ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SELECTMEN, TREASURER,
AND
SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
OF THE
TOWN OF SALISBURY,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1875.

MANCHESTER, N. H.:
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1875.
ANNUAL REPORT

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SELECTMEN, TREASURER,

AND

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

TOWN OF SALISBURY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1875.
SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

The Selectmen charge themselves as follows: April 1874, taxes assessed and committed to John B. Dunlap, for collection:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$6,779.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-resident</td>
<td>902.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$7,681.72</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

The collector discharges himself as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paid Town treasurer cash, highway receipts and abatements</th>
<th>5000.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount remaining due from collector of 1874</td>
<td>2,681.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount remaining due from collector for 1873</td>
<td>475.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount remaining due from collector for 1872</td>
<td>29.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$3,186.19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The whole amount of money abatements &c., received by the treasurer from March 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875: $17,794.63

Amounts of payments by the treasurer, for same time as above: 17,257.97

Balance in the treasury March 1, 1875: $536.66
RECEIPTS.

1874
March 10, received of last year's treasurer $1,148.46

Collector of taxes for

1871

" of interest 1871 5.58
" taxes 1872 470.53
" interest " 17.05
" taxes 1873 2,155.60
" interest " 40.00
" taxes 1874 5,000.00
" interest " 10.00

Cash for bonds sold 1,900.00
" coupons sold 270.00
Interest on bonds sold 5.00
George S. Scribner 6.50
Samuel Emerson 15.00

Nov. 25, of State Treasurer Savings
bank tax 635.83
" State Treasurer railroad tax 42.64
" State Treasurer Literary fund 85.28
" United States bounty 32.00

1875
Feb. 2, city of Concord for support of
Washington George's family 131.29
" 12, county for support of paupers 411.58
" town of Chichester for support
of Sally Brown' 60.00
" town of Webster for clothing
furnished A. J. Kelley's boy 4.59
Feb. 20, of D. S. Prince for lumber 18.30
" Moses Colby " 2.50
" Frank P. Rand " 3.00

$12,522.73

Received for town notes 5,271.90

$17,794.63
EXPENDITURES.

1874.

Paid on town notes $11,563 30

Aug. 27, " County tax 993 92
Nov. " State tax 1,124 00

$2,117 92

BILL FOR SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.

1874.

Mar. 10, Paid Elbridge Smith, $17 16
Jonathan Arey, 2 64
J. W. Sanborn, 13 20
D. R. & A. McAllister, 1 98
S. B. Greeley, 3 30
H. P. Shaw, 3 30
George E. Fellows, 5 28
John C. Smith, 7 26
Harriett Scribner, 1 98
J. M. Greeley, 1 98
Isaac Sanborn, 1 98

$60 06

SCHOOL MONEY.

1874.

Paid Seth N. Colby, District No. 1 $241 20
O. B. Stevens, " 2 195 59
Nathaniel Sawyer, " 3 93 17
C. C. Rogers, " 4 77 58
H. N. Colby, " 5 93 12
John E. Huntoon, " 6 93 37
A. C. Pettengill, " 7 75 71
Samuel Emerson, " 8 55 07
Charles F. Green, " 9 57 15
Jacob Chase, " 10 50 87
Hale P. Shaw, " 11 80 24
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John D. Aikin</td>
<td>3 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Johnson</td>
<td>1 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert J. Couch</td>
<td>12 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,130 87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUPPORT OF COUNTY PAUPERS.

1874.
July 31. Paid Charles Morrill, hay furnished E. Gitchell, $3 75

1785.
Feb. 19
- G. P. Titcomb, medical attendance on E. Gitchell 32 25
- J. S. Dimond, goods furnished do. 34 08
- Hawkens & Calef, goods furnished do. 4 85
- T. D. Little, wood furnished do. 2 60
- Jona. Arey, " 2 50
- William Dunlap, goods furnished E. P. Glines 7 25
- John Shaw, flour and meal E. D. Glines 5 00
- D. C. Stevens, potatoes furnished E. D. Glines 1 40
- C. C. Rogers, provisions for do. 7 50
- G. P. Titcomb, medical attendance on A. W. Glines, 33 75
- Adaline Munroe, board and clothing J. Munroe 75 00
- Wm. Dunlap, goods fur. E. Davis 65 00
- D. R. McAllister, wood " 12 00
- D. S. Scribner, house rent fur. E. Davis 12 00
- Hawkins & Calef, goods furnished M. Penneman 52 00
- L. A. Hawkins, wood furnished do. 3 00
- J. C. Smith, assistance rendered L. M. Learned 11 80
- Jona. Arey, assist rendered do. 4 35
- O. N. Tucker, board of G. C. Webster 6 65
- O. B. Stevens, " " 15 00
- George Shaw, board of A. Russell 10 00
- Jonathan Arey, aid to paupers 1 97
SUPPORT OF TOWN PAUPERS.

