THIRD DAY (continued.)

Afternoon opened with music by the choir. Ex-Supt. Whitham gave his views on the subject of School Government. 1st. The teacher should govern himself, As a class weare to prone to become irratable. Sometimes teachers enter the schoolroom feeling unwell, easily vexed, and consequently impatient. Pupils generally desire to please the teacher; this should be reciprocated. Profs. Dungan, Todd, and Miss Bunn gave their views how they would control whispering and laugh-

ing in school. Messrs, Hillman, Dungan and Misses Bunn and Donehoo gave their plans in teaching Geography, all agreeing that the entire school should constitute the class.

Prof. Allen followed in a brief discourse on the subject of History. He would read a chapter, and teach it topically by should be properly constructed, and evepupils to tell what they knew about the lesson, and he would have the whole school study it, not having any special class. He also recommended the study of Physiology in the common schools, regarding the laws of health as of first importance.

Prof. Allen conducted a spelling exercise, distributing slips of paper among the teachers, pronouncing ten words and defining them. After they were written, they were taken up and corrected and returned to the teachers, many of whom were surprised at the result

WEENESDAY EVENING—Exercises open- erly educated. ed with music by the choir. S. B. Wilson was introduced and spoke on "the relation of common schools to those of a higher grade. It was his opinion that the common schools were not fostered and encouraged as they deserved. Teachers should be better paid, and the school more liberal patronage receive from those who, through false pride. would send their children to the high schools to learn the primary branches, which should be learned at the common school. He thought our colleges were bursided over by incompetent teachers, who were not certified to teach even a common school. The speaker was not in favor of public shows; school life was too precious to be spent in preparation for such exercises. He favored a completion of the branches required by our school law before pupils be admitted to schools of a higher grade.

D. A. Cooper read an essay entitled "Personalisms," a very fine production. The choir sang an anthem, "The Lord is King."

Miss Maggie Taylor read an essay on "Manners and morals of the school room." A general discussion followed on the subject of Compulsory Education, opened by Rev. W. H. Locke of Beaver. Prof. Allen, Rev. Alexander, Major Elliott, of Tioga county, N. C. Martin, Prof. Mays, of New Castle, and W. P. Badders participated in the discussion.

FOURTH DAY.

Opening exercises conducted by Rev. Patterson. Music by the choir.

Prof. Allen gave a programme of daily exercises for the school room. There must be a plan of study. He would first hear the primary classes after the opening of each session, then the higher classes. Teachers talked too much in conducting reading classes. They read too loud, thus attracting the attention of the school. He would alternate drawing with writing.

Arithmetic. One of the teachers referred to the metric system, which called out some thoughts on the subject. Prof. Allen could not endorse the subject; he thought it impracticable. Prof. Missimer and Miss Bunn thought that since it is made use of in articles published in our weekly journals that it should be under-

The pupils of Nos. 1 and 2 of the Beaver public schools, in charge of Mr. Phillis, being in waiting, were brought in and sung two beautiful songs, which were well received by all present.

Prof. Allen then suggested that there should be teachers to go from district to district to teach vocal music. This being practicable, especially in graded schools.

The subject of Grammar was resumed. Prof. Allen thought too much time was ers. spent on little things not essential. Took up the verb, and gave some excellent models for correcting false syntax. All there is is in English Grammar is to put

the right dress on the words used. THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—This day being designated by the Superintendent as "Directors day," the regular pro gramme of exercises was suspended. The Court House was filled to its utmost capacity. Upwards of forty-seven directors, representing seventeen districts, responded to the call. All the directors, with one exception, pay their teachers for at least a portion of the time spent at the Itstitute, many of the teachers being al-

lowed full time. Prof. Allen, in his address to the directors, first alluded to the history of the school law of our State. He gave an interesting account of the law in its infancy. The money appropriated was very smal', so unsatisfactory that the name of "pauper law" was given it. It became necessary that there should be some supervision, and when they came to the vital question, they spoke the County Superintendency into existence. He spoke of the opposition brought to bear against county superintendents; but in spite of all this the office still lives. The office of | place implicit confidence in the ability and integri- | a bustle.

