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Proceedings of the
Ky. Co. Supts. Association
and the

State Teachers Association,

Held in the City of Louisville

July 6. 7. 8. 9 1887

Ky. Lib.
V. F.

Education

See V. F. Hopkins Co - Biog. for information on J. J. Glenn

KENTUCKY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Their Meeting to Begin This Afternoon—The State Teachers.



PRESIDENT J. J. GLENN.

The meeting of the Kentucky County Superintendents' Association, which was to have been held at 9 o'clock this morning, was postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Only a few members had arrived this morning, but a large number are expected in on the trains to-day, so it was deemed best to continue the meeting. The regular session of the State Teachers' Association will commence to-morrow morning. The meeting will be held in the Female High School building.

KENTUCKY TEACHERS.

Programme For the Annual Meeting In This City—The County Superintendents.

In response to the call of the President, Prof. J. J. Glenn, the Kentucky County Superintendents' Association will meet this morning for the purpose of discussing questions relating to public instruction throughout the State. The meeting will be held in the building of the Female High School, the morning session beginning at 10 o'clock. The programme which is given below will occupy the morning, afternoon and evening sessions.

Musio and prayer.

Annual address of the President.

"County Associations and How Conducted"—E. J. Doss, J. E. Stens, S. B. Mori, M. C. Jewell and Jas. H. Minogue.

"County Institutes, Their Value and How Conducted"—E. F. Bradford, R. H. Caldwell, W. H. Daugherty, T. J. Rickhead and Wm. Hatcher.

Examining and Grading Teachers—W. H. Grove, L. W. Galbreath, Geo. W. Perry, R. G. Doyel and C. W. Boone.

Testing Schools and Superintendent's Work—Thomas Hunter, John W. Halsor, Abner Everett, R. J. Engle and C. B. Moore.

"How to Get Up an Interest in Public Education in Counties"—John A. Borie, James H. Morton, R. P. Loney, Johnson Houser and J. W. Gudel.

"Questions as to Difficult Points of Law and Duty," general discussion of same—not assigned to any one.

General business.

Election of officers.

Adjournment.

On Thursday morning, in the same building, the State Teachers' Association will convene, the morning session beginning at 9 o'clock. The President of the association is Prof. R. N. Roark, of Glasgow. The chairmen of the committees are as follows:

On Place of Meeting—Prof. Hiram Roberts, of Louisville.

On Railroad Facilities—Capt. John T. Gaines, of Louisville.

On School Law—Col. T. R. Ford, of Frankfort. Use of the Press—State Editor J. J. Glenn, of Madisonville.

Co-operation of Pulpit—Supt. W. H. Grove, of Glasgow.

Relation of Private and Denominational to Public Schools—Dr. W. T. Poynter, of Shelbyville.

Collection and Publication of Statistics—Prof. W. J. McConathy, of Louisville.

Section of County Superintendents—Col. Thomas Hunter, of Frankfort.

Normal School Legislation—Prof. J. T. English, of Lagrange.

Work of Association for 1889—Prof. A. W. Mall, of Bowling Green.

Ways and Means—Supt. J. O. Kinney, of Maysville.

More Thorough Organization—Prof. T. M. Goodnight, of Franklin.

Educational Officers, Manner of Selecting—Col. R. D. Allen, of Farmdale.

American Institute of Civics—Supt. R. E. Woods, of Cloverport.

Section of College Teachers—Prof. Boring, of Eminence.

Section of Common School Teachers—Prof. L. W. Turner, of Corydon.

Thursday morning will be occupied with the annual address, miscellaneous business and the reports of the Committees on Ways and Means, School Law, Natural School Legislation and Co-operation of Pulpit.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1. Call to order at 1:30 o'clock.
2. Discussion and miscellaneous business.
3. Meeting of sections in various rooms.
4. Meeting of Board of Council.
5. Reports of sections.

FRIDAY MORNING.

1. Opening.
2. Deferred and miscellaneous business.
3. Reports of Committee on:
 - a. Use of the Press..... Supt. Glenn
 - b. Relations of Private and Denominational to Public Schools..... Dr. Poynter
 - c. Collection and Publication of Statistics..... Prof. McConathy
 - d. American Institute of Civics..... Supt. Woods

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

1. Deferred and miscellaneous business.
2. Meeting of sections in their rooms.
3. Reports of sections.

Hon. Frank M. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Tennessee, who was to have delivered the address on "Federal Aid to Education" on Friday evening, will not be present, and there will be but two sessions, instead of three. There will be two sessions on Saturday, which will be principally occupied with miscellaneous business and the reports of committees. In the afternoon the election of officers will take place. Immediately after the adjournment the Board of Council will meet at the President's room.

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Pres

Brief

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SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

President Glenn Delivers His Annual Address Before the County Association.

Brief Sketch of Education in Kentucky—Trustees Assailed Vigorously and Other Subjects Discussed.

The Kentucky County Superintendents' Association convened yesterday in the Female High School building. There was no morning session. The attendance was so small that it was decided to postpone the meeting until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at the hour named the meeting was called to order by the President of the association, Prof. J. J. Glenn, of Madisonville. A prayer was offered by Superintendent Morton, of Logan county, after which a Secretary (Mr. Morton) was elected, and the annual address of the President was then read.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"FELLOW-LABORERS—One year ago a few of the Public School Superintendents of the State met in this city and organized the 'Kentucky County Superintendents' Association,' and by the merces of a kind Providence we are permitted again to assemble ourselves together to celebrate this, our second birthday. This organization may properly be regarded as an offshoot of the State Teachers' Association; or perhaps it would be better to denominate it a younger child of the same parentage, namely, education and progress, the existence and success of each one to a certain extent dependent upon the other. That the elder has grown mightily, waxed strong and accomplished much is a self-evident proposition; that the younger is destined to act well its part in the educational drama is evidenced by the presence and earnestness of those assembled here at this time.

"While it is true that the organization is young and untried, just entering upon its second year of existence, yet it is equally true that during this brief period it has done much toward bringing its members together in a closer bond of union and sympathy, thereby enabling them to work more earnestly and intelligently in the common cause of education. Circular letters have been sent out over every part of the State, asking for information in regard to the work of each portion thereof. Responses have come in from the mountains and from the valleys; from the waving bluegrass fields and from the pennyroyal districts; from all portions of the Commonwealth, responses that show that the people of Kentucky are arousing themselves to the importance of public schools and public education. These responses show that many of the Superintendents are alive to the responsibilities resting upon them, and that they are discharging the duties of their offices with credit to themselves and acceptability to their people.

AS AN ORGANIZATION.

"We have, perhaps, not accomplished all that we could wish, or, perhaps, not what we had hoped for. No organization has ever yet been able to do this. Failures and disappointments are the common lot of men and of all earthly institutions. The Church has existed since the days when Christ commanded his disciples to go into all the world and preach His gospel. The followers of the Nazarene are still preaching that gospel and will continue to do so as long as time shall last. Sin still abounds; yet religion is no failure. Ignorance still abounds; yet education is no failure.

Our organization says 'Go into the State and teach every child in the Commonwealth. There may be those who are not willing to be taught; yet that is no reason why we should not preach and teach intellectually. The religion of Jesus Christ is free to every one who will come and digest it. The Creator of all has made the salvation of all possible. The State has made provision for the education of all.