1874
June 17. Paid Wm. Dunlap, clothing for E. Scribner $8 34
Oct. 27 Strauss & Bro., coat for J. Dunlap 5 00
Feb. 19, J. B. Colby, board for J. Dunlap one year 130 00
Hawkins & Calef, goods for Mrs. Scribner 52 00
Amos Chapman, board and lodging for transient paupers 5 25
Jonathan Arey, service in paup. cases 25 50
C. C. Rogers, " " 45 12
S. P. Webster, aid to paupers 5 00

$405 48

SUPPORT OF PAUPERS NOT RESIDENTS OF THIS TOWN.

1875.
Jan. 12, Paid E. A. Eastman, for board for Sally Brown $34 75
W. W. Sleeper, medical attendance on Sally Brown 8 00
G. P. Titcomb, medical attendance on Sally Brown 2 25
W. K. Clifford, board of Sally Brown 15 00
Feb. 19, J. S. Dimond, goods for Washington George 53 39
Hawkins & Calef, do. 6 30
George P. Titcomb, medical attendance on Washington George 18 00
George P. Titcomb, medical attendance on Mrs. Washington George 30 75
Thomas Foote, shroud and coffin for W. George 11 00
J. Arey, assistance and money paid
out for W. George 11 85
Hawkins & Calef, goods for Henry Bacon 3 50
T. D. Little, wood for Henry Brown 2 50
W. W. Sleeper, medical attendance on Henry Brown 10 00
J. S. Dimond, goods for Frank Collins 2 36
Hawkins & Calef, do. 50

$210 15

DAMAGES.

1874.
June 1, Paid A. B. Gibson, damage to wagon $10 00
Feb. 19, John Corson, " " 4 50
Amos Chapman, " sleigh 2 35

$16 85

Feb. 23, Non-resident highway taxes in labor 1872 and 3 19 53
Non-resident highway taxes in labor 1874 100 28

$119 81

CURRENT EXPENSES.

1874.
Feb. 28, Paid T. H. Whitaker, T. D. Little, & E. Smith, auditors, 1873 $6 00
W. W. Sleeper, as per. bill 1 00
C. C. Rogers, services after settlement 1874 13 00
Jonathan Arey, do. 5 00
Mar. 21. B. W. Sanborn, & Co., books and stationery 5 65
W. H. Fisk, printing town reports 43 75
Aug. 26 B. W. Sanborn, & Co. 2 75
Nov. 25 " laws of June session 1 00
Feb. 3 " check-list and warrant 1 10
C. C. Rogers, services as treasurer 25 00
D. C. Stevens, services as selectman after services 1874 12 00
A. Chapman, board & use of room 6 50
Elbridge Smith, serv's as town clerk 25 00
J. M. Shirley, for counsel 1873 & 74 11 00
C. E. Smith, work on town house 25
O. N. Tucker, two guide posts 1 50
M. C. Webster, use of room & board 6 00
school house tax dis. No. 1 16
D. S. Prince, saw bill & for lumber 22 59
Jona. Arey, board, use of room and horse keeping 10 00
Nathan Kilborn, as per bill 4 00
Harvey Campbell, copy non-resident tax 4 00
J. B. Dunlap, collector for 1871 86
J. B. Dunlap, business to Andover 1 00

1875.
Feb. 23, Paid J. B. Dunlap, Collecting 1873 $32 35
" " 1874 75 00
C. C. Rogers, use of room, board and horse keeping 20 00
C. C. Rogers, service as Selectman 84 00
C. C. Rogers, car fare to Concord three times and expenses, and to
Goftstown once 11 45
T. H. Whitaker, ser'ce as Selectman 47 25
C. C. Rogers, envelopes and postage 1 44

$543 18

PAID FOR BREAKING ROADS AFTER SETTLEMENT 1874.

