

THE POST.

Middleburg, Sept. 23, 1875.

Local News, &c.

Advertisements, and communications for this paper should be handed in by Saturday evening. No late insertion in next issue.

Republican Standing Committee.
The members of the Republican Standing Committee are recommended—meet at Middleburg, Tuesday September 28, 1875, at 1 o'clock P.M. A full and punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
W. H. BEAVER, Chairman.
A. F. Moyer, Secretary.

—Are our farmers laying by their best specimens of field productions for the coming fair? We hope so.

PENNY SALE.—Dr. Myers will sell his house and lots in Kratzerville, on Friday, October 15th, at 1 o'clock P.M. Terms: ten per cent cash, balance in five annual payments.

—Walking horse races have come into usage at Western fairs. It is urged in favor of such contests that horses able to walk four or five miles an hour, are of more value to farmers, for farm work, than those that can trot a mile in two-twenty.

CUT THIS OUT AND STICK IT IN YOUR HAT.—The date of holding the next election is Tuesday, November 2, and voters should bear in mind that Friday, October 1st, is the last day on which they can pay taxes; also that Friday, October 1st, is the last day for taking out naturalization papers.

—As the hunting season has opened, we would warn those who indulge in the sport to be careful, for our experience and the history of the past eighteen centuries incline us to the belief that no matter how well you treat a shot gun nor how you bring it up, it will hang the stuffing out of you the very first time it gets a chance.

REUNION.—If the weather is fair there will be an immense assemblage of people in this place, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, being the second day of the fair, and also the time for a reunion of soldiers of the late war, of this and adjoining counties. The secretary informs us that he is receiving letters every day, not only from soldiers in this, but from other counties, that they will be present. If all come who have promised, and we have no doubt they will, it will make a lively day for Middleburg, and one that will be long remembered by the soldiers, who took part in the reunion.

OUR RAILROAD.—Last week several of the bond-holders of the S. & L. R. passed over the road with a hand car stopping at the different stations, with a view of settling damages. To-day, 22d inst, they intend to be in this place, and it is expected that all who have claims will be present. We would again appeal to our good citizens along the road, to be as reasonable in their demands as they possibly can. We all know what advantages we enjoyed while the road was operated, and that very few were not benefited by it in some way; we also see and feel the disadvantages, inconveniences, and loss since the road has not been operated.

If the people along the line are reasonable in settling their claims, we have no doubt, whatever but that the road will, in a few weeks, again be open for traffic, but on the contrary if they are not, they may incur a penalty which, will be eventually a great loss to them and others—the road may lie idle for years to come.

Kutztown State Normal School.

Kutztown, Pa.

At a special meeting of the Keystone Literary Society the following resolutions, in regard to the death of Milton M. Dresser of Adamsburg, Pa., were unanimously adopted: Since it was pleased Almighty God in his wise and merciful Providence to summon from our midst Milton M. Dresser, in the midst of his and our best hopes and expectations for the future; we, in honor and remembrance of our late friend and comrade, and in behalf of the Keystone Literary Society of which he was an active and faithful member, present the following resolutions:

Resolved, that these resolutions be published in the recording journals, Monday, Sept. 1, and Nov. 1, 1875, and that we present a copy of them to the bereaved family, expressing our heartfelt sympathy and regret at the loss of their beloved son.

**P. J. BUTTERWECK,
M. N. BUTTER,
Committee.**

COUNTRY FAIR.—The Fair to be held at Middleburg will open on Monday Oct. 4th, and continue three days. We observe that the trade is being put in good trim and the fair grounds renovated and cleared up. A large and substantial fair house, \$8000 is in course of erection and will be fully completed for the use of exhibitors at the opening of the Fair. Exhibitors hereafter need have no fears of having their Articles injured by dampness or rain.