"By our coming together year after year we learn to know each other's faces, understand each other's characters, become acquainted with each other's methods, and become, to a certain extent, imbued with the same spirit. Mind comes in contact with mind, and each one adds his share to the general storehouse of knowledge from which all may draw without let or hindrance. By these comings together, we form attachments that unite us into one common brotherhood, which enables us to labor more systematically for the good of the whole State. We do not meet here to discuss the various political questions that agitate the minds of the people of the Union; neither to discuss church doctrines, upon which and about which the religious world may wrangle. As members of this organization, we know no political party, we know no church creed. As educators we need not concern us as to who shall be the next President, so he be a good man; nor what the Pope shall do with Father McGlynn. Neither need we trouble ourselves about what religious denomination shall be coming year after year, the most converts. These are questions not for this time nor place, but to be taken up by us when we have business of less importance. Our platform is broad enough for all. It is the education of every child of the Commonwealth, be he rich or poor, an education that will qualify for useful citizenship. The children of our State are our constituents, to them are we responsible. Teach and train them in the proper manner and we need have no fear of the future. A correct education will prepare them for the responsibilities of life, both as to their obligations to their country and their God.

THE POSITION OCCUPIED

by each member of this association is one of peculiar importance, as regards the future of the schools of his particular county. The office of Superintendent, as far as dollars and cents are concerned, is no sinecure, yet important on account of its responsibilities. 'As is the teacher, so will be the school' is a motto that stands at the head of the certificate issued to him who would teach in our State. As is the Superintendent, so will be the teachers, might very properly be substituted. A live man at the head of the school system of each county, one who feels an interest in the cause of education, one whose heart and soul are in the work, can do much to create an enthusiasm among teachers, patrons and pupils. On the other hand, that official who is careless or indifferent as to the character of his teachers or the schools which they teach, will soon find a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. It is an easy matter for him, by his indifference, to bring reproach upon the system. Fault-finding and grumbling will never remedy any evil, either imaginary or real. Malcontents are not the ones to be trusted with positions of responsibility. Our aim should be to make the most of what we have, do the best we can under the circumstances, and leave the result to the future.

"To the teachers of the State is committed the intellectual training of that vast army of boys and girls which is marching on to manhood and to womanhood. The teacher, in a very great measure, shapes and fashions the destiny of each child which may be placed under his care. He has the training of minds susceptible of unknown possibilities, and should be held to strict account for his workmanship. No one should be permitted to teach the children of our country who is not in entire sympathy, both with those to be instructed and with the profession in which he is engaged. That none be permitted to prostitute the noble calling, it is important that the Superintendent be a man of integrity and one who himself understands the profession. He is an example which his teachers will copy. As he is, so will be his teachers and their schools.

IT IS TRUE

that many things come up to discourage, not only in this, but in all the undertakings of life. Experience has taught us that nothing is accomplished but by earnest and persistent effort. Our public school system is not as good as we could wish. Like all other systems, it has its defects, which can only be remedied in time to come. It is improving. It is getting better year by year. We look at its defects, and instead of being discouraged, we should resolve to profit by the errors of the past. It furnishes to every child of the Commonwealth an opportunity of, at least, acquiring a primary education, which is a foundation upon which to build his future success in this world. Our public schools are a public blessing. At least three-fourths of our people are indebted to them for what education they may have. It is in the young and big school-houses of the State, while coming over their spellers and readers, that our children receive the earliest and most lasting impressions. Abolish these, and one-half the boys and girls would grow up as unlearned and as ignorant as were the slaves of ante-bellum times.

It is interesting to note the difficulties under which our early educators labored, the obstacles surmounted by the friends of the cause and the progress that has been made during the past history of our State. The first Kentucky school of which we have any account was taught in 1779 at Boonsborough, by Joseph Doniphan, a young Virginian. Seventeen boys and girls, children of these early settlers, during that summer attended that rude and primitive institution of learning, which had been erected on the Dark and Bloody Ground. The next year at Lexington John McKinney opened a school, and was succeeded in 1784 by John Filson. McKinney, on account of a fight with a wildcat which strayed into his school-room one morning, received the sobriquet of 'Wildcat' McKinney. These three men, a little over a century ago, were the pioneers of the cause of education in the State of Kentucky. Daniel Boone opened the way for those seeking Western homes; Doniphan, McKinney, and Filson opened the way for intellectual development. While the teachers of to-day are not attacked by wildcats or other voracious animals in their school-rooms, yet they have to contend with ignorance and prejudices that are sometimes more difficult to overcome than any animal that ever roamed the forests of Kentucky.

IN THE YEAR 1835,

by an act of Congress, \$37,000,000 was appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States and divided among the various States of the Union. Only three-fourths of this amount was paid, the remaining one-fourth being retained on account of the financial panic of the following year. Of this, Kentucky received \$1,438,767.50. The State set apart \$350,000 of this sum for educational purposes, to which has been added interests, etc., giving us at present a bond, made payable to the State Board of Education, for the sum of \$1,337,000. We also have for the same purpose some bank stock. The interest on the bond, the dividend on the bank stock and a State tax of twenty-two cents on each \$100 worth of property, form the school fund of the State. It was not until February 16, 1838, that an act of the Legislature was approved, establishing for our

State a system of public schools. Soon a half-century will have passed since it was thought necessary for our welfare to have a system of schools to which every child of the Commonwealth could have the privilege of going, though he or his parents might be too poor to contribute anything for its support. Would it not be the right thing that the friends of public schools take some steps to properly celebrate the 16th day of next February as the semi-centennial of the birth of free schools and free education in the State of Kentucky? The Fourth of July is a day that is dear to the heart of every true American citizen. It reminds him of the birth of liberty, more than a century ago. Around its memories cluster recollections of deeds of heroism which gave to us the "best Government upon which the sun ever shone." The 16th day of February should be remembered and revered by every intelligent Kentuckian; it marks an era in the history of our State when the shackles of ignorance were broken from the minds of the youth of our Commonwealth, and they were bidden to go forth and become men and women.

FROM THE TIME

of the organization of the public-school system until 1870 but little progress was made in the way of public education. It was a system without money, a powerful engine without water or fuel. Ten years thereafter less than one-half of the counties of the State reported schools as being taught therein. In 1849, by authority of an act of the Legislature, the people of the State voted upon themselves a tax of two cents upon each \$100 worth of property for the benefit of the public schools. In 1855, another three cents was added, which was still an insufficient sum for the purpose. In 1860 the people, by a large majority, increased the tax fifteen cents additional, thus giving a total of twenty cents. Since that time the public-school system of the State has rapidly improved; while in 1883 another two cents was voted. As an evidence of the fact that our people favor public schools, we simply refer to the record, which shows that upon every occasion where they have had the privilege of expressing themselves at the ballot-box that expression has been overwhelmingly on the side of popular education. This speaks volumes for the intelligence of the people of Kentucky.

