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Teachers' Institute Now in Session

Large Attendance of Centre County Instructors—Complete Report of the Various Sessions.

Our town is enlivened this week by an army of enthusiastic, energetic young men and women to whom is entrusted the important work of directing the youthful mind. Teachers Institute is a rest from the tiresome monotony of the school room, and while an enjoyable vacation amid new scenes, there is a vast benefit derived therefrom, that in the end is beneficial to our school system.

Institute is well attended this week. From expressions we hear among teachers, the corps of instructors is not up to the standard of former years and complaint is common.

In this connection it is proper to mention that Dr. Hulley, of Lewisburg, is the life of institute and has captivated the teachers and the public. He is one of the best.

Herewith we present a complete report of the various sessions of institute kindly furnished by Prof. G. Dorsey Hunter, principal of State College borough schools:

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The first session of the fifty-sixth annual Institute of Centre county began at 1:30 Monday with two hundred and sixty-two teachers enrolled. Doubtless the stormy weather kept the crowd away as the attendance at the opening session was small. The institute was called to order by Supt. C. L. Gramley, when a song service was introduced with Prof. Meyer, of Boalsburg, leading and Miss Bessie Dorworth, of Bellefonte, at the piano. After singing a number of familiar songs, Rev. H. C. Holloway of the Lutheran church, conducted the devotional exercises. Supt. Gramley, without attempting a formal address, expressed his pleasure in seeing so many of the teachers present. With his introduction of Dr. Wm. W. Parsons, of Terre Haute, Ind., the real work began. Dr. Parsons took as his subject, "Way, Rule, Principle and Method in Education." He stated first that the topics, upon which he was to speak, were to be connected, and in a measure, were to emphasize each other. He then made it clear to the teachers that there is an underlying principle in education. He explained fully and clearly what is meant by a principle in education and showed by illustration that it is wholly different from rule or method. With this he closed his talk. After an intermission Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, of Philadelphia, was introduced. Her subject was the teaching of Physiology and she gave many hints as to how the subject may be made practical in the school. She does not advise the going over the subject time after time, when it becomes tiresome, but advises the giving of less time to it, and filling this time with thoroughly practical lessons upon the care of the human body. She closed her talk with some suggestions upon the oral teaching of this subject. The third speaker was Dr. Lincoln Hulley, of Lewisburg. Although Dr. Hulley's subject was "The Common Branches," he talked particularly upon the subject of Arithmetic. He claims that the subject is considered uninteresting in most of the schools, but if so, it is because the teaching makes it so. He advises the omitting the rules of the arithmetic that are of no practical use and the spending this time in drills upon the fundamental rules, such as addition, subtraction, etc. Dr. Hulley claims that by such teaching of the subject the interest in it will be stimulated and the subject itself will not be considered as dry and uninteresting as it commonly is.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Tuesday morning dawned bright and clear. The session began with a song service conducted by Prof. Meyer. Not all of the teachers had yet enrolled but the attendance was larger than Monday. Following the singing Rev. Perks of the United Brethren church conducted a devotional exercise of concert reading and prayer. Miss Lloyd was the first instructor and her subject was "Alcohol and its Effects." Before beginning her subject she spoke, by request, upon the temperature of the school room, and advised the frequent consulting the thermometer in the school room by some one of the pupils appointed for the purpose. Miss Lloyd does not believe in depriving pupils of their intermission as a penalty, and rightly claims that other means will produce the same result. In her subject proper, Miss Lloyd took the ground that teachers must be able to dispute conclusively that beer or alcoholic drinks are nourishing. She compared the nourishment found in a glass of beer to that

found in a loaf of bread and a glass of water and said that chemists will tell you that the latter contains ten times the real nourishment of the former. She cited many illustrations to show that habitual drinkers do not have healthy bodies, even though physical appearance and length of years seem to indicate the fact. She impressed upon the teachers the fact that the measure of a man's life is not length of years, but what he has accomplished in these years. From the battle fields of the Spanish and Boer wars, from the foot-ball field and from other activities of life she brought illustrations to show that there is a difference in what can be accomplished by total abstainers and by those accustomed to the use of alcoholic stimulants. She closed with saying that the great danger in the use of alcoholic drinks lies in the fact that a little creates the appetite for more.