The outlook for a successful meeting of the sturdy farmers of the County is very flattering and if the weather be fair we have reason to expect that the exhibition of 1875 will surpass any previous one held at this place. We base this supposition upon the fact that the crops throughout the county have been surpassingly good, and very remunerative, and the establishment of agricultural associations in our midst has given rise to an emulative spirit amongst the farmers and artisans of the county, which undoubtedly will be instrumental in making the display of articles numerous and respectable.

All that is required to make our coming exhibition surpass preceding ones is for everybody to do a little, and we would advise all those who can, but have not yet done so to prepare something and take it to the fair, not so much for the real pay there is in it, but for the purpose showing that our people are still alive to the interest of the county. It is designed that the liberal premiums offered, in addition to the pride that each one should have, will induce exhibitors to bring out the best fruits of the soil and the finest efforts of their skill and handwork. All premiums will be paid on the last day of the fair and the announcement of this by the President will be a guarantee for its faithful performance.

The Fair is gotten up for the mutual benefit of the agricultural interests of our county and is intended as a week of recreation and enjoyment for all. After a splendid harvest and a season of toil we all need a little amusement and we know of no better place for our farmers and their wives and daughters to meet and congregate together for their amusement and benefit than our coming Fair.

To the Patrons of the Public Schools of Snyder County.

In his Essay on the Human Mind and its Education, published in 1857, John Reynolds, of Illinois, says: "It is a sin to neglect the culture of nature's fire, as the poet calls it, and to permit the mind to remain clouded and shrouded in the impenetrable gloom of ignorance. There is no business of life that can be as well done by an ignorant person as by an educated and intelligent one. In the most humble and common business of a mechanic or day laborer, education is necessary in order that the work may be performed in a neat and becoming manner, rather than in a clumsy way. If a laborer is engaged in working on the streets, it is much better for him to be able to judge with good sense what tools it is best to use, and the best manner of using them to advance his work with most ease to himself and benefit to his employer than to be unable to do so, and to be a mere tool himself, governed by the minds of others. In making fences, driving teams, plowing, or doing any kind of work that might be named, education and intelligence are a great service. The workman who is intelligent does not only perform his work better than one who is ignorant, but he receives employment where the other does not. Educated labor receives also better pay than uneducated."

The blessings of education are beyond comparison. There is no wealth, station, or earthly consideration equal to the judicious and proper education of the human intellect. It elevates the human family into that region of happiness and bliss into which the lower and sordid instincts and passions are not permitted to enter.

There is nothing that walks the creation that can be compared to a properly educated man. Judicious education develops and strengthens all the faculties of the mind, and gives vigor and power to the understanding. It gives compass and power to the human intellect to embrace all benefits and blessings that will add to the well-being and happiness of the human race.

With all the intended blessings of religion, its pure and holy light makes but a faint impression on man without a competent education. Christianity cannot prosper in a dark and benighted land. It requires intelligence and enlightened knowledge to cause it to produce the beneficial and happy effects that it is capable of accomplishing when properly understood and appreciated. There is no great principal or institution on earth that absolutely demands intelligence more than religion does. Both history and observation teach us so emphatically that it is impossible to misunderstand it or forget it.

The above views, though these of a book-worm man, and not expressed in the best language, are notwithstanding in complete accord with those of all the great minds that have ever beautified the world. Reynolds, on account of his education, which he had acquired through his own personal industry, rose from one degree of public trust to another, until he became governor of his State. Both education and reason convinced him that education is a mighty lever for good, and that man in every possible position of life will be improved by it. In his message to the legislature of his State, he said: "In the whole circle of young legislation, there is no subject that has a greater claim upon your attention, or calls louder for your aid, than that of education. Whether viewed in relation to our free institutions of government, or in relation to the individual happiness of the people, no subject can more sensibly engage your deliberations."

It is to the youth now growing up that the future fortunes of the State will be committed. They will direct its movements, control its policies, and guide its destinies. Therefore, if it is all important that they should be instructed, and that their intellectual growth should keep pace with their physical."

No sound or more enlightened view on the importance of the education of the people, were ever entertained by any of the greatest minds of the world, than those by Governor Reynolds.