While we have in our State a vast amount of illiteracy, it is not attributable so much to our system as it is to other causes. The great majority of these unfortunates are those who were formerly slaves and who had no opportunity of gaining an education; while a portion of the remainder were men and women before our public schools became efficient. The present generation is being educated. Ignorance now is being regarded as a crime against oneself and his country. It is true that our school fund is not sufficient to pay for a first-class school in each district. More money is needed; yet in many places this is being supplemented by either local taxation or by contributions from those who wish to see the schools a success. The result is that in many places good teachers are employed and good schools are being taught. Insufficient as the fund may be, yet there is enough to teach a school of some kind in every district in the State of Kentucky, thus affording to each child an opportunity to lay a foundation upon which to build for future usefulness.

WHEN WE COMPARE

to-day with a century ago, the teachers of now, with Doniphan, McKinney and Filson, we feel as if we had much to encourage us to greater efforts. Then, a handful of children in the wilderness, surrounded by the tangled forest, taught in the rude huts of the pioneers, cut off from civilization and its influences, watched over and protected by the God of nations. Now nearly seven hundred thousand bright-eyed boys and girls, singing merrily in happy homes, worshipping at the shrine of education on every hill and every dale, surrounded by auspicious times and circumstances, guarded and directed by the same being who watched over their ancestors a century ago. How great the change! How pleasant to contemplate! How much we have to encourage us! As the dutiful son loves the mother who gave him birth, so do I love the very name of Kentucky, the State upon whose soil my infant feet first trod, whose laws have protected me, whose air I breathe, and whose people are my people. Kentucky, the brightest star in the galaxy of States; the eloquence of whose sons has thrilled the nations of earth; her youth of the present will take up the strains of the past and keep it reverberating down the course of time. Her beauty and her chivalry the adoration of the world. Her daughters the fairest and best of earth, her sons the noblest and grandest of creation. Let her greatness and her grandeur continue to gather strength until it shall roll mountain high, and in all time to come shall the name Kentucky be a synonym for all that is grand, noble and intellectual.

A PAPER DISCUSSED,

Only one of the committees down on the programme for the discussion of subjects assigned to the first session was represented. In the absence of the other chairmen, the sixth item on the programme was taken up and a paper on the subject of "Visiting Schools

and Super Prof. The paper of himself with the the proper pronouns.

The paper a Superintendence as a better one teachers in the most item; there and that zealous in labor. Of nations, a should fear offered the voricism, against.

When the points were present, an other of a time for a responsibility denning sections of ex and general.

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At 8:30 o'clock, order, and a sion of the Teachers." Prof. C. W. sisted upon a by which a t the first, sect should be fou any other co point was go ive.

Mr. McCon examining b from text-b the best tael of these que county was ould have nical kn great want and a course.

and Superintendent's Work," was read, by Prof. Thomas Hunter, of Franklin county. The paper, which was the joint production of himself and Prof. L. H. Paxton, dealt with the duties of the Superintendent, and the proper method of examining teachers, pronouncing in favor of written examinations.

The paper declared it to be necessary that a Superintendent should serve an apprenticeship as a teacher, as such a training would better enable him to judge the work of the teachers under him. His position was one of the most important in the public school system; therefore it was of the highest importance that he should be well educated and zealous in the cause for which he is called to labor. Objection was made to private examinations, as no thoroughly competent teacher should fear public examinations, and these offered the least possible opportunity for favoritism, which is at all times to be guarded against.

When the paper was finished, the main points were discussed very freely by members present, and the questions presented led to others of a kindred nature, such as the proper time for holding the County Institutes, the responsibility of the Superintendent in conducting school houses, the proper qualifications of examining boards, the inefficiency and general

INDIFFERENCE OF TRUSTEES,

the furnishing of school houses, questions relating to common-school law, and other points of interest to the association.

The discussion brought out the fact that the trustee is about the most stubborn quantity in the problem of public education. He frequently pays no attention to his election; after he is notified of the same it is often the case that he can not be induced to qualify for office, and even when he is duly qualified by law he is apt to be incompetent. He keeps no records of what goes on in his district, and frequently does not know his boundary lines.

INFORMAL DEBATE.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to an informal debate upon these questions. Those who took part in the discussion were Profs. Morton, of Logan county; Boone, of Clark county; Gardner, of Hart county, and Thomas Hunter, of Franklin county. A motion was made and carried to refer the remainder of the programme to the evening session, and at 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned until 8.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At 8:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and proceeded at once to the discussion of the "Examining and Grading of Teachers." The subject was introduced by Prof. C. W. Boone, of Clark county. He insisted upon some uniform method of grading by which a teacher receiving a certificate of the first, second or third class in one county, should be found equal to the same grade in any other county. He said the law on this point was good, but the practice was defective.

Mr. McConathy objected to the method of examining teachers by a set of questions from text-books. He said it was not always the best teachers who could answer the most of these questions. If the demand of the county was for good teachers the county would have good teachers. Of course some technical knowledge was necessary, but the great want was teachers with common sense and a conscientious desire to learn to teach.

With these requisites the good teacher was only a question of time. Mr. Morton also spoke on the question. He believed it impossible, impracticable to arrange any system by which teachers could be uniformly graded. The law as it stood was the best practicable law. The State Board of Education had formulated a set of questions for the use of examiners, and with these questions and the submission of the examinations to a competent board, all was done that can be done toward uniformity in grading. Mr. Hunter thought the whole difficulty rested in the people, who would have to be educated up to making higher demands. He thought something might be done to solve the problem by paying salaries, according to the grade of the teacher.

THE NEXT QUESTION

taken up was "How to get up an interest in public education in the counties." It was introduced by Mr. John A. Bogle, of Lincoln county, who read a paper on the subject, outlining the difficulties to be encountered in his county, and offering some pertinent suggestions in the direction of reform. The subject was then discussed by Professors Hunter, Glenn and Boone; the last gentleman speaking at some length on the necessity of magnetism in the teacher. He said it was not to be expected that the best teachers could be obtained for the small sums frequently offered, but he was convinced that without good teachers there could not be great interest awakened among the patrons. Prof. Bartholomew, Prof. Morton and Prof. Goodnight, also spoke on this subject, which was considered a question of the first importance, and the further discussion of it was referred to the Superintendents' Section of

the State Teachers' Association, which meets this afternoon.

The following resolution was passed:

"WHEREAS, Mr. E. A. Gullion, County Superintendent of Carroll county, has prepared a handbook for the use of the County Superintendents of this State, to aid them in the prosecution of their work; therefore

Resolved, That this association, in behalf of the County Superintendents of this State, hereby tenders Prof. Gullion their profound gratitude for this invaluable help."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the next year. They were:

President, Prof. J. J. Glenn, of Madisonville.

Vice President, Prof. W. J. McConathy, of Louisville.

Secretary, Prof. Morton, of Logan county.

The President then appointed Profs. Boone, Hunter and Gardner a committee on the programme for the next annual convention, and the association adjourned.

This morning at 9 o'clock the State Teachers' Association will meet in the chapel of the Female High School building.

E, FRIDAY MORNING, J

PUBLIC TEACHERS.

Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Association Inaugurated.

President Roark's Address and State Editor Glenn's Report Submitted.

Plans Discussed and Adopted For Promoting the Work of Education.

TO ASSEMBLE THIS MORNING.



SECRETARY GALLAGHER.