Following Miss Lloyd Supt. Gramley announced the dates of the various District Institutes as follows: First district—composed of Miles, Penn, Millheim, Haines and Gregg, Feb. 13-14; second district—Centre Hall, Potter Harris, Ferguson, College and State College borough, Jan. 16-17; third district—Bellefonte, Spring, Benner and Walker, Feb. 28; fourth district—Milesburg, Boggs, Curtis, Howard, Howard borough, Liberty and Marion Jan. 30-31; fifth district—Unionville, Union, Huston, Worth, Taylor, Half Moon and Patton Feb. 20-21; sixth district—Phillipsburg, S. Phillipsburg, Rush, Snow Shoe and Burnside, Feb. 6-7.

Dr. Parsons followed and explained more fully the meaning of the word PRINCIPLE in education as used in his preceding talk. His subject for this morning was "The Child as the Subject of the Educational Progress." Teachers must remember that the child is the subject of the whole educational progress, and that the whole interest centers in the child as a human being. He says that teachers do not teach arithmetic but teach the child using arithmetic. Dr. Parsons said that the whole business of education is ennobled and made grand by the fact that each child taught is a child of God. There are two views of the human mind, the materialistic and the spiritualistic. Materialism says that the brain thinks, spiritualism says that the spirit or soul thinks with or by means of the brain. Then followed interesting illustrations of the difference and relation of these two terms. The second part of his talk was upon the nature and capacity of the being we are called upon to educate. The child, he claims, is a unique being of the finite world. He is unique because he can turn upon himself and think his own divine being. He is unique also because he can by his voluntary act, struggle to meet his higher ideal.

After an intermission of five minutes Dr. Hulley came forward as the last speaker. In his subject "Relation of Geography to History" he first showed by humorous illustrations how the geography of a country impresses itself upon its people. Hence geographical features come to determine the history of a people. Dr. Hulley, believes that the mountains of Switzerland have made the liberty-loving Swiss people, and that the northern exposure of Germany, with the resulting cold climate, has made the sturdy, rugged Germans. He showed that the eastern question, or the question of the disposition of the Turkish Empire, is a matter of geography, yet it is influencing the history of both Russia and England. By the distribution of the first colonies and towns along the coasts and rivers Dr. Hulley proved that the geographical features of our own country have determined its history and the distribution of its population. In a humorous view, he told of five states bordering on the Mississippi river, which furnish one-half the corn supply of the United States. He illustrated the volume of this product by saying that teams hauling this corn would form a line reaching almost six times around the world. The natural question follows: What is done with this marvelous supply? It is not consumed by our own people but is fed to the hogs and the pork is exported, forming one of the valuable articles of commerce. Dr. Hulley closed his talk by comparing the area of our country with that of the various European countries.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Supt. Gramley called the institute to order promptly to the minute, thus giving the teachers a good example of the

promptness he asks on their part. A fine audience greeted the speakers, and certainly gave them added inspiration. Dr. Hulley was allowed to take the first period for his talk in order to depart on the 2:15 train. He handled his subject "Fads in Education" in a manner wholly unusual and first illustrated the definition of the word FAD, for he said that it could not be defined except by illustration. Dr. Hulley is unusual in saying, as he did, that fads have their good use, and that he has yet to see the fad that did not do a good portion of the people a great deal of good. He gave as the three great fads in education, Nature Study, Physical Culture and Kindergarten. Nature study is a fad that is going to do the schools a great deal of good. It can be put into the school program not to take the time of the more important subjects, but to take the time when rest from these subjects is needed. Dr. Hulley said that he would rather see physical culture in the schools than physiology. This was not said to belittle any of the work of Miss Lloyd or the importance of physiology itself, but was intended to be a plea for a wide study of hygiene. Education is but the development of the nervous system, hence the importance of a healthy body as the beginning of education. In his argument for kindergartens he said that the education of a child begins the day it is born. It begins at once to get impressions from the outer world through the avenue of the five senses. Let the schooling of the child begin as early as possible and the earlier the better. While they seem to be learning nothing, they are gathering impressions in the greatest of all schools, the school of experience.

Following Dr. Hulley came a period of good live songs. Prof. Meyer surely has the faculty of getting every teacher to sing and it is an inspiration to hear 250 teachers enter with soul into the singing of a good song. Supt. Gramley, in explaining the method of reporting at the institute this year made it clear that it is a question of honor and principle with the teachers.