State Superintendent was not created un- ty of our County Superintendent, M. L. Knight, til some time after. At that time he was not regarded as an officer of sufficient importance to have a room of any description; now he occupies the best suits of rooms in the State House. He spoke of the school system of our State; it was superior to any other State; and the common schools had made more rapid progress than any other State during the past few years.

Speaking of Teachers' Institutes, he stated that they had become a part of the school system of the State, giving some strong reasons why directors should allow the teachers their salary during their attendance. The speaker urged the necessity of directors of securing efficient teachers; not how much. He called the attention of directors to the subject of school building furniture, &c. You have it in your power to say what the school houses shall be. The seats and desks writing the topics on the board, requiring ry thing pertaining to these buildings should be made attractive as well as comfortable. She walls of the room, so often dismal and gloomy, should be adorned with mottoes, maps and pictures. He spoke at considerable length of the effect the influence of surroundings has upon character, and showed very forcibly the kind of surroundings that would make a boy mean, and qualify him for the State prison. He dwelt for some time on the importance of using such influences for cultivating the taste and refining the mind, that our children may become prop-

After recess and a lively song by the choir, Prof. Allen proceeded to answer some questions given by directors. He spoke very much in favor of District High Schools in the rural districts wherever practicable. They succeeded well in other counties, and why not in Beaver county.

The County Superintendent, M. L. Knight, presented the following resolutions, which were well received and unanimously adopted by vote of teachers and directors:

dened with preparatory departments, pre- ernment depends upon the education of our peo- tifled Prince Grotschakoff that if the ple, AND, WHEREAS, the system of common school education deserves to be more tenderly cherished by every lover of freedom, it is the opinion of the teachers and directors of this county in "County Institute" now assembled, that teaching in our comman schools should be a self-supporting profession without burdening the people with local taxation, therefore,

Resolved, That the Constitutional Convention should be and is hereby requested to recognize and incorporate our present system of common school education in the amended constitution, in whose preparation they are now engaged, with such accompanying provisions of restriction and obligation upon the Legislature as will render teaching a distinct and self-supporting profession. Resolved, That in our opinion donations of public domains to corporations should be discouraged, and that an ample proportion of the proceeds of the sales of all the public lands belonging to the United States should be divided equitably among the several States of the Union for educational purposes; and our Senators and Devein Congress are hereby requested to savor such legislation as may be necessary for that purpose.

County Superintendent Aiken, Lawrence county, being present, was called upon and expressed his pleasure at meeting the teachers of this county.

Prof. Gantz spoke in a very animated manner, approving of the resolutions offered by Prof. Knight.

Prof. Eberhart also responded in a verv happy manner.

The report of committee on Permanent Certificates was received.

The first performance of the evening

was select reading by Prof. Missimer. Prof. Mays, of New Castle, read a paper on Education, Ancient and Modern. Prof. Allen occupied the remaining portion of the evening with a lecture on the Training of Children-a familiar talk to parents. The house was densely crowded, yet the audience paid the closest attention, as the speaker spoke impressively on a subject that concerns every parent in the land. We shall not attempt to give any of the eloquent thoughts that came with much feeling from the lecturer. It was all good, and descrived the praise given by the audience, the quiet, deep solemnity which

FIFFH DAY.

reigned as he closed.

Opened with prayer by Prof. Allen. L. Wise, of Industry, read a poem or the Teacher's Great Mission, which was fully appreciated, especially by the teach-

Prof. Dungan read an essay containing some practical thoughts on Compulsory

Messrs. Phillis and Dunlap sung a song illustrative of school-life.

Prof. Allen spoke in his pleasant manner on the inexhaustible subject of School

ed by J. P. Todd coming forward, and in prescribed as the only cure. Pat said the AS A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL. a few remarks presenting him, in behalf of the teachers and citizens, the amount drink it. Milk was proposed, and Pand Party. Its course in reference to the Tammaing music during the sessions of the Institute. This was responded to in some very appropriate words by the recipient.

the following, which were adopted by a unanimous vote of the teachers:

WHEREAS, The County Institute is legalized as | tor. a means of increasing the efficiency of our schools by offering to teachers an opportunity of improving themselves; therefore, Resolved, That every common school teacher in

the county should attend the Institute. Resolved, That the advantages of the Institute should be reflected from our respective school rooms upon the communities around them.