1874.
April, Paid Moses Colby, cutting through drifts and repairing road $8 05
Dennis Lordin, do. 2 30
Moses B. Calef, do. 2 00
M. P. Thompson, do. 1 60
Arista Emerson, do. 15 00
B. F. Shaw, breaking and cutting through drifts 26 15
E. Shaw, do. 5 00
Ira Oliver, do. 6 7
John R. Buzzell, do. 2 32
Phineas Clough, do. 8 00

$71 09

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

1874.
Dec. Paid F. P. Rand, drawing rubble to the South Road bridge and lumber to the Mill $36 00

1875.
Feb. 19, Whitaker and Huntoon for plank 19 26
A. B. Huntoon, self and team on Glines bridge 13 50
Luther Huntoon, work on G. bridge 3 00
A. W. Glines, 4 50
M.J.Stevens, do. and cutting lumber 7 25
Hale P. Shaw, work on Shaw's hill 4 50
Alonzo Farnum, 1 50
True Shaw, 3 00
L. B. Shaw, 8 25
A. C. Pettengill, labor, and stone to cover culvert 13 50
D. R. McAllister, labor on South Road bridge 6 00
C. A. Chase, work on North Bow- cawen road 1 00
D. F. Searl, stone for culvert and guide posts 6 25
Samuel Emerson, work on Franklin new road 11 55
C. C. Rogers, work on Glines and South Road bridges, and cutting
lumber, 23 75  
T. H. Whitaker, work on road and bridges 10 00  

$172 81

**BREAKING ROADS 1874-5.**

1875.  
Feb. 19, Paid A. C. Pettengill, surveyor, $61 40  
L. B. Shaw, " 26 57  
M. J. Stevens, " 9 00  
Henry S. Clough, " 33 95  
Charles F. Green, " 10 50  
F. S. Fitfield, " 6 40  
D. F. Searl, " 15 60  
S. B. Sweatt, " 2 93  
Silas W. Couch, " 14 80  
Evan M. Heath, " 16 70  
F. P. Bean, " 6 69  
Samuel Emerson, " 6 80  
Henry C. Couch, " 27 70  
Carlos Ordway, " 1 50  
S. K. & G. W. Whitmore, 11 95  

$252 49

**ABATEMENTS OF 1871.**

1875.  
Feb., Paid David F. Bacon, $4 18  
Warren F. Locke, 5 72  
John Shaw's estate 10 74  

$29 64

**ABATEMENTS OF 1872.**

1875.  
Feb., Paid Alfred Elliott, $20 21  
George W. Howe, 3 65
John C. Morrison, 27 64
A. B. Richardson, 1 96
I. G. Oliver, 2 18
Several abatements tax book 1872, 37 21

$92 85

ABATEMENTS OF 1873.

1875.
Feb., Paid Isaac Sanborn, 12 80
Elizabeth Sleeper, 7 00
Amos P. Stevens, 4 38
E. Johnson, 4 68
Henry C. Couch, 10 34
George W. Boynton, 2 34
Charles A. Calef, 2 34
Orrin Corser, 2 34
Polly Fellows, 7 80
Washington A. George, 2 34
Frank W. George, 2 34
W. W. Graves, 2 34
Lewis M. Learned, 39 16
Herman Sanborn, 6 36
Several abatements tax book 1873, 56 51

$163 13

ABATEMENTS OF 1874.

1875.
Feb., Paid Mrs. J. Greeley, $ 40
Charles H. Bacon, 2 68
George W. Boynton, 2 15
John F. Haskel, 2 15
Henry Martin, 2 15
Josiah Sleeper, 2 15
Silas Elkins, 2 15
Ezekiel Getchel, 73
Joseph Smith, 10 72
Several abatements, tax book 1874. 15 85

$41 13

CLAIMS FOR SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS IN 1874.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Per cent allowed.</th>
<th>Unpaid</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td>$14 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert F. Batchelder</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis B. Calef</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. P. Webster</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. B. Greeley</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbridge Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale P. Shaw</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uriah Rollins</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Arey</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$64 48

RECAPITULATION.

1875.