Dr. Parsons, before beginning his subject, "A Leading Fact about the Human Organism," explained the connection between this subject and the one preceding it. Dr. Parsons said that he is essentially spiritualistic in his belief in regard to the human mind. He stated as the leading fact that every stimulus that comes to this organization through whatever source, has its necessary reaction or response. It is a deep, fundamental fact of the nervous organization. He used various illustrations to show that every stimulus is followed by a reaction and that every impression is followed by its corresponding expression. It is accepted as a fundamental fact in medicine that the body, in any wound struggles to restore itself to a normal condition from an abnormal one. The passing by a saloon brings to one a stimulus. What shall be the corresponding reaction? Upon this depends the forming of character. What is the educational value of this? That every stimulus brought upon the child has its resulting reaction. Hence the importance of bringing proper stimuli to the child.

Prof. J. I. Woodruff, Dean of Susquehanna University, talked upon the topic "Reading for Culture." He asked why we read, and answered his question by saying we read for influence, for reproduction of what we read and for character building. In reply to his question when to read, his answer was, now, and urged teachers to try to induce pupils to form habits of reading. In advising what to read he said it was safe to read any book that has stood the test of time. Such works as Shakespeare's or Milton's that have not lost their value in the lapse of years are the safe books to read.

Miss Lloyd was the last speaker of the afternoon. Her subject "A Cause of Degeneracy" was an arraignment of the tobacco habit. She quoted many laws and edicts of the olden times forbidding the use of tobacco. She stated that the "tobacco heart," as the term is used, was found in a test made upon young men enlisting for the war with Spain. Statistics show that college women today are better developed than were their grandmothers, but that college men are not as well developed as were their grandfathers. The cause of this degeneracy is said to rest with the use of tobacco among college students. Laws regulate the sale of tobacco to boys under sixteen because the use of it has been proven to be injurious. Miss Lloyd closed with giving three reasons why boys smoke. They smoke because they see some one smoking, after whom they will pattern. They smoke because they crave it as a matter of inheritance. They smoke because they like to do what is forbidden or what is dangerous.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A fine, large audience greeted Fred High, of Pittsburg, the entertainer. He is truly versatile as his notices say of him and his audience felt pleased. His pro-

gram was nicely varied and its variety was one of the pleasing features.
WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Following the song period a ballot was taken among the teachers for institute officers for the coming year. Dr. Parsons was the first instructor. His subject was, "Motives on Education." By his subject he means the different kinds of reactions resulting from different stimuli. Original reactions, as he explained the term, are the foundation of all subsequent reactions. The child brings into the world certain inherent tendencies to certain reactions. Among these inherent tendencies, or original reactions, he mentioned natural affection, human fear, and imitation. This is a part of his organism until his life ends. At the moment of a child's birth it has manifestations of human fear. This tendency to fear lasts during all the life, hence the teacher appeals to this reaction. We never get rid of the tendency to imitate, hence this is one of the original tendencies. Competition is another original reaction. He illustrated this tendency, by the famous "Creceus" upon the race track.

After singing, Prof. H. A. Surface, of the Pennsylvania State College, was introduced by Supt. Gramley. Prof. Surface came to the institute to talk on nature study, and his topic this morning was "Object and Method of Nature Study." After a practical definition, or explanation of the term, he spoke of the difference between nature study and natural science. Nature study avoids the use of scientific terms and aims to study nature as it affects us. Natural science goes into the mysteries of nature.

Prof. Surface told the teachers of simple experiments that may be performed in their own school room. These experiments he said will lead pupils to think for themselves and thus one of the ends of study will be gained. Above everything else the study must be made practical, and made to be of some use to the homes.

Dr. Hulley followed in his talk upon Robert Burns. His sketch of the life and characteristics of Burns was interspersed with choice selections from his poems. Beginning with the love affairs of Burns, Dr. Hulley told of his country, his faults and the personal history back of many of his poems. The whole was given in such a happy vein that the audience was kept constantly in a good humor. Talks of the kind truly give one love for an author and his works.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The session opened at 1:30 with the usual period of song. The life that is thrown into the singing of the institute reflects great credit upon the leader, Prof. Meyer, and the Centre county teachers. The court-house was completely filled when the session opened and later there was not even standing room left. Prof. Surface was the first instructor. He continued his work on Nature Study. He said teachers could not be expected to treat the subject as a college professor would treat it, but they could be expected to perform some of the simple experiments, since it could be done without cost and their laboratory was right at hand. Prof. Surface claims that these experiments may be performed by teacher or pupil, without any book to guide, but from reading and observation. Pupils must be trained to observe for themselves, for when they are so trained they are receiving the secret of self education.