The annual convention of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association began yesterday morning in the chapel of the Female High School building. The session was appointed for 9 o'clock, but it was decided to wait for some of the members who were expected on the morning trains, and the first hour was occupied in registering the names of those present.

At 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President, Prof. R. N. Roark, of Glasgow. A prayer was offered by Superintendent Morton, and in the absence of the Secretary, Prof. Gallagher, of Kenton county, was elected Secretary pro tem.

President R. N. Roark then briefly outlined the work he had been able to accomplish during the past year, and offered some suggestions for the future guidance of the association. The substance of his remarks is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"We are here to define in a general way the object and the work of the association, and to seek the best methods of obtaining the best results. The object of the association is better schools, better and fewer teachers, and the work before us is to place public education upon the highest possible plane.

"The work of the association is not purely professional. Kentucky is behind in this matter of education, and for the present the question is to be looked at from what I might call a physical standpoint. We are not so immediately interested in professional methods as we are in obtaining better school-houses, better furniture, and the policy should be well defined and clearly laid down along these lines. Something has been done in this direction and much more.

MAY BE DONE

by a hearty co-operation of the members of the association. Owing partially to a failure to respond on the part of those who should have co-operated with us, the report I have to make is very meager. I realize that it is very far short of what the report should be. I have written 600 letters and have received about fifty responses; I have caused to be distributed 8,000 printed reports of proceedings, from which I have heard nothing.

"The State is divided into sixteen or seventeen districts, consisting of from four to eight counties, each under the supervision of a Vice President. Only three of these Vice Presidents have attempted to maintain a correspondence with me, and

OUT OF 110 COUNTIES

two Superintendents only have kept up an active correspondence. In spite of these discouragements, the results of the association's efforts are beginning to be felt, and I believe the association is on as good a footing as this year as it has ever been. The interest in education has certainly gained ground, and what we want is a body of careful, devoted workers, who will push this matter, as some of us have done, even to the neglect of their own business. There is still a vast amount of apathy throughout the country; it will require a considerable force to overcome the inertia of mind and matter that still exists. We must wake up both the teachers and the people. To do this we must print and

CIRCULATE STATISTICS,

showing the condition of the schools, buildings and furniture and the amount of salaries. I would recommend the use of county papers, religious papers—everything that is read. There should be more thorough organization. The districts consisting of three or more counties each should be made the unit of educational work. There should be meetings at least once in three months, over which the Vice President should preside, the County Superintendents acting as council. These meetings should carefully map out the work for the district. No man should be elected Vice President of a district unless he agrees to serve. The first essential of success is that teachers shall be united. They must put aside their petty jealousies and become a unit for the elevation of the school system. Other organizations unite, the Knights of Labor unite and go on a strike,

of a teacher who could be efficiently uniting in the association. I would not be alone. The private school teachers, pose, one Democratic that; but the cratic institution neglected. duce teachers plan for the of a higher regularly the formation of tained." "But," work and on with these live issues the increase the

of the President by Prof. J. persons who during the marks to the rotary before passed.

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The report session was Ways and School Lehigh Pulpit. As represented, ferred, and Gains, Prof. was assigned means, while meeting.

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In place Glenn was Committee appeared

ing, Prof. written report to say, Editor with soon found his hands required and neith The place and, besides ons. He b whom he had heard cases as b The only re a woman's ore. He b

WHO EVER HEARD

of a teacher striking anything but a child who could not help itself? We are not sufficiently united to express ourselves upon any binding issue. To accomplish the task before us the association must work as one man.

"I would emphasize the fact that the association is not for the public school teachers alone. The object of it is to get teachers of private schools and colleges, as well as public teachers, to work together with one purpose, one heart, one will. Kentucky is a Democratic State; I have no quarrel with that; but the public school, the most democratic institution in the State, is the most neglected. Something should be done to induce teachers to read. It might be a good plan for Superintendents to issue certificates of a higher grade to such teachers as read regularly the publications through which information on educational topics is to be obtained."

"But," he concluded, "we are here for work and not for talk, and I want you to go on with energy and with success. Take up live issues that will advance the cause and increase the interest felt in the association."

AT THE CLOSE

of the President's address, a motion made by Prof. J. T. Gains to the effect that all persons who spoke at length on any subject during the meeting should reduce their remarks to writing and hand them to the Secretary before the final adjournment was passed.

A motion was made and carried that Prof. R. L. Garrison, of Georgetown, be appointed, in the place of Prof. Paxton, who was absent, on the Committee on Work for the Association in 1888.

A committee consisting of Professors F. M. McCarthy, George A. Yates and M. Henry Rhoads, was appointed to examine the Treasurer's report.

The reports to be read before the morning session were those of the committees on Ways and Means, School Law, Normal School Legislation and Cooperation of the Pulpit. As none of these committees were represented, the last two subjects were referred, and a committee consisting of Prof. Gains, Prof. Goodnight and Mrs. Tarrant, was assigned to prepare a report on ways and means, which was to be read during this meeting.

Another committee, consisting of Profs. McConathy, Roberts and Garrison, was appointed to report on "School Law."

USE OF THE PRESS

In place of the deferred reports, Prof. Glenn was called on for the report of the Committee on the Use of the Press, which appeared on the programme for the morning.

Prof. Glenn said he had prepared no written report. There was, in fact, very little to say. He undertook the work of State editor without due consideration, but he soon found he had a very large contract on his hands. To do the work properly required both brains and money, and neither were at his disposal. The place would cost a man \$1,000 a year, and, besides the expense, the labor was onerous. He had fifteen associate editors, to whom he had written many letters, but he had heard from none of them, probably because he had forgotten to inclose postage. The only response he had received was from a woman who was one of the associate editors. He thought the association should

PAY THE STATE EDITORS

postage at least. He had written to all of the 119 County Superintendents, but had received only two or three replies. He had written a number of articles on educational subjects, which had been published by the State press. He did not know whether the result had been particularly beneficial.

Prof. Glenn was requested to furnish a list of papers that had assisted in the educational work.

In the absence of Dr. Poynter, of Shelbyville, who was to report on the "Relations of Private and Denominational to Public Schools," Prof. H. K. Taylor, of Russellville, was appointed to prepare a report, with the power to select two others to assist him in the work.

WAYS AND MEANS

Prof. Gains announced that the new Committee on Ways and Means was ready to report, and read the following:

"Your committee to whom was referred the consideration of the topic of 'Ways and Means,' begs leave to report as follows: We believe that money is necessary to carry on the work of this association. If the work is to go on with perfect assurance of progress and no halting, it is necessary to furnish the officers with money to defray the necessary expenses. These consist of postage, printing and stationery bills. It is too much to ask individuals to pay these bills, for in almost every case it becomes a burden that few are able to bear. Distributed this expense can be borne and the work

WILL NOT FLAG

How can we do this? We recommend the following plan:

"First—Instruct this committee to prepare a printed sheet, setting forth the object of the association, in brief form, and containing an obligation to be signed as members of the association, and a receipt for dues.