Feb. 25, Cash received for which town notes have been given $5,271 90
Cash received from other sources 12,522 73

Cash paid on town notes $11,563 30
  State tax 1,124 00
  County tax 993 92
  for sheep killed by dogs 1873 60 06
  for schools 1130 87
  support of county paupers 405 48
    town 276 21
  Paupers bills not resident of this town 210 15
  Damages on highway 16 85
  Non-resident highway taxes paid in labor 119 81
  Current expenses 543 18
  Breaking roads after settlement 1874 71 09

$17,794 63
Work on roads, bridges and drawing lumber 172 81
Breaking roads in the winter of 1874-5 252 49
Abatements on tax book of 1871 20 64
" " 1872 92 85
" " 1873 163 13
" " 1874 41 13

$17,257 97

Balance in the treasury $536 66
Amount of notes against the town with interest added to March 1st, 1875 $13,971 41
Claims for sheep killed by dogs, (remaining unpaid) 64 48

$14,035 89

ASSETTS.

Amount due the town from collector of 1872 $29 47
Amount due the town from collector of 1873 475 00
Amount due the town from collector of 1874 2,681 72
Amount due the town on R. B. Kelley’s note 132 50
Amount due the town on Geo. S. Scribner’s note 106 00
Amount of State bonds in treas. 2600 00
" Cash in the treasury 536 66

$6,561 35

Balance against the town $7,474 54

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. ROGERS, Selectmen and
JONATHAN AREY, Overseers of the poor
THOMAS W. WHITAKER, of Salisbury.

Salisbury, March 1st, 1875.
AUDITORS' REPORT.

The undersigned, Auditors of accounts for the year ending March 1st, 1875, for the town of Salisbury, have attended to the duty assigned them, and have found the accounts of the Selectmen properly vouched and correctly cast, and the indebtedness of the town is correct, as found in the foregoing statement of the account.

WILLIAM DUNLAP,  
NATHL SAWYER,  
ELBRIDGE SMITH,  

\textit{Auditors.}
SCHOOL REPORT.

Citizens of Salisbury:

I herewith, according to law provided, present to you my annual report of the condition of the schools for the past year. Like reporting many other things, I find myself obliged to present to you the "bitter with the sweet." I intend to give my views of our schools, plainly, but justly, regardless of censure or applause, for I have no "axe to grind." If teachers and others have done well, or striven to do well, I have a good word for them; if otherwise, they need look for no flattering words. I would that all properly considered the great importance of our schools and the greatness of the work to be done for their intellectual and moral elevation and improvement. There are but few professions, if any, superior to that of the intelligent educator. The influences and effects of his endeavors, like that of the preacher, go into the eternities before us. Hence, the importance of first-class work in the school room. As the teacher sows, so will the scholar reap.

Permit me to notice some of our short-comings, as professional friends of the common schools, and offer a few practical suggestions in regard to what we need to improve our town educational interests. My predeces-sors in office have done this time and again, and better than I can even hope to do it. Still, while they have used the axe at the roots of the tree of our failures, I trust I may be permitted to raise the hatchet for a blow
at the same defects. Gentlemen, and fellow citizens, we fall mighty short of doing what we have brains and purses to do for our school interests. There are convincing signs of gross indifference to a cause that commends itself to our thoughtful attention, our united and earnest endeavors, and in which the great minds of the present and past ages are and have been engaged.

First—Our school laws should be strictly complied with. There is looseness and sometimes great inconvenience here. Are our school laws read and understood as they should be by agents, committees and teachers? Perhaps not. Every teacher, as well as the committee, should know what the school laws are. Not only read once, but know them.

Look at our school registers; some of them are a disgrace to the skill and intelligence of the teacher. Poor penmanship, words wrongly spelled, half the questions of the register not answered, or answered wrongly, which is worse than no answer at all. Does the teacher know that he or she is entitled to no pay for instruction till the law section relating to this matter is complied with? And the selectmen should give no order for salary till this is complied with.

Another evil is, that some teachers commence a term of school without a certificate from the committee, which is also contrary to law.

This is of time done to save a little time or trouble. Generally, I believe, this is the fault of the agent who hires. Let all know, who would teach, that they have no legal right there till such certificate is obtained.

Again, it is the lawful duty of the prudential committee to inform the S. S. C. of the commencement of a term, that at the time of commencement, or soon after, the school by him may be inspected; also, it is his duty according to his oath of office—but, oh! what does swearing amount to these days?—to inform the same officer of the close of a term. I should say that such notices in seven cases out of every ten have come to me, the past year, through the teacher, and in a case or two, none came at all.

We have a fair uniformity of school text books through the town. This is necessary. Some of the series have
long been in use and should now give place to others, which are better adapted to our present needs. Hardness of the times has prevented any change in that direction the past school year.