Resolved, That the school law should be changed so as to make it obligatory upon school directors to have their teachers attend the Institute, as

it is upon the Superintendent to hold it. Resolved. That the teachers of Beaver county

and we ask for him the support and hearty co-operation of all the friends of education in the county. Resolved, That as teachers we express our sp. preciation of the instructions given by Prol. F. A. Allen, and feel that they are well calculated to secure a high standard of teaching, and would be pleased to be favored with his presence at some

fature Institute. Resolved, That we tender our earnest thanks to Mr. Jas. Phillis, the pupils of the Beaver Union school and others for the most excellent music furnished during the session; also to the agents of the Taylor & Farley and Jewett and Goodman organ companies for the use of their instruments, and to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding villages who have extended to us their kindness and

hospitality. Certificates of membership were issued to the one hundred and forty teachers in attendance, representing the Union Schools of Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester. New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Fallston and Freedom, and nearly all of the rural districts of the county.

Prof. Allen made some remarks appropriate at parting An opportunity was given to citizens and others to speak. Rev. Lowary spoke pointedly, relative to the instruction given, that it was all prac-

Rev. R. T. Taylor spoke regarding the success of the Institute, the interest that it had awakened in the community, and requested that the next one be held in

Prof. Knight spoke encouragingly to the teachers, thanking them for responding to his call, and the regularity with which they had attended the sessions of the

All united in singing the closing song. Prof. Taylor pronounced the benediction. We have no time, nor can we ask for space for comment. It is sufficient to say that the teachers went home feeling that the time was spent profitably, and that

the Institute was a complete success. SECRETARY.

England and Russia in the East. According to a prominent St. Petersburg journal, England has at last raised her voice in protest agaisnt the Russian encroachments in the East. It is reported WHEHEAS, The permanence of our general gov- that the British Minister to Russia has notroops of the Czar penetrate the countries between Khiva and Afganistan, England will be compelled to interfere for the protection of the independence of the latter nation. Russia being already in possession of Khiva, a glance at the map will show that there remains but a small piece of territory between the Russian forces and Afghanistan, and if this is penetrated, the latter country will then be the only barrier to the northern boundary of British India. England has for a long time contemplated with great uneasiness the rapid approach of Russia towards her Indian possessions; but, true to her modern peace policy, she has refrained from interference with these ag-The time seems to have come at rest when her government is required by considerations of safety and of ordinary self respect to take a decided stand in opposition to the Russian policy. A little longer delay and the Czar wil be master of a continuous stretch of territory from St. Petersburg to the border of hindoostan, and will be enabled without interruption to mass upon the very edgi of the British possessions a formidable amy. If there is any one thing which can bovoke the English Government to deare war it is a menace of her supremacy in India. That may be her weakest pent, but it is also the most sensitive placin which she can be touched. The profil of her occupancy of that continent has len and is now so great that her people wild not hesitate to fight desperately for reinsion of the prize; and if this consideran had not sufficient strength, an alnst equally great impulse to war mightbe found in the pride of England in her o-

> have been achieved there by some of it It is impossible to imagine what efft her protest will have upon the Czar. may treat such an antagon ist with disda or he may think it wise to respect her monition. If he shall choose the form course, the civilized world will deeply \$ gret it, because there will certainly be terrible and coatly struggle, the results which will be deplorable, even if Englas The Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; triumphs; and if she is beaten, we c observe only with dissatisfaction the tempt of such a nation as Russia to place in India that English suprema which has been productive of much mol Full Reports of the American Institute Farmgood than evil.-Fres Press.

minion of that vast territory, and in te

recollection of the mighty things with

His Object. A doctor was called in to see a patier whose native land was Ireland, and who The TIMES will have no superior; it will be free land.

Whose native land was Ireland, and who The TIMES will have no superior; it will be free land.

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of the teachers and chizens, the amount drink it. In the was proposed, and I are Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers of \$25, for his efficient service in furnish- agreed to get well on milk. The doctor New York obstructed and discouraged its efing music during the sessions of the Institute. This was responded to in some very appropriate words by the recipient.

The committee on Resolutions reported by the committee on Resolutions reported to get went on mink. The decrease New York obstructed and discouraged its effective in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again, attention is sincered and discouraged its effective in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. Was soon summoned again. Near there, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform.

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