"Second—Instruct this committee to furnish all members of the association with copies of this sheet for recruiting purposes; money received by members to be forwarded to the treasurer, and names enrolled. The following estimates are offered for the guidance of the treasurer in distributing money for expenses: For printing of proceedings, \$100; to the President, \$100; to the Secretary, \$20; to the Treasurer, \$10; to State Editor, \$75; to Statistician, \$50; to Committee on Ways and Means, \$25."

The report was discussed and finally adopted, and the following amendment, proposed by Prof. H. K. Taylor, was accepted by the committee:

"That each District and County Association be required, some time during its meetings, to call for members for the State Association, and the Secretaries of the District and County Associations forward names and fees to the Secretary of the State Association."

Upon motion of Col. Robert Allen, Prof. Gains, Prof. Glenn and Prof. Goodnight were appointed a committee to attend to the immediate printing of the blanks referred to in the report, so that they may be carried away for distribution by the members present.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's report was read by Prof. F. M. McCarthy, who also read Treasurer Hiram Roberts' report, as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT

"To the Kentucky State Teachers' Association, I have the honor to submit the following statement of receipts and expenditures for the past year: Receipts, \$54.50; expenditures, \$39; balance, \$15.50."

"HIRAM ROBERTS."

An invitation from the board of directors of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind was read, and 5 o'clock this afternoon was appointed as the time for accepting the invitation. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.



PROF. J. T. GAINS.

The Afternoon Session.

The afternoon was chiefly devoted to the work of the different sections into which the association is divided. Immediately after assembling at 1:30 o'clock the sections went to their rooms, the section of Common School Teachers occupying the chapel, the College Teachers Room No. 3, the County Superintendents Room No. 8. The object of the division was to allow each section to organize, appoint committees and map out work, each in its peculiar line, by which it was thought much time would be saved.

The general association was called to order at 3:30 o'clock, and reports were read by the Secretaries of the different sections, showing what had been done by them. The sections will meet to-day at 2:30 o'clock to hear the reports of their committees. Prof. Goodnight moved that the committee on the programme for the next meeting be instructed to secure a competent person, a specialist, if possible, to deliver a lecture upon some question relating to education. He thought it might be well to have more than one lecture of the kind if the association could afford it. The motion was

GENERALLY DISCUSSED,

most of those who spoke being in favor of such an arrangement. Upon motion of Prof. Gallagher, the question was referred to the Board of Council, which will report upon it to-day.

The meeting then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the following committees will report: On "School Law," Col. T. B. Ford, of Frankfort, Chairman; on "The Use of the Press," Prof. J. J. Glenn, Chairman; on "Co-operation of the Pupil," Prof. W. H. Grove, Chairman; "Relation of Private and Denominational Schools," Prof. H. K. Taylor, of Russellville, Chairman; "Collection and Publication of Statistics," Prof. A. C. Goodwin, Chairman; "Normal School Legislation," Prof. W. J. McConathy, Chairman; "American Institute of Civics," Prof. R. E. Woods, Chairman.



MRS. TARRENT.

The Times yesterday afternoon had Mrs. S. F. H. Tarrent, of Crab Orchard, and the underlines to her picture spelled Tarrant. Being the oldest lady teacher present, and though zealous for public schools, after being for twenty years a "betwixt and between" private-school teacher, the COURIER-JOURNAL presents her picture this morning with proper annotations, explanations and underlinings. The likeness is not a good one, and is calculated to deceive those who have not seen her. In years she is seventy or upward, is low and small, and has a much more oval and

elderly face than the picture portrays. She is a newspaper woman, having been for many years a correspondent for different weeklies, but for the past few years has devoted herself entirely to the Danville and Lancaster papers. She is a good conversationalist, can be on both sides of the fence at the same time, and, besides having all the requisites which go to make a good politician, would make a first-class instructress for any of the junior grades in some of our ward schools, as nearly all of her school-life has been spent in managing children. Mrs. Tarrent is the only Mrs. in the convention, and is a rank Prohibitionist. The five other female representatives are all Misses.

Members present: J. H. Mor county; F. M. F. H. Tarra Yates, Princeton, Campbell pendence; A. tendent, H. night, ex-Su Fleming, Sad dence; R. L. town; Arthur Paducah; L. Glenn, Super John O. Hod ton; Belle B. Superintende Bradford, Su ty; J. A. coln county; fort; H. B. Bussabarger, sonville; Mar hugh, Beava Grove; Sallie Rhoades, Vic Hartford; Jo Jones, Leitch field; H. K. nix, Princip Superintende Hatchett, Su ty; L. J.erson county Bullitt count tendent, Flar Vanceburg; Except otherw tered as teach

THE MEMBERS PRESENT.

Members present from outside the city are J. H. Morton, Superintendent, Logan county; F. McCarthy, Russellville; Mrs. S. E. H. Tarrant, Crab Orchard; George A. Yates, Principal, Covington; Byle Patterson, Campbellsburg; P. T. Gallagher, Independence; C. H. Dietrich, Superintendent, Hopkinsville; T. M. Goodnight, ex-Superintendent, Franklin; J. S. Fleming, Sadleville; W. S. Coleman, Providence; R. L. Garrison, Principal, Georgetown; Arthur H. Beals, Superintendent, Paducah; Lucy M. Bogle, Hustonville; J. J. Glenn, Superintendent, Hopkins county; John O. Hodges, Superintendent, Lexington; Belle Bogle, Hustonville; C. W. Boone, Superintendent, Clark county; H. T. Bradford, Superintendent, Bracken county; J. A. Bogle, Superintendent, Lincoln county; Thomas Hunter, Frankfort; H. Boring, Madisonville; Maggie Bussabarger, Beard's; Maggie Fidler, Simpsonville; Mary E. Fidler, Orr; G. S. Fitzhugh, Beaver Dam; J. P. Sample, High Grove; Sallie Yankey, Springfield; McHenry Rhoades, Vice President Hartford College; Hartford; John B. Wilson, Sutton; W. O. Jones, Leitchfield; T. C. Poynter, Springfield; H. K. Taylor, Russellville; J. E. Mannix, Principal, Paducah; B. C. Gardner, Superintendent, Hart county; William Hatchett, Superintendent, Henderson county; L. J. Stivers, Superintendent, Jefferson county; O. P. Combs, Superintendent, Bullitt county; Milford O'Conley, Superintendent, Fleming county; U. Stather, Vanceburg; Alice L. Stuart, Crab Orchard. Except otherwise specified, these are registered as teachers.

A DAY WITH THE TEACHERS.

Public Instructors Beg Federal Aid Disbursed By the States.

The Discussion On Compulsory Education to Be Continued.

Sundry Matters of Importance Brought Up and Acted Upon.

A VISIT TO THE BLIND.

The State Teachers' Association met and was called to order a few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The new arrivals since the previous meeting were Prof. W. S. Giltner, of Eminence; Dr. Poynter, of Shelbyville, and Prof. O. V. McKay, of Bardstown.

The report of the Board of Council was first read. The board met at 8 o'clock the previous evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. It voted that Miss Sallie Board be made Assistant Secretary, as Prof. P. J. Gallagher, the Secretary, could not be present during the entire meeting. It decided that it was not practicable to prepare the paper on "Ways and Means," for printing, at that time, as the committee which has to take charge of that work next year had not been appointed.