What can I say about the condition of our schoolhouses? Much, every way. Here, let it thunder! Stand aside delinquents and let it peal.

My townsmen, here we suffer a positive disgrace. Hear what my predecessor said last year about our school rooms? As one evidence of want of interest in schools, he remarks, "Our school rooms are miserably constructed, inconvenient, uncomfortable, disfigured, and disgraceful." Too true! too true!

I speak with candor and considerately when I say, that several of them are no longer fit for school purposes, especially in winter. Arise and repair, or build. It is a literal fact that in winter, some of your children suffer from cold, especially cold feet, as no humane man would want his ox or his horse to suffer. A good warm school house, well ventilated, is very desirable, yea, an absolute requisite to comfort, convenience and success of a school. It is rare that we find in this town good and convenient school houses, but I will say, rather, pens, dark, smoky, dingy, cragged, broken, shaggy, and in some instances, doorless pens, where these cold winters we would be loth to keep our dumb animals. There, citizens, some of you pen your children for two or three months, and that during the most rigorous part of the year.

The grammar furnishes us with no adjectives too severe with which to pass censure upon this niggardly, parsimonious, pusillanimous spirit that fears or refuses to furnish our children with suitable houses for their education.

If our morals and our houses of worship must be suffered to run down, in the name of humanity let the districts sharply look after this interest, and immediately do something in the line of repairs, or erecting new houses, that will, in part, at least, atone for past neglect and reflect credit upon the town. How important that we uphold and protect our public schools to the utmost of our ability. Let no dissensions creep in to hinder the work, or destroy our influence in the cause of education. I am
glad to know that there are no lightning-rods on any of these dilapidated sheds.

MORALS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Knowledge is power. But who will not say it is dangerous power, unless directed and controlled by the unvarying principles of religion and morality. But few teachers look after the moral deportment of the scholar as they should. In co-operation with the teachers I have sought to remove from the schools a few bad habits, which had become nuisances. Profanity and low, obscene conversation were common in a few of the schools. I rejoice to be able to report that these were in a large measure overcome.

DISPOSITION TO FIND FAULT.

I have found in some of the districts a disposition to fault the teacher and school. It is a miserable practice. And this is not confined to poor schools altogether; even where there are good schools, this disposition will crop out. If the "wrong man" happens to employ the teacher or if the present teacher is independent and does not do as his or her predecessor in the school did, or one whom they thought perfect, they will commence these "graceless murmurings." It will not at all improve a poor school, nor better a good one; but, on the other hand, to magnify a teacher's faults or to depreciate his good qualities before his scholars, has a tendency to dissatisfy the scholars and discourage the teacher. Some persons seem to think that by finding fault with others, people will take it for granted that they, themselves, possess more than ordinary discernment; but this is not the case. It is no mark of a scholar to question or criticise the scholarship of others, while the reverse is almost always the fact.

PARENTAL CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS.

Parents should use all their influence to assist the
teacher in sustaining order and proper regulations in the school-room, by their frequent visits there; and by good advice to the children.

Without this co-operation, the best qualifications will not advance the school as is desired.

ABSENTEES AT EXAMINATIONS.

I regret to say that at several of the examinations, a number of the larger scholars staid away, to avoid exhibiting their dullness or lack of proficiency made in their studies, through shiftlessness or indifference. I have found without an exception, all the good, studious scholars present, when not necessarily kept away. The evil lies largely at the door of parents, who have but little appreciation of schools or school work.

SINGING.

Vocal music is not extensively practiced in our schools. "Harmonious voices produce harmonious feeling;" and this is a good reason why vocal music should find a place among the school exercises. It serves to promote good order and good feeling. It makes the school pleasant and attractive, and lessons will be learned more readily. Music and pure air are the best exorcists for the school-room. Let it be encouraged till music shall be heard in all our schools.

SCHOOL AGENTS.

The agent is an important school officer; he is in a position to do much for the school. We need men, men of brains and a place for them; persons who know the difference between a good and a poor teacher; who will hire none but good teachers, regardless of party, sect, clique, or relatives. He should not enquire for a cheap teacher, for a cheap teacher is apt to be cheap in all respects. He should seek for a good teacher, though he have to spend days or travel miles to find one.

