

# AMERICAN INSTITUTE

A Synopsis of Papers Read.

## THE GRAND POINTS

Should be Noted by all Prince Edward Island Teachers.

(By GUARDIAN'S Representative.)

The second day of the American Institute of Instruction, like the first, was one of interest. The forenoon was given to business, the afternoon to sight seeing, the evening was divided between business and pleasure.

A very large audience assembled in Orpheus Hall on Monday forenoon to listen to the papers by Ossian H. Lang, Editor of the School Journal, New York, and by Andrew W. Edson, Assistant Superintendent, Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Rural Dean Armitage. The subject of Mr. Lang's paper was "The Common School as a Social Centre."

The proudest educational achievement of the nineteenth century is, no doubt, the establishment of the free common school as the chief agency for the elevation of the people. It represents the most striking characteristic of America's contributions to civilization and is a monument to the practical recognition of the dependence of the common good upon education. The foundations upon which it is built are the eternal principles of humanity and universal brotherhood. We have only just begun to appreciate the sublime significance of its conception. Vistas of infinite possibilities open out before us when we contemplate the scope and logical outcome of the endeavors already made under its auspices. As the expression of the people's faith in the education, and the determination to secure to everyone whatever his social or economic condition—the advantages of

a systematic elementary education, the American common school stands unequalled. In the first place attendance is free to all, even the text-books are furnished and other necessary working tools are given gratuitously. In some States clothing is supplied to poor children. Free baths have been introduced in some city schools. These things show that sociological ingenuity is at work on the problem of equalizing, as much as possible, the opportunities of preparation for the struggle for existence. The time is ripe for free breakfasts in districts where poverty reigns, and prevents children from getting the one implement necessary to enable them to rise above the misery of their surroundings. As long as there are pupils too hungry to be able to obtain the full benefit of the training and instruction offered at school, society does not fully meet its obligations. Education can no more do its work on an empty stomach than music can cure toothache. The money spent on it is largely wasted. Moreover the unfed and underfed and malfed are most apt to be the prey of dread diseases and scatter contagion abroad. The money required for feeding needy, hungry school children will be saved from the expenses for prisons and hospitals. We want all children to have a fair start. Attendance at school is compulsory, as it should be. The safety of the Republic depends on the education of the masses. The schools are strictly unsectarian after four centuries of conflict non-sectarian free to all.

The full benefit, however, did not begin to be felt until the emancipation of the slaves. The final adoption of the principle of universal education in common school is largely the fruit of Horace Mann's heroic advocacy. To-day we are on the crest of a wave that will carry us into fuller possession of its meaning than the world has ever seen. Evening schools, parents' meetings, free public lectures, free libraries and reading rooms established under the auspices of the public school system, prove the new convictions that have come to us and which we are striving determinedly to realize. The ideal is to make the common schools the social integration centres of the United States. There is no other means by which such a permanent social union can be brought about. The national interests, looking after the feeding and clothing of the body, the earning of a livelihood, and the like here wrought apparently, hopeless distinctions and diversions and hard and fast lines of demarcation in economic society. Political interests tried to produce the same results, by separating citizens into contending parties. In the field of spiritual interests the world has witnessed several epochs of local, natural and social union. But they were in the light of the present day periods of failure and darkness. The school must be turned into a people's club-house, conducted after the manner of the Young Men's Christian Association making it the social centre of the community in which it is located. If there is a gymnasium so must the better. The evening schools and popular lectures, now so widely adopted, fit splendidly into the plan. Good art exhibitions may be secured which could be taken from one school community to another and develop a taste for the beautiful among the people. Musical and rhetorical entertainments given occasionally prove a means of elevating and educating the public taste in those arts.