Prof. Glenn then suggested that it would be very agreeable to him and many others if the business of the association could be expeditiously transacted and the meeting adjourned in time for all who desired to do so to leave Louisville at 12 o'clock to-day. No action was taken. Vice President Gains moved that the council report favorably on the motion made to get speakers from home and abroad, and suggested a maximum of \$75 to be allowed to defray expenses.

After a very pleasant chat on miscellaneous subjects, the meeting adjourned.

TO SECURE SPEAKERS.

The nomination of Miss Board for Assistant Secretary was approved by the meeting and a discussion arose as to the plan of securing the speakers recommended in the report. It was agreed that such speakers should be obtained, and it was suggested that \$75 be appropriated for that purpose. The question of how to get the \$75 was raised, and the following gentlemen subscribed \$5 each: Professors Yates, Goodnight, Hunter, Gains, Taylor, Gallagher, Rouse, Dolan and Bartholomew. Prof. Goodwin subscribed \$10.

The sixth item was referred to the Committee on Statistics; the seventh to the Committee on Normal Schools. Upon motion of Prof. Hinder, the question of

Seventh District—Vice President, J. T. Haines, Louisville; Editor, W. J. McCona-

The report
Reading Oil
which const
and Profs.
represented

itor, Mrs. S. F. H. Tarrant, Crab Orchard.
Ninth District—Vice President and Editor,
Miss Maggie Bussabarger, Beard's.
Tenth District—Vice President, H. T.
Bradford, Petri; Editor, F. T. Gallagher,
Covington.

Eleventh District—Vice President, Thos.
Hunter, Frankfort; Editor, Mr. Feland,
Lawrenceburg.

Twelfth District—J. M. Strother, Vance-
burg, Vice President; B. C. Caywood,
Ewing, Associate Editor.

Thirteenth District—Mrs. N. S. Williams,
Cattlettsburg, Vice President, with power to
appoint an associate editor.

The President was authorized to appoint
officers in the districts which did not report.

A motion was made to suspend the consti-
tution and elect State officers to-day. This
led to a very animated discussion, and after
some time the motion was withdrawn. The
motion was made a second time, and
amended by Dr. Poynter, who proposed to
strike out the clause fixing the time for the
election upon the third day, but was finally
lost. The Committee on Organization met
before the adjournment and ordered the pa-
per and membership blanks printed accord-
ing to the form reported by Prof. Gains.

At 12:15 o'clock the meeting adjourned un-
til 1:30.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session of the association be-
gins at 1:30 o'clock, and the following resolu-
tions were offered by Col. Thomas Hunter,
of Frankfort:

"WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe
has seen proper in His wisdom to remove by death
from our midst Prof. J. M. Stallworth, Vice
President of the Second Educational district;
therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the State Teachers' Association,
that we sincerely deplore the loss of such an
earnest and Christian worker that we

"WILL EVER OHERISH

the memory of the worthy brother, and extend to
his bereaved wife our sympathies. In this, her sad
affliction.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread
upon the minutes of this association, and that a
copy of the same be handsomely engraved by the
Secretary and sent to the widow of the deceased.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION.

"Resolved by the Kentucky State Teachers' As-
sociation in convention assembled, That it is
with sorrow and regret that we have been in-
formed of the illness of Mrs. N. S. Williams, of
Cattlettsburg, a member of the association, and
that it is the wish and prayer of each one that she
may be spared for many years to work in the no-
ble cause of education—a cause which is near and
dear to her and to each member assembled on this
occasion."

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The report of the Board of Control of the
Reading Circle was called for. The board,
which consists of Prof. Goodnight, President,
and Profs. A. C. Goodwin and A. W. Mill,
reported as follows:

"The President and Board of Control of
the Reading Circle of this association re-
spectfully report that the work has not
grown rapidly, and is still small in compari-
son with the teaching force of the State.
Some seven thousand teachers are employed
every year in the public schools of the State.
Not more than one hundred of this number
are enrolled. There are probably from one
hundred and fifty to two hundred who are
not doing the course for reading this year.

"A few counties have inaugurated
teachers' county libraries and are
in teaching grace by this means. These
hundred will probably cover all who are
making special intelligent efforts to improve
in the science of teaching. These facts in-
dicate no special boom in this business. It
may be assumed that one-third of our teach-
ers do not teach exceeding one year; another
third not more than two years, the other
third not exceeding three to four years.

THE PERMANENT TEACHING

force is, therefore, not more than 2,000,
most of whom are in the cities and towns.
We think there is enough of good work do-
ing by the reading circle to justify its con-
tinuance for the next year, with a third-year
course of reading. We recommend that the
County Superintendents be urged again to
take hold of this work and make it a power
for the growth of their teachers. It can
never succeed grandly except through the
agency of County Superintendents. In the
indifference and apathy of most of them lie
the meager results of this work in our State.
The term for which Mr. Goodnight was
elected President expires with this meeting.
We recommend that his place be filled by the
Association before the final adjournment.
That the Association elect a President of the
Reading Circle Work. That the modifica-
tions of last year be continued for the en-
suing year."

THE REPORT CONCURRED IN.

The committee appointed in the morning to
consider the question of Federal aid, reaf-
firmed the report of the Committee on Fed-
eral Aid, which was adopted by the associa-
tion in 1884. A motion that the report be re-
adopted was made and carried. The report
was favorable to Federal aid, and urged the
Senators and Representatives in the next
Congress to support a bill to secure a dis-
tribution of a portion of the surplus on a
basis of illiteracy for the purposes of com-
mon school education, and to be controlled
by State authority.

The Association then separated into sec-
tions and about 3 o'clock returned and read
reports to the convention.

In the Common School Section Prof. A.
C. Goodwin was elected President; Miss
Bettie Riley, of Campbell county, Vice
President; Mr. Felix McCarthy, of Russell-
ville, Secretary.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The question of compulsory education was
discussed at length and referred to the
next meeting of the section. The following
were appointed a programme committee:
Miss Sallie E. Beard, Ruth Murray and
Prof. H. E. Roberts, all of Louisville, to
prepare a programme for next session. Ad-
journed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S SECTION.

The Superintendent's Section had elected
officers at a previous meeting. Mr. Murton,
Secretary of the Section, reported that they
had discussed the questions on School Law
referred to them. The item calling for one
trustee instead of three had been rejected.
They had discussed the question of County
Superintendents' salary, and recommended
that each Superintendent be paid a sum equal
to 8 per cent. of the public-school fund, dis-
bursed by him. They had also discussed the
question of paying teachers according to
grade. The discussion brought out the fact
that such a measure was not prevented by
the State Constitution.

ON NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Normal Schools, consisting of W. J. McConathy, R. L. Garrison and Hiram Roberts, reported, recommending the report of the Committee on Normal Schools, read before the association in 1884, as the best and most efficient that could be suggested. The report also recommended that the association appoint a committee from the present body to memorialize the next Legislature to enact a law in conformity therewith.

At the session of the section of college teachers, the Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the present Chairman as Permanent Chairman. The Committee on Academic and Collegiate Standards reported. Recommended. It was then moved by Prof. Roark that it is the sense of the body that it heartily indorse both equal and co-equal education of the sexes. This was substituted by the following: "Resolved, That we heartily indorse the admittance of both sexes to the same educational facilities."