On the importance of employing well qualified teachers, his views were equally sound. He said: "The judgments and proper performance of the duties of a teacher, demand talents and abilities of the highest order, and learned attainments. The most distinguished characters of the earth—those whose fame and works have spread all over the world—were teachers."

Both John Adams and his son John Q. Adams taught school as a profession, so did Daniel Webster, William H. Crawford, Silas Wright, and William L. Marcy, and many others of the most distinguished patriots of the country. The profession of teacher, as the above named eminent characters abundantly demonstrate, is of the highest order among men, and in it are the most delicate and responsible duties to perform. It is an absurdity to suppose that an ignorant person can be a teacher. "If the blind lead the blind both will fall into the ditch," is proverb of wide extent, and as true as it is extensive."

The above views, though entertained by one of the early governors of Illinois, and expressed with reference to the improvement of the people of that State, are as applicable now as then, and as much so to Pennsylvania as to Illinois, or to come nearer home, as much to our own county as to any other part of the world.

Believing it then the solemn duty of every parent to give his children the best possible education within his ability, as a wise officer, it is my duty to see that they have the proper advantages to receive such education, that they have competent instructors, and all the conveniences and comforts necessary to prosecute their studies with success and satisfaction. That I may be able to perform the work devolving upon me, to the fullest extent possible, I must have your entire cooperation. It will not do for some to draw one way, and others another.—There must be a united effort. Having become thoroughly acquainted with the educational wants of the county, I believe that I can recommend to every district the best means of improving its schools, and also the most economical way of doing it. Therefore, that the schools may begin under favorable circumstances, I would recommend the

On the 16th Inst., by Rev. C. O. Eriksen, Mrs. Anna Fred and Miss Susan Snuck, both of Beaverton.

In Selinsgrove, Sept. 16, E. C. Kistner, daughter of Benj. Schuch, deceased.

In Selinsgrove, at the bride's residence, Sept. 16, Mr. Wm. C. Givens, of Washington, D. C., Mr. Chas. Green and Miss Anna Hottenstein, both of Selinsgrove.

On the 12th Inst., by Rev. C. O. Eriksen, Mrs. Anna Fred and Miss Mary E. Yerger, both of Perry township.

On the same day, by the same, John Shaffer, Mrs. Martha Reichenbach, both of Washington township.

DIED.

On the 1st Inst., by Rev. C. O. Eriksen, Mrs. Anna Fred and Miss Mary E. Yerger, both of Perry township.

On the same day, by the same, John Shaffer, Mrs. Martha Reichenbach, both of Washington township.

DIED.

On the 1st Inst., in Beaver township, Cora B. Moyer, aged 1 month, 30 days.

Supt.-100th Inf., Lindsey, Ohio, When Theodore son of E. A. and C. A. Howser, formerly of this county, aged 1 year, 4 months and 18 days.

On the 1st Inst., in Washington township, Christopher, son of John and Maria Koller, aged 17 years, 7 months and 19 days.

On the 1st Inst., in the same township, Henry Reichenbach, in the advanced age of 61 years, 2 months and 15 days.

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following to both directors and parents, viz: 1. That none be appointed teachers who are employed; 2. That no one be granted to be given to incompetent ones to have themselves examined; 3. That no applicants be sent into any district with petitions to obtain the signatures of the patrons; 4. That the blackboards, wherever necessary, be enlarged and improved so as to accommodate the largest classes within suitable surface; 5. That the seats for the smaller pupils be made sufficiently low for them to sit with comfort and ease.

If efforts are made in time, good teachers can be found for all the schools in the county, and hence no valid reason can be assigned for employing poor ones.

That a teacher may be competent, more is necessary than that he has "kept school" a number of years. He must not only have a good knowledge of the branches to be taught, but he must understand the best methods of imparting instruction. If he fails in this, he should give way to another, qualified for the work.

A teacher who reads no news-paper or education journal, and who does not avail himself of the advantages of Teachers' Institutes and other means of improvement within his reach, should seek employment in some, other channel.

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