This was a most excellent paper and held the close attention of the audience. Mr. Andrew W. Edson was the next speaker, who took for his subject "The Personal Equation in the Teacher." The times demand both scholarship and special training for teachers. Some insist most on scholarship, others on training. Both are equally necessary but both are not enough. Personality is also a factor in the choice of a teacher. A good physique, good address, good health, good character go far towards securing favor and employment. Such an one starts with a favorable impression produced both on the school board and the scholars. Such an one will scarcely ever have any trouble in discipline. In a very humorous and interesting manner, the speaker described the effect produced upon the ordinary school by a good looking, neatly dressed, pleasant mannered teacher, and the adverse effect produced by the opposite. Another great help to the teacher is a melodious voice. A clear, pleasant and decided tone of voice, good clear articulation, use of good English, are great help to the teachers. This seems to be hereditary

to some but may be acquired by almost all. A good education does not necessarily show itself in the use of choice English, but the latter is pretty sure to indicate the former. In addition to these four advantages a good appearance, countenance, voice and speech, there are some others which make for success in the school-room. A pleasant smile and good temper are indispensable. Energy and perseverance are essentials. Pupils will do much for an enthusiastic teacher, who shows that his heart is in his work and that he is determined to do it as well as possible. Another good thing is tact. Tact is needed in dealing with pupils, parents and school officials. Tact has enabled many a teacher to escape ship-wreck and the want of it has wrecked many a scholastic bark. Nothing sinks so easily and so deeply into the hearts and memories as example. The teacher should be a living example of what he teaches, if not his words are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. The question is not so much, more learned teachers, but better teachers; broader teachers, who will lead their pupils to love and respect all that is good and despise all that is evil.

In addition to the usual requirements from candidates entering the Normal School rigid tests as to morals and character should be insisted on. Every one making application for admission to the ranks of the teaching profession, should furnish indisputable evidence that they are the kind of individuals to whose influence and under whose control the future citizens of the country can safely be entrusted.

This paper was an excellent one and should the reforms indicated by it be carried out teaching would become many times multiplied power for good.

Following Mr. Edson came Dr. C. C. Rounds of Washington. He had been out of the schoolroom for some time, but had not lost any of his interest in public education. There are many changes noticeable in school life since he had left the ranks. Still there is much to be done. Too much dependence has been placed upon cold intellect alone. The child is born into an ungraded world and as soon as he is out of the cradle, he is placed in a graded school, and then the trouble begins. Horace says: "Preta vitur von fir." Some say "teachers must be born, not made." It is true most people are born, but very many are greatly improved by being made over. Every school-house should have a garden, and they can. He had tried it. In one city where he was the jail had a lawn and the school-house a yard. He believed thoroughly in environment, not so much in heredity, and in proof of his position cited several schools with which he was acquainted in which Indians, Eskimaux, and half-breeds had been trained and made good citizens by the process of taking them, and keeping them away from their native haunts, and permitting them to associate with a civilized community.

At the termination of Dr. Rounds' able and witty address, Dr. Winship spoke eloquently and feelingly of the late Henry Barner first United States Commissioner of Education, who died on the 24th of June.

A very large audience gathered in the evening at the old exhibition building to hear Rev. Albert E. Winship, Lit. D., Editor of the Journal of Education, Boston, whose subject was "Rascals and Saints".

Speaking of the mission of education to the rascals the speaker said that 30 years ago any young man could have spent four years in any university of the new world, and have taken away all that the university had to offer, while today no one is so brilliant that he could in four years take away one-twentieth of what a first-class institution has to give. Then only those who looked toward a profession went to college, but now a college training is necessary for the greatest success in any line. Instances were given of the way the universities fit for railroad and other lines of business. Speaking of special missions to the Rascals, he dwelt at length upon the work done by Jacob Rirs in New York City, by Albert Hubbert at the Boycroft shops, and by Wm. R. George or the George Jr. Republic, at Freeville, N. Y. ten miles from Ithaca.

Through the kindness of the citizens of Halifax the members of the Institute were treated to an open air concert in the gardens. The gardens were beautifully illuminated. The sports in the lake were very amusing, the many illuminated canoes made the scene very beautiful. The boys of the Industrial School gave a magnificent exhibition of physical drill. The bands of the 66th and 68th Regiments alternately occupied the band stand, in addition to which there was other music and dancing. The concert was a very enjoyable affair.

Halifax, N. S. July 10th 1900.

### DO YOU FEAR HEART FAILURE?

No death comes so suddenly and unexpectedly as that caused by heart failure, but the trouble had its beginning months or perhaps years before when the blood became thin and watery and the nerves exhausted. Gradually the waste has become more rapid than the process of repair, the tissues of the heart have become diseased and finally some over exertion or nervous shock has caused the breathing to cease and life to depart. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents heart failure and all similar diseases by creating new, rich blood and nerve force, and building up the system.