Dr. Poynter, of Shelbyville, being present, the report of the Committee on the Relation of Private and Denominational to Public Schools was called for. Dr. Poynter read a paper discussing the subject at length. It was then requested that as Mr. Taylor, of Russellville, a member of the new committee on that question, had prepared a paper on the subject, it should also be read.

The paper was read, and the motion was made that both reports be printed with the proceedings of the meeting, and it was so ordered.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned to visit the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind.

The session this morning will begin at 9 o'clock.

ANGRY EDUCATORS.

Teachers Indignant Over Abusive Editorial Comment.

The Courier-Journal Denounced in the Meeting of the Association—Mrs. Tarrent's Salty Resolution—

The Wind-Up of the Convention.

The third day of the State Teachers' Association showed a decided falling off of the attendance, a good many of the members having returned home last night.

The body was this morning a little slow in getting to work. The meeting opened with prayer by Mr. J. J. Glenn. The first business in order was the consideration of the Normal School resolution, which was made a special order for this morning.

The meeting being without a Secretary, Prof. McConathy was elected to that office.

The resolution in question recommends the establishment of State normal schools.

On motion of Mr. Glenn, the arguments were limited to three minutes each.

Prof. McConathy explained the plan. It is to have normal classes taught in each of the Congressional districts, the classes to be under the control of the County Superintendents.

The papers being mislaid Mr. Yates moved the postponement of the matter and also the instruction of the Normal School committee to go before the Legislature next winter and secure all possible legislation in the spirit of the resolution.

Prof. McConathy made a stirring appeal for immediate action upon this all-important matter.

Prof. Goodwin said: We will make a mistake if we pursue the plan proposed by the resolution. Instead of having a number of mushroom normal classes, we ought to direct our efforts toward the establishment of one central normal school, that will command some respect and be of some pronounced benefit to our common school system.

Prof. Gaines said he was not so attached to the plan in question that he would not abandon it for a better, but unless one is made he is opposed to vote down the only one ever submitted to their consideration.

Prof. Allen said: "If you have a plan present it, and if we unite in urging it upon the Legislature we will carry our point. Whenever a committee has gone to the Legislature with a commission from us it has met with respectful consideration."

Prof. Goodwin attributed the failure to secure legislation in this matter to the circumstance of a defective plan.

Prof. Roberts urged in favor of the McConathy plan its cheapness. It will cost but \$1,500 for each district, and will give us a start that is necessary to securing a central normal school, to which we are all looking.

Prof. Goodnight stated that the condition are not favorable to the establishment of one grand institution. The educational ideas of the teachers of the State need toning, as it were, in order to beget a proper appreciation of the advantages of normal school instruction. Normal classes scattered throughout the State would better meet the requirements of the times than and control institution.

Prof. Gaines moved as a substitute that we request an appropriation for at least one well-equipped normal school in the State.

Prof. McConathy opposed this resolution as being impracticable at this time. It is too big an undertaking at the start. The people are not yet ready for this movement. They need to be educated to the needs and advantages of normal school training. In the course of his remarks he arraigned the Superintendent of Public Instruction for his neglect of the cause of education. This man opposed a bill looking to the establishment of normal classes, and encompassed its defeat before the Legislature without reading it. The committee before whom we appeared indicated that a measure submitted with our unanimous indorsement would meet with success.

Prof. Allen moved as an amendment that the committee be delegated to go before the Legislature and urge the establishment of a normal school for white teachers.

Prof. Gaines accepted the amendment.

Prof. Roberts said we are mid-stream and it is inexpedient to swap horses.

The substitute was voted down and the original motion was adopted.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The meeting then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year. The Council of Vice-Presidents, through their Secretary, proposed the following nominations, which were unanimously accepted, as follows:

President—Prof. R. N. Roark, of Glasgow.

Vice-President—T. M. Goodnight.

Secretary—R. H. Carruthers, of Louisville.

State Editor—Prof. J. J. Glenn, of Hopkins.

Treasurer—Prof. Hiram Roberts, of Louisville.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL SAT UPON.

Mrs. S. F. H. Tarrent, who is as smart a lady as there is in the State and one of the most efficient educators in Kentucky, has the great cause thoroughly at heart. This morning, with a spirit worthy of her sex, she read the following resolution:

Resolved, That we the members of the State Teachers' Association of Kentucky hereby bow with humble submission (?) to the will and dictates of that Great Educational (?) exponent, the Courier-Journal; and with heads uncovered to the breeze, bodies bowed to the earth and with minds ready to adopt the behests of that friend (?) to the poor teacher we most sincerely regret that any member hereof has so far forgotten himself as at any time since our meeting to mention that red-rag, Federal Aid. We won't do it "agin."

The resolution was opposed by several gentlemen on the ground that it would promote further abuse. The members were, however, individually and collectively indignant over the treatment of the Courier-Journal, which they feel is unjust, and unworthy of a respectable paper. They recognize that the reason for the abuse was that they spoke favorably of Federal aid, in opposition to which the Courier-Journal is riding a hobby.

All who spoke admitted that the editorial in question should be answered, and the only difficulty was as to how it should be done. The ladies were in favor of striking back, but the men, generally, who seem to have had some experience with the editorial buzz-saw, favored conciliatory action.

Mrs. Tarrent said she is willing to have

her resolution published over her signature. She is not indignant because the Courier-Journal said she is over 70 years of age. What she objects to is that it said she is on both sides of the fence on the question of Federal aid. "If there is any point in my character more prominent than another, it is firmness and decision, and the Courier-Journal had no ground to make the charge it did."

Prof. Allen was one of the men who advocated striking back at the Courier-Journal for the unwarranted attack.

Prof. Gaines, Morton and McConathy said the abuse should not go unchallenged. The cause of education demanded some reply, but it should be in a spirit that will not give occasion for further abuse.

ANOTHER DENUNCIATORY RESOLUTION.

Prof. H. K. Taylor moved as a substitute to a motion to appoint a committee to confer with the Courier-Journal, the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we as a body of educators recognize the sovereign privilege of every individual and newspaper to express an opinion upon any subject, we also claim the same privilege. We feel that the Courier-Journal of July 9 expresses editorially a sentiment unbecoming and unjust in a leading newspaper, when it impliedly characterizes us a set of ignoramuses, since it is editorially ignorant of the larger part of our proceedings.

A majority of the members, however, it seems, stood in awe of the editorial buzz-saw, and were reluctant to approach it.

Prof. Goodnight said the Courier-Journal has the advantage, and it is useless to go into a fight with it, since through its characteristic unfairness nothing they would say in reply to its attacks would be given a place in its columns. He, therefore, proposed that the President be delegated to make a reply, believing that he will meet the requirements of the case.

This was the course finally adopted.

Messrs. Hiram Roberts, Mrs. Sallie E. Board and Miss Ruth Murray were appointed a Committee on Programme for next year.

Mr. Goodnight read a report on thorough organization, in which he made the following recommendations:

First—The adoption of a by-law constituting county superintendents and Vice-Presidents, the Board of Control in their respective districts.

Second—The appointment at each annual meeting of a committee of three on organization.

THE OLD LADY A HUSTLER FROM AWAY.