Dr. Parsons filled the second period of the afternoon, and his subject continued the line of thought of all his former talks. He announced his subject "A Habit in Education," as associated with natural reactions. At his former talks, he decried habit in education as acquired reaction. The child comes into the world with all his original reactions, such as his caprices and whims, and his training must make their reactions give way to acquired reactions. Education consists in giving proper reaction to the different new stimuli. Dr. Parsons says the old maxim "Learn to do by Doing," only half states what is the truth. He states it, "Learn to do by first thinking how to do and then doing." Education has not reached its proper end until what it teaches has become habitual with us. Our lives are ruled by habit. With the forming of habit must be considered the breaking out of habit. How are we going to break up habits when once fixed? Any one who has once formed a bad habit knows how difficult it is to break up this habit. First of all inaugurate a new habit under favorable conditions. Dr. Parsons closed by giving some fine illustrations to show how firmly habits may become fixed.

Dr. Hulley in his afternoon talk, took his audience on a hurried jaunt through the life of Eugene Fields. By illustration from his poems, which the audience greatly enjoyed, he showed the humorous as well as the tender and pathetic side of Field's character. Field is rightly called

Continued on fourth page.

RECENT DEATHS COMPILED

Brief Obituaries of Those Who Passed Away

DURING PAST TWO WEEKS

From all Parts of the County and Adjoining Counties—Other Deaths Will be Found in the Correspondence Department.

CARPENTER DAVID:—died at the home of James Bechtle, near Eagleville early Friday morning, Dec. 19. He was aged upward of 80 years and death was due to old age.

SAMUEL COWER:—a well known resident of Port Matilda, died Christmas morning of typhoid fever. He was thirty-one years old and leaves a wife and two children.

MRS. MARGARET SANDERS:—wife of Jacob Sanders, died on the 17th ult., at her home near Coburn. The cause of her death was cancer. She was aged 65 years, 10 months and 10 days.

JOSEPH DUNKLE:—aged 45 years died of typhoid fever on Wednesday morning, 17, at his home in Mt. Eagle. He had been sick about eight weeks and it was thought he would recover. He is survived by a wife and three children.

OMAR DEHAAS:—oldest son of Mrs. Susan J. DeHaas, and nephew of A. M. DeHaas, residing about a mile and a half north of Eagleville, died Christmas morning after an illness of a few weeks, which terminated in inflammation of the bowels. He was aged 22 years.

EDGAR MCCLOSKEY:—died Thursday, Dec. 18, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, of typhoid fever; age about 27 years. For several years he was engaged as a clerk in Zeller's drug store, at this place. His home was at Lock Haven where the body was taken for interment.

FREDERICK HOUSER:—a well to do farmer of near Houserville died very suddenly Tuesday morning 23ult. He and one of his sons had gone to the woods to saw shingles and Mr. Houser stooped down as if to pick something up when he fell dead. His age was 78 years past.

MRS. MARGARET WANTZ:—widow of George Wantz, died on Wednesday morning, 17, of dropsy, aged 75 years, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alice Antis, at Walker. She is survived by her daughter Alice, at whose home she died, and two sons, John and Austin, of Potter county.

MRS. T. A. ARDELL:—died at her home in Julian, Friday morning, 19ult, of consumption. She had been a patient sufferer from this dread disease for nineteen years. She is survived by her husband and the following children: Mrs. T. V. Stevens and Gordon, of Julian; Mrs. Dr. Mattern and Robert, of Philadelphia. Interment at Dix Run.

MRS. SUSAN P. LARIMER:—Died at her home in Raymond, Neb., on the 9th of December, after a severe illness of six months. Her maiden name was Susan P. Lee. She was born in Centre county, in 1829, and was married to M. A. Larimer in 1858. The husband, 3 sons and one daughter survive her, Leander, of Raymond, Neb., John, of Gros Valley, Cal.; Charles, of Lincoln, Neb.; and Mrs. Kate Bowman, of Lincoln, Neb. In the spring of 1877 she, with her family, came to Raymond, Neb.