Do not choose "Tom, Dick, and Harry" for agents, be-
cause, forsooth, you think these must have "their turn." The office belongs to no man in God's world who is not fitted for it. Let the office seek the man, not the man the office.

VANDALISM.

This is a flagrant evil. There is a cutting, marking and defacing propensity that has made some of our school houses wholly unsuitable to be occupied by a pure minded girl or boy as a place of instruction.

What connexion there is between these obscene decorations of our school houses and the foul conversation so often heard among our young men, I leave you to determine, as well as to apply the cure.

Now to conclude these remarks, allow me to suggest that there should be more interest manifested in the welfare and prosperity of our schools. These schools are the small colleges of the town, which should receive the town's warmest encouragement and most earnest support.

We must press upon our pupils the importance of education; that they must be "in season," and that no small pretence shall keep them from the school.

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, (South Road.)

Miss Mary E. Smith taught the summer school of 16 weeks. Wages per month, including board, $28. Whole number of scholars, 29; average attendance, 20. This was a school of quite young scholars, which demands a peculiar order of talent, and rare qualifications on the part of the teacher to enable her to gain the love, stimulate the mind for book work, hold in check the volatile spirit and carry all to a commendable rank of scholarship. Miss Smith knew the material she had to deal with, having taught there several terms before. The feeling of attachment was mutual between teacher and pupils, and, as in all her schools, fair progress was made in the studies pursued, while restlessness on the part of the pupils was very observable. There was very much to commend in that school.
Winter term of 11 weeks was taught by Miss Drucilla Blaisdell. Wages per month, including board, $36. Whole number of scholars, 21; average attendance, 17. I find here 57 instances of tardiness; a greater percentage than I find in most of the schools of the town, according to the number of scholars. This must be the fault mostly of parents. It is an evil very injurious to any school. I regret that circumstances prevented my being present to witness all the class exercises at the examination. I should judge that some of the classes made fine proficiency, especially classes in arithmetic. They had a thorough drill by a skillful hand, and not without its good results. I need say nothing in praise of Miss B., for she is recognized as a thorough teacher by multitudes, who are acquainted with her work. Discipline good.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, (Centre Road.)

Summer and winter terms taught by Miss Lizzie S. Morgan. Length of summer term, 16 weeks; winter term, 6 weeks. Wages per month, summer, including board, $30; winter, $35. Whole number of scholars, summer, first half term, 26; last half, 32. Average, first half term, 26; last half, 25. Miss Morgan entered upon her work here with the reputation of a successful teacher. Having been disappointed in some of her predecessors in the school, and, knowing of her success elsewhere, our expectations were raised high of her work, and I trust none have been very much disappointed. The summer term was a decided success, both in instruction and discipline.

Knowing that more turbulent and restive spirits would enter the school-room in winter, and after being told by the one who taught the school one year ago, that "no female teacher should ever undertake to teach this school in winter," naturally there was felt some anxiety about its "modus operandi." But the reins were held with a firm hand, while strong and solid work was done for the improvement of the school. If a little more attention had been paid to beginners, and those farther advanced in their studies had been thrown more upon their own re-
sources, it would have been an improvement in the school.

Classes in reading, geography and arithmetic showed to good advantage. These terms were above the average of our schools.

DISTRIBUTION NUMBER THREE, (Bog Town)

Summer term, 8 weeks. Wages per month—board given, $20. Whole number of scholars, 13; average attendance, 11 1-2. Here, again, we find Miss Blaisdell, doing excellent school work for the district; time not wasted, money not thrown away, good order, and close application to study, characterized the school. Miss Blaisdell is not one who would spend much time in preparing for a last and formal examination, but would have them in daily readiness for inspection by the Governor, or any other one who might wish to go in. Fine scholars and good teachers make good schools. What we should aim at in our schools is, thorough work, and not show.

There is no district in this town where more interest is manifested in the school than this one. Examinations there are pleasant. Register properly kept.

Winter term was taught by Miss Julia F. Wood of Boscawen, a stranger with the schools of this town. She brought to the school the book-knowledge and training of a graduate from the halls of old Meriden. Length of term, 12 weeks. Wages per month, exclusive of board, $20. Whole number of scholars, 21; average attendance, 17. I can and ought to say, in justice to Miss Wood, that her classes in reading, arithmetic, grammar and analysis appeared to good advantage. Her explanations were clear and she emphatically taught the school, but I found the order, both at the beginning and at the close of the term, not altogether satisfactory.

