

The Daily Review

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 29, 1881.

EDITORS

S. W. ALVORD. NOBLE N. ALVORD

"Daily Review" only 25 cents per month. Try it.

Bradford County Teachers Institute.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

The usual devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Albert, after which Supt. Cass of Tioga county, was introduced by Prof. Ryan. He was pleased to meet teachers, and specially interested in methods of teaching. Thinks the continued use of old methods like having pork and beans for every meal, for years; variety should be sought. His remarks were pleasing, and received with applause.

Mr. E. Z. Wood and Miss Brown, occupying the Secretary's desk to-day, placed us under obligations, as we were late. Four Secretaries were appointed, but we got only two of the names yesterday.

Methods in addition were given by Miss Bedford, and other primary methods by Miss Bush and Mr. Wood.

Miscellaneous work followed. Mr. Harding called attention to interest rules and methods. Mr. Andrews would use all, Mr. Garrison the six per cent method. Mr. Harding thinks it somewhat faulty. Supt. Ryan and Prof. Burritt gave explanations. Mr. Albert asked for the legal rate, and what constitutes usury in Pa. Another asked by what rule partial payments should be reckoned in Pa.

Answer to the first, 6 per cent; anything in excess being usury. To the last, authorities differ, but the U. S. rule is in use. Mr. Burritt, Mr. Vought, Mr. Osborne taking part in the exercises. Class room drill followed.

We spent the time in section M., composed of graded school teachers, and in charge of Prof. McCollom.

The exercises were very interesting and instructive. Subject under discussion compound numbers.

RECESS.

Local geography was taken up by Miss Florence DeLano. Miss Anna McCord gave a method of teaching descriptive geography from the book.

Mr. Bovingdon gave a class recitation in mathematical geography, a class having been called out.

This subject developed much both in the conducting of the drill, and the questions asked and answered. The cause of the Mississippi river's flowing from its source to a point farther from the centre of the earth, i. e. its mouth higher than its source, is a mystery to some, and the same assertion regarding the Nile a still greater puzzle. The latter river is not believed to be so by those having good, clear ideas regarding the first mentioned. Class drill. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called at 1.20. Supt. Ryan appointed Vice Presidents as follows:

Mr. Pitcher, Mr. F. A. Thompson and Miss Eliza Adams.

Song:—"Scatter seeds of Kindness."

Hon. E. L. Hillis then gave a very entertaining lesson on the use of the inflections in reading, with suggestions and illustrations to be used in teaching.

Methods in teaching grammar was next in order. Miss Cheney gave a class drill. Mr. Ryan emphasized the method given, it beginning with name, words, then with action words, and so through the list, using a printed page after some practice with objects and actions familiar to a child, at first. To be continued until the part of speech to which a word belongs can be readily stated.

Questions and discussion followed. Messrs. Harding, Duggan, Park, Brown and Misses. Lyons, Stevens, Wallace and Zeny participating.

Song—America.

Miss McKean gave an excellent drill with a class of primary pupils, including sounds of letters, forming words, etc.: then with small splints for objects, she developed addition and multiplication, also subtraction and division, including signs, etc. It was an almost perfect drill, at least few can do better in securing attention of pupils and progress. The children were applauded.

RECESS.

Class drill. Visited section D. 28 members in charge of Mr. Bovingdon. The subject being grammar excellent interest and work was apparent, and the sound of the bell came too soon as evidenced by their lingering to discuss points of interest.

At 3 o'clock a class drill in Main Hall, Mr. Osborn having charge of a reading exercise in fourth reader, various questions were asked and answered.

Mr. Gillett gave a class drill in spelling, using the oral method. A few moments were devoted to questions on miscellaneous subjects, developing much interest and information.

The query box was passed.

Supt. Ryan spoke of the health of the teachers for the past year, and the loss by death.

A committee of three on Necrology was appointed as follows: Mr. W. P. Horton, Miss Hillis and Miss Spalding. Various committees reported work for the evening and to-morrow.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION

Song, "A Thousand Years." Two resolutions were reported for discussion as follows; first: That a two month's term of school should be held in the spring, not extending into July, and the balance of the school year be included in the winter term. Second: That teachers of this county are cowards in not refusing to board around. Both were carried after a lively discussion by Messrs Pitcher, Coburn, Wood, Burgan, Bovingdon, Duggan, Hillis, Albert, and a lady whose name we failed to hear. "A Legend of Bregenz," was recited by Miss Catherine Coney, of Troy. Closet attention, and liberal applause at the close, indicated the appreciation of her exquisite rendering of the spirited selection. Questions from the drawer were next in order and a short time was taken up describing and answering them Messrs Munn, Thompson, Allen, Buttles, Marshall, Dann, Burritt, Heverly, HeCollom, Vought, Brown Bowman and Miss Morrison taking part. H. E. Dann entertained the audience with a comic song, very well rendered.

RECESS.

