year, beginning in September, 1867.

In December, 1868, Rev. C. F. Beach supplied the Church, and continued in that relation one year and a half.

In June, 1870, Rev. J. E. Taylor took charge of the Church, and remained about six months, when Rev. Jacob Little (nearly eighty years of age) efficiently and gratuitously ministered to the Church until the advent of Rev. G. W. Wilson, in August, 1871, and who was installed Pastor February 20, 1872, and served the Church until April 1, 1877. Since that time, Thomas Boyd, a student of the Northwest Seminary, at Chicago, has supplied the pulpit, much to their edification and instruction.

The Session is composed of the following Elders: Robert Cowen, John Sloane, R. C. Smith, A. J. Bair, S. W. Chipman and De Wit Harris.

The present membership is 126. The Trustees are S. W. Chipman, J. M. Reed, D. P. Nichols. The Sunday school numbers 125; the Sunday-school teachers number 16; S. W. Chipman, Superintendent; J. F. Shoemaker, Assistant Superintendent.

The Presbytery of Fort Wayne met at Warsaw, Ind., April 15, 1879, Rev. J. Mitchel, Moderator. During the session, Thomas Boyd, a licentiate of the Northwest Seminary, submitted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Warsaw, asking