DAQR.

Mrs. Tarrent read a very interesting report of the work in the cause of education in the Eighth school district. It was the best report of the meeting, and shows Mrs. Tarrent to be a thorough worker and organizer. She closed her report with a reference to the "old lady," as she was designated by the Courier-Journal. Mrs. Tarrent is a fighter from away back and the editorial buzz-saw possesses no terrors for her. Her report was received with applause and Prof. Gaines proposed a vote of thanks to the "old lady" of the association.

Reports from other school districts of a favorable character generally were read. Prof. Gaines made some explanation relative to reduced rates and arrangements made for those who desire to attend the National Educational Association which meets at Chicago.

The meeting voted resolutions of thanks to all who aided them and then adjourned *sine die*.

The State Teachers' Association wound up this morning with an expression of indignation against the Courier-Journal for its unwarranted abuse in denouncing them as a set of ignoramuses because they refused to subscribe to its pet ideas on Federal aid. Privately the members endorsed Mrs. Tarrent's scathing resolution, but publicly they were afraid to approve it, well knowing they would provoke further abuse without being accorded a hearing from their maligners.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF TEACHERS.

The State Teachers' Association, it seems, is one body which learns nothing. It is still clamoring for more money from the Federal Treasury, though our entire educational system is beginning to feel the good effects of self-reliance.

These teachers have been neglecting local matters, and minor but important reforms, while under the lead of a few self-seeking politicians they have followed the will of the wisp, Federal aid. Consequently, their association has disintegrated. Teachers in earnest in their work are conspicuous by their absence. Those appointed to prepare papers avoid the meetings, and the influence the teachers should possess is denied them. Still they go on year after year readopting the foolish expressions of '83 and '84, and quoting as conclusive the census report of 1880.

The failure of last year taught them nothing; their attempt to make political alliances failed. The last Legislature and the last State Convention ignored them, and the meeting which closes to-day has been almost farcical, their declarations reading very much like those promulgated by the three tailors of Tooley street. The COURIER-JOURNAL warned them of the folly of their course, but they are determined to follow it to the end.

It can not be long until this game is played out, and then a new generation of teachers, with new ideas, new purposes and new energies, will arise, and, with an abiding faith in the people, will do all that earnest teachers can to give us a better, a truer, a broader scheme of education than we can hope for from any outside source. In the meantime the COURIER-JOURNAL pledges itself and the Democratic party to the support of whatsoever things make for the welfare of the common school system of Kentucky.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is not only the advocate of education, it is the friend and the supporter of the teachers. The work intrusted to them is of the utmost importance, requiring the highest faculties and the most unselfish devotion.

What has been in the power of any paper to do the COURIER-JOURNAL has done to arouse a better appreciation of education and more consideration for those to whom it is intrusted.

But we refuse to recognize the association which closed its session yesterday as any longer a representative body. Some fifty or sixty teachers assemble and go through an elaborate programme with the utmost seriousness, and then at the close pronounce in the name of teachers everywhere in favor of Federal aid. As long as the association confined itself to the discussion of various subjects connected with teaching we had nothing to say, but when it declared in favor of a scheme to raise money that is not only at variance with the Constitution, but contrary to the very principles which brought the common-school system into existence, we felt called on to examine their credentials and to deny the right of the members to speak for the teachers of Kentucky.

We have tried to separate the teachers and their work from politics. With the understanding that the subject of Federal aid was to be excluded from the programme, the COURIER-JOURNAL last year used its influence to secure a full attendance of the teachers at the meeting in Louisville. The programme was altered, and the politicians who for years have controlled and injured the association were here in force. The plans we had before exposed, by which it was intended to turn the association into a political body, were again approved and again they came to naught.

As a result the attendance this year is so small as to deprive any action of the body of any significance.

Courier Journal
July 9 1887

No one disputes the right of the teachers to act as they please as citizens, but we do object to an organized body of office-holders of men and women engaged in the service of the State, passing under the control of politicians and office-seekers. We object to it not because of any political influence they may exert, but because it injures their personal and professional influence; because in this instance, they are less efficient as teachers.

What we need in Kentucky is greater local interest in our schools. We need this more than we need money. Men value what costs them something. If our school system is to be improved, if the course of study is to be enlarged, if the pay of the teachers is to be increased, it must all be done by local action, local taxation, local concern in the school system. Instead of doing this work, the Teachers' Association has for years been clamoring for Federal aid, and year by year the association has alienated the sympathy of the people and the support of the teachers. These are the facts, and they carry their own lessons.

C. J. July 10

The Old Lady Distressed.

The poor old Courier-Journal is still lumbering along with the editorial opinions of twenty-five years ago. She is still plowing away with old-time ideas and vainly endeavoring to turn backward the procession of progress. A case in point occurs today, when she charges the State Teachers Association with having disintegrated and lost its influence, because, forsooth, it has adopted a resolution favoring Federal aid to education after "the Courier-Journal had warned them of the folly of their course." Poor blind old lady! She thinks her own old foggy ideas are the ones to be adopted regardless of the fact that times have changed and there is a new dispensation. The Courier-Journal now fights Federal aid because its head was in favor of States' right thirty-five years ago. It has not the intelligence to see that the States' rights question has long been answered and has passed out of the public mind. It has not the quickness to observe that the sentiment in favor of such practical measures as Federal aid is constantly on the increase, and that the teachers but reflect the sentiments of the people.

The Courier-Journal doesn't know it, but Federal aid sentiment has grown up all around it. Almost all of the intelligence and all of the education of the South is actively engaged in urging some scheme of bettering our school system by the use of the idle money which has been paid into the United States Treasury. The South needs more ample educational facilities, and the only way to secure them is to receive aid from the Government. As it now stands, the South will never be able to compete with the North in any matter requiring intelligence until its masses are better educated. In the Northern States the school systems, in many cases originally so aided by Federal aid, have brought the percentage of illiteracy to a minimum. In the South, impoverished by war and burdened with the newly freed slaves, even a high school tax has failed to materially reduce the awful proportions of illiteracy.

To make the case more personal, Kentucky almost heads the list in her enormous percentage of ignorant voters. Enough men cannot read their ballots in this State to hold the balance of power in any election. If illiteracy could vote in a unit on any question it would carry the day. And yet we are told that this is a burden which must be borne without any complaint. Although we pay millions of dollars into the United States Treasury every year, we are told it would be an outrageous wrong to receive a cent from the Government to aid us in educating our ignorant children. We had far better go stumbling on in darkness having two months school a year, and allowing our children to grow up blockheads, unable to compete with their Northern and Western brethren, than to infringe upon the sacred doctrine of States Rights. This is the teaching of the Courier-Journal. The teachers of the State—zealous, hard-working philanthropists—are called fools because they will not indorse these ridiculous sentiments.

The teachers, however, need not feel at all grieved at the vaporing of the aged crank on Fourth and Green. The day for her old-fogy ideas is past. The people want Federal aid, and the politicians will have to secure it or lose their favor.

Cur, Post July 9

The Courier-Journal is so much opposed to education in any form that it makes fun of the teachers now in session in this city. The truth of the matter is, the Courier-Journal is "out for stuff," and the more education we have the fewer jobs they can work through.