L. M. Hall, Esq., was introduced and spoke from this theme: "The language we Write and Talk." Mr. Hall was listened to with eager attention as he briefly reviewed the history and origin of language from the first known to the time of the confusion of tongues, and thus along the history of its progress from images and hieroglyphics to the formation of words from letters, representing sounds. The various means used to preserve ideas, and the fate of the works of the great thinkers of early days, passed in review with vivid reality as the speaker eloquently portrayed the importance of language in those days, and its wonderful power in civilizing nations, and its struggle with barbarism. Coming nearer our time he pictured the wonderful perseverance of those who became masters of language, and urged his hearers to greater efforts to induce all to study and beautify their thoughts by expressing them in language pure and well chosen.

The address was one of unusual merit and we regret that the modesty of its author prevented his complying with the request for its publication. A vote of thanks was tendered him and personal congratulations freely extended for his fine lecture. Future years may witness the power of language exemplified in Mr. Hall upon floors where it is a honor to stand.

In his address before the Institute Monday evening, Hon. E. L. Hillis explained the manner in which the laws of the Commonwealth are made. After explaining the construction of the Senate and House of Representatives he referred to the restrictions of the Constitution, and the slowness of the law-making processes. He also showed how bills were passed through committees and through the house.

He corrected false impressions as to who make our laws, giving the numbers of each occupation and profession as follows: Farmers 43; merchants 35; doctors 8; lawyers 27; printers 6; miners 5; manufacturers 8; oil operators 6; coal operators 4; millers 3; teachers 4; ministers 2; insurance agents 2; moulders 2; druggists 2; butchers 2; carpenters 2; shoemakers 2; bakers 2; seriveners 2; and one each of the following: saloon keeper, telegraph operator, sailor, hat-finisher, machinist, engineer, gunsmith, paper hanger, undertaker wheelwright, axel maker, bolt maker, twine maker, tailor, chair maker, jug manufacturer, and twine manufacturer. He showed that the largest number of lawyers was 27, and the lowest that he found was 17. Merchants and farmers making almost the half of the house.

His remarks were still more interesting in an educational point of view. Only eighteen had been thoroughly trained in college; 33 had an academic course; 15, private instruction; 6, a normal school course and only 20 who had ever taught.

The attention of teachers was called to the fact that we never would have purity in politics, parties free from "bossism," until we educate the coming citizen in the principles of government. That the work must be done in the school room.

The lawyer, the doctor, the teacher, the preacher, all spend years of toil to fit them for their work, while men are sent to the legislature without a moment's preparation, to make laws to protect our persons and our property. Men of education, ability and integrity should be chosen to represent us, that the laws may be just, clear and equal to all.

The Legislative Department consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of fifty Senators. There are fifty Senatorial Districts in the State; ratio is found by dividing the population of the State by fifty. Each county containing a full ratio is entitled to a Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for each three-fifths of a ratio. Senators are elected for four years and must be twenty-five years of age.

The House of Representatives is composed of 201 members; each county being entitled to one member, and each county entitled to one member for each ratio and an additional one for over half a ratio. Members are elected every two years and must be 21 years old.

The Executive Department consists of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, each elected for four years, an Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, appointed by and removed at the option of the Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, elected for four years, State Treasurer for two years, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by the Governor; the heads of the following Departments are also appointed by the Governor: Insurance Department, Adjutant General's office, Department of Public Printing, Mine Inspector's office, and Various Boards.

The Judicial Department consists of a Supreme Court, composed of seven members, who are elected for twenty years and are not eligible for re-election. The oldest member is called Chief Justice.

Evans & Hildreth

Offer a large and attractive stock of

Dry Goods,

at very low prices, which you are invited to call and examine.

Also, a complete assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for the Holiday Trade.

Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen & Embroidery, Handkerchiefs, Spanish Ties and Fichues, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear.

For the balance of the year will sell Shawls, Cloaks and Furs regardless of Cost and Seasonable Dress Goods much below value.

Cloths suitable for Ladies Ulsters, also Gents Suitings, unlaundried Shirts, Socks, Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs, in fact every thing pertaining to Ladies or Gents Wardrobe.

EVANS & HILDRETH.

Towanda, Pa.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF.

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PERECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING AND PERFORM THE WORK OF the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All conversation and even whisper heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials Oct. 18, 1881. Address H. P. K. PECK & CO., 85 BROADWAY, N.Y.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

From this date and until further notice, we have resolved to sell out our entire stock of Heavy Winter Goods, Overcoats, Boots and Shoes, at cost, in order to make room for our large Spring and Summer stock, at the Great Boston Clothing House, just opened in Means' Block, Main Street.

S. H. BEAN, Plain and Ornamental Painter, AND PAPER HANGER.

All work in his line promptly executed on short notice. From long experience both in city and country, he prides himself on being able to suit the most fastidious.

STEDGE'S TONIC FOR THE

HAIR

A sure cure for Dandruff and all other diseases of the Scalp. Stops the hair from falling out; invigorates the hair nerves; cleanses the hair perfectly and gives it a beautiful and healthy gloss that cannot be obtained without its use.

Price 50 cents per Bottle. Manufactured and sold by

L. V. STEDGE, TOWANDA, PA