MRS. EYE SHAFFER SHOPE:—wife of Barnabas Shope, died at her home near Roland, Sunday morning, 21ult, of dropsy. Deceased was born near Bellefonte and would have been 79 years old on the 8th of next May. Surviving her are the following children: Mrs. Henry Shultz, Roland; Jas. E. Shope, Confluence, Somerset county; Mrs. George Reeder, Johnsonburg, Mrs. Elizabeth Babb, Homer, Nebraska; Mrs. Mary H. Neff, Mt. Eagle; Constance C., of Minnesota; W. Reynolds, Bellefonte, Thomas L. at home. Interment at Curtis' cemetery.

MRS. WILLIAM J. SINGER:—died Sunday afternoon 21st of typhoid fever from which she had been suffering for several weeks. Deceased, whose maiden name was Edna Clark Trafford, was a daughter of John and Mary Trafford and was born at Alexandria, Pa., 34 years ago on the 9th of last March. She was married to William J. Singer at Howard, Pa., on the 20th of November, 1890. Two children, Edward and John, with their father, survive. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. Mary Trafford, of Ashville, N. C., one brother and four sisters, namely, William and Ida Trafford Bell, of New York, Mrs. Jacob Boger, Tyrone; Mrs. J. W. Moore and Mrs. J. C. McPherson, of Ashville, N. C. Funeral services were held at the house Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains were taken to Tyrone for interment.

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FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

IS THIS CORRECT?

At 8 p. m., while pa and ma Helped entertain, with sis, Both John and Mary in distant seats Were far apart like this.

At 9 p. m., as papa withdrew And sought his room upstairs, The lovers found some photographs And beamer brought their chairs.

At 10 p. m., mamma decamped, Ye goes what bliss! The lovers sat till nearly one About a-closetheas this.

THE RICHEST MAN.

The wealthiest man of all I know Does not possess much gold, Nor does he owe a large estate, Nor jewelry untold.

Nor great invention has he made, Nor glory gained, nor fame, By deeds heroic; and he wears No handle to his name.

Nor yet enjoys that precious gift, The very best of health, For that may disappear with years— Eternal in his wealth.

No thief can steal his valued prize, It lies within the man; A great discovery he has made, The greatest mortal can.

He sees two sides to every thing, But casts the dark away, And looks upon the brighter side That shines as clear as day.

For all through life he bright exists If only we will see— Is not his health who finds this out, The greatest that can be.

The skater should be handy with his feet.

Looking glasses are flat, but never flatter.

The days will be growin'g longer shortly.

Some women are like blonde wigs— fair but false.

The only difference between a cook and a chef is about \$100.

The girl with a pretty nose is quite aware of her scenter of attraction.

The doctor and the brewer should be good friends, for the brewer makes other people ale.

The trouble with the people who go off half-cocked is that they come back again, worse luck.

ANOTHER LUMBER JOB FINISHED.

The Kulp lumber operation in the Seven mountains, in the Meadows section, has been abandoned for want of timber to operate upon, the great tract owned by the Kulp's having been exhausted. Twenty-two head of horses and other equipments have been removed elsewhere. This leaves but one lumber operation in the Seven Mountain region unfinished, that of the Reichly Brothers, who will require some eight years to finish up their operation.

The Linden Hall Lumber Co. will not get through with their operation in less than eight years, when the last of the big firms, that have been lumbering for many years in that part of the county, will be no more, and our majestic pines, sturdy oaks, stately hemlocks, and other monarchs of the forests, will be seen no more to enlist man's admiration. "Woodman spare that tree," did not cut as deep as the cruel axe swung by the arms of the merciless chopper.

Some time ago the forestry commission examined the property of the Kulp Lumber Co. and made an offer for the property, which comprises some 12,000 acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, and the offer has been accepted. The railroad and mills connected with the operation will be sold and the stock and other equipments will be taken to Lewisburg where new branches are being constructed, so that the trade of the firm will be supplied without any trouble or delay. The land sold to the forestry department still has a great deal of timber and there are estimated to be between 5,000 and 6,000 car loads of prop timber remaining on the property which means a great reduction in the supply of available prop timber.

Married Women Clerks.

Women who marry can no longer serve the government in the post office department. This ruling was made by Postmaster General Payne last week and was effective after the first of December. The postmaster is not averse to marriage, but he thinks a woman who takes a husband should make the husband support her and give her place to some unmarried woman or to a man with a vote, the latter preferred. Mr. Payne does not make this declaration in so many words, but in effect that is what he says.

Cut His Throat in a Pig Pen.

George Shively, 62 years old, a farmer living three miles east of Mifflinburg, went to his pig pen Tuesday morning and with a butcher knife cut his throat. He was dead when found.