The last of the shirts, they go again to-day at 50c at Paton's. 14 11

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and a quick go too, we are speaking of that 15 doz.

## NEW SHIRTS

we received 2 days ago, they'er just what was needed to supply the demand for late summer niceties.

### They're Good, They're Cool, They're Pretty.

and they do fit, if they did't we would send them back doub'e quick. Nice checks, nice stripes, and plains. Prices are

## 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

There's a few new White Dress Shirts in the lot, just to spice up the summer stock, if you need one ask for those.

Our shirts fit, or your money back without a kick being thrown in.

# Prowse Bros,

What Trade We Have We'll Hold What We Haven't We're After.

## Trouble in The Stomach

Which Doctors Failed to Remove, Cured by Less Than Two Boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The experience of Mr. Blackwell is similar to that of many sufferers with chronic indigestion. Stomach medicines will seldom really cure indigestion. The kidneys and liver must be set right, and the bowels made regular and active.

Mr. Joseph Blackwell, Holmesville, Ont., says:—"I derived more benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills than from any other medicine I ever took, and can highly recommend them for stomach troubles. I was in a terrible state and could hardly work at my trade. I tried most every kind of medicine and doctors until I was tired doctoring, and before I used one box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I could see that they were helping me, and after taking a box and a half, found that I was cured."

Nearly every family on the continent has used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills or heard of the remarkable cures they have effected. One pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

## Zion Church

Sabbath School Picnic

WILL BE HELD AT

Birch Grove Freetown

ON

Thursday, July 19th.

A special train will leave at 9 o'clock a. m. local. Tea Tables for visitors. Refreshment Booths with Ice Cream, Strawberries etc.

DONALD MCKINNON,  
Secretary.

Tickets 30 cts.  
July 13, 16, 18.

## Excursions To Pictou

The Most Pleasant Way of Spending a Hot Day

Return Tickets good for day of issue only will be sold on Seamer "Princess" for one dollar and fifty cents each.

Fare will include tea on return voyage. Steamer leaves half past nine local returns about nine in the evening.

By Order.

F. W. HALES,  
Secretary Ch'town Steam Nav. Co., Ltd

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE

is the deadliest and most painful malady to which mankind is subject. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any case of Bright's Disease. They have never failed in one single case. They are the only remedy that ever has cured it, and they are the only remedy that can There are imitations of Dodd's Kidney Pills—pill, box and name—but imitations are dangerous. The original and only genuine cure for Bright's Disease is

### DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Dodd's Kidney Pills are fifty cents a box at all druggists.

Who have never delt with us imagine that jewlers are rogues.

We give you your money's worth every time, what more can you expect?

A full line of Silverwear and Jewelry always on hand at

## L. W. COOK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.  
Cor. Gt George & Grafton Sts.  
Ch'town, P.E.I.

Repairing a speciality.

## ..BIGYCLE RHYME..

Wouldn't This "Explode" You?

Jenny.

Maud Muller, on a summer's day,  
Scorched along on the broad highway;  
Her wheel a worthy Welland Vale  
Or else she'd never tell this tale.  
The Judge steamed by, and said: "My dear,  
There's room for you; come, jump in here!  
My automobile's built for two—  
For me, and for a peach like you."  
But, as he spoke, his auto, reared,  
Blew up, and lo! it disappeared.  
And Maud said, as she watched his plight,  
"Thanks, Judge. You're really out of sight."

July, August, September, October, are the Four best wheeling months—We have 50 Bicycles yet to sell—will make the price satisfactory.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, CANADA

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Bridge over the Hillsborough River" will be received at this office until 10 o'clock (a. m.) on Friday, 16th day of August, 1900, for the construction of the Substructure of a combined Highway and Railway Bridge over the Hillsborough River at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 9th day of July, 1900, at the office of the Superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway at Charlottetown, and the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton.

Printed forms of Tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the firm, and further, an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada for the sum of \$30,000 must accompany the tender.

The accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted bank cheque then sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

L. K. JONES,  
Secretary Dept. Rys. & Canals.  
Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 5th July, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for.

# National Wheels

Carnivals, Scotsmans, 20th Centuries, E. N. D., Columbias, Hartfords have had a large sale in Charlottetown.

We are still receiving the above daily.

Look them over-- Write for catalogue.

Repair supplies—Second Hand Wheels

## Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.