A few of the larger scholars should have had more self-respect and more respect for the kind teacher, who was laboring for their good, than to behave in a manner not calculated to reflect much credit upon themselves or the district. "Order is Heaven's first law."
Fannie E. Sawyer teacher of summer term. Length of term, 10 weeks. Wages per month, exclusive of board, $12. Whole number of scholars, 11; average attendance, 10 3-10. Miss Sawyer entered upon her work with the reputation of a scholar, having graduated from the Meriden Seminary. The school was quiet and peaceful, quite devoid of genuine earnestness and enthusiasm, yet studious, and some of the classes made commendable progress in their studies. Miss Sawyer had the confidence and respect of the entire district, so far as the committee has knowledge. It is worth something to a school to have one so gentle and pure in spirit, whose character is above reproach, preside over them.

Winter term was taught by True W. Rand, a young man of good moral and Christian principles, and of fine promise for the future. School 12 weeks; number of scholars, 16; average not given in report. It was Mr. Rand's first attempt at teaching, and considering his youth and inexperience, there were in the mind of your committee, some misgivings about his undertaking in that school of large and quite advanced scholars. But he acquitted himself in a manner commendable, and which would have done credit to an older head. The prudential committee showed sagacity in selecting his teachers for the year. Where possible, put men in this office who know what teachers ought to be, and can properly appreciate school work. An interesting examination. Classes showed to good advantage.

DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, (North Road.)

Summer term was taught by Miss Ella M. Hersey. Length, 7 weeks. Wages per month, $20.60. Number of scholars, 7; average, 5\frac{2}{3}. No advanced scholars in the school. All was quiet. A school-room neat as wax. Studious scholars and fair progress made in studies. I was well pleased with what I saw and heard of that little school. Miss H. is able to fill a larger sphere of usefulness as a teacher.
Winter term taught by Mr. Henry C. Wells, a graduate of Meriden Institute. His first school. Length of term, 10 weeks and 4 days. Number of scholars, 10; average attendance, $1 \frac{7}{2}$. I find here in this school 44 instances of tardiness, occasioned, no doubt, in part, by the terrible condition of the rooms and stormy weather. The school appeared finely at its beginning, but I regret that in consequence of a severe bluster and drifted roads, I could not be at the examination. Mr. Wells reports his school as follows:—"This, being my first term, has been very pleasant; but the school is too small for the scholars to show much interest. On the whole it has been very pleasant. I would now take the opportunity to thank the citizens for their kindness to me while among them. At every place I stopped it seemed like home."

DISTRICT NUMBER SIX, (Mills.)

Summer term taught by Miss Martha B. Woodbury. Length of school, 8 weeks. Wages per month, $22. Number of scholars, 15; average attendance, 13. Miss Woodbury won, by her gentle demeanor, her urbanity and faithful work in the school-room, the love of the scholars and respect of the entire district. The classes were pushed ahead, not superficially, but thoroughly in their studies, and at the examination, showed that some good brain work had been done.

Teacher's money well earned. Whoever engages her to teach, will find one who does not fear work. A good school.

Winter term taught by Miss Laura A. Severance. Length of term, 8 weeks. Wages, $22 per month. Number of scholars, 20; average attendance, $16 \frac{3}{9}$. The school, as it appeared to the committee, lacked life, force, energy, vivacity, go-ahead-atineness, vim, earnestness, close application to study, which are, more or less, necessary to a profitable and successful school. Now, the cause. Was it the fault of the teacher, altogether? Not at all. I think, however, if Miss Severance would energize herself and "storm the castle" a little more, it would be an improvement on her very quiet mode of teaching.
There were some turbulent spirits in the winter term that were not in the summer school; hence a more difficult school to manage. A few of the boys of "larger growth," through want of self respect, respect for the teacher, and all in general connected with the school, demoralized the whole concern. Often such are backed up and encourage by home influence.

Those who remained at school, and were disposed to do well, made good advancement in studies. Another cause for this lack of interest was the indescribable, dilapidated condition of the school house. Till this evil is removed, the winter term of school had better be given up. It is not fit, gentlemen of the district, to keep a winter school in. I found no outside door at all, and only about half, or so, of an inside door. Cold, dingy, dirty, crazy old concern, and it is only offering abuse and insult to both pupils and teacher to send them to that wretched institution. I should suppose that the intelligent and smart district would have more respect for itself and the interests of education, than longer to endure the nuisance.

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, (Smith's Corner.
Summer and winter terms taught by Miss Dora A. Elkins. Summer term 8 weeks; winter term 11 weeks. Whole number of scholars, summer, 5; winter, 10; average not given in register. Wages, summer, board, given, $11; winter, including board, $18. In summer, the scholars were nearly all small, but evinced a commendable interest in their studies, and were quite regular in attendance. The teacher reports that parents manifested a good interest in the school, which added much to its success. In winter, the scene was somewhat changed. Now we find present, larger and older scholars, and, consequently, more disorder and disobedience. Where we might look for the very best behavior from the scholar, from self respect and regard for the teacher, and interest of the school, we find many things reprehensible, and which merit censure from every well wisher of good schools and good society. Miss Elkins is no novice in school-keeping, having had experience in that line of 25 terms. Boys and girls of 18 and 19 years of age, should be ashamed to do the first thing contrary to good order
and etiquette of good breeding. The school, what were
present at examination, showed to good advantage.

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT, (Thompson's Corner.)

Fall term 9 weeks, 6 scholars: Susan E. Arey, teacher. Wages per month, $24. Miss Arey says of her little charge: "The school although small, has been a pleasant one." Two scholars though living out of the district, were not absent during the term. A good degree of interest was manifested considering the size of the school. Miss Arey is a teacher of much experience, having taught 35 terms. She needs a larger school to draw out her faculties. A good little school.

DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, (Lovering's Hill.)

One term of school of 14 weeks, taught by Miss Ella L. Gove, of Franklin. Wages per month, $16. One pleasant morn, way down at the base of a long hill, among mosquitoes and woods, I found in what we are forced to accept as an apology for a school house, the above mentioned teacher with a handful of bright eyed, clean faced, good headed, wide awake little urchins, ready for an onslaught upon the reader, speller, geography, arithmetic of the school-room. Miss Gove was a new beginner in the work of school-keeping, but seemed to comprehend the situation, and set herself about her task quietly, but thoroughly, and carried her work through the term quite satisfactorially to her self and district so far as I know. I did think I would say a word about the school house: but as I find none there worth mentioning, I will "let it pass for what it is worth." I should suppose that the citizens of the district as they pass, would cast their eyes the other way, and be measuring therewith the huge trees on the other side. "Ichabod" should be written on the door posts, if it has any, of that house, "Thy glory is departed."

DISTRICT NUMBER TEN, (Mountain.)

One term of school in fall, taught by Miss A. W. Heath, an experienced teacher. Length of term, 8 weeks, wages per month, $20. number of scholars, 2. School visited at its close by your committee. Judging
from what of the school I saw at one visit, I should say the scholars had been well cared for, certainly so far as the expenditure of money is concerned, as well as the instruction; $40 for the instruction of two scholars two months; is no small outlay of funds. It would doubtless be better if all that part of Salisbury west of the spur of the mountain, would secede and join Warner. a good school.

DISTRICT NUMBER ELEVEN. (Raccoon Hill.)

Summer term taught by Miss Saline S. Sweatt. Length of school not given in the register. Whole number of scholars 9; average attendance 8 7-15. Wages per month, $19. Miss Sweatt had never taught before yet seemed ambitious, manifested much interest in her work, and seemed to think she was there for a purpose, which was to both teach and govern her school. But comparatively little can be done towards advancing a school in its studies in 6 or 7 weeks, yet the school bore a fair inspection at its examination. With a little more school training and experience, Miss S. will take rank among our successful teachers.

Winter term taught by Miss M. Abbie Hersey of Franklin, a teacher of experience and school reputation. Length of school 6 1-2 weeks. Wages per month, $25. Whole number of scholars, 12; average, 11.

Miss Hersey in the school-room is mild, but firm and decided, has an opinion of her own, and will do a good work for any school if not hindered. Any teacher in order to succeed, should have the moral support of the whole district where they teach. At one time during the term there arose a little ripple on the surface of the school matters, but a calm soon followed, and the term closed with a pleasant examination. I am glad to be able to report to you, that the citizens of that district contemplate thorough repairs on the school-house, which are very much needed, for as it is now, it is not greatly superior to two or three others in the town.

All of which is Respectfully submitted,

A. H. MARTIN, Superintending School Committee. Salisbury, Feb. 27th, 1875.
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