The Huntingdon Journal.

FRIDAY, - - - - JANUARY 3, 1879.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

W. L. FOULK,
Agent of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association,
Is the only person in Pittsburgh authorized to receive advertisements for the JOURNAL. He has our best rates.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention—Home-made and Stolen.

Write it 1879.

Idleness breeds discontent.

"A Happy New Year" to all.

Diaries at the JOURNAL Store.

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Passable skating on the canal.

Ice dealers have smiling faces.

Seasonable advice—Shut the door.

Did you spend a merry Christmas?

Buy your cigars at the JOURNAL Store.

The days have commenced to grow longer.

Almanacs for 1879 for sale at the JOURNAL Store.

The ice crop is being harvested by our dealers.

The members of the Alexandria Band have new uniforms.

A full supply of school stationery at the JOURNAL Store.

Mottoes for the million just received at the JOURNAL Store.

Elegant drawing paper just received at the JOURNAL Store.

Purses, for carrying coin, at the JOURNAL Store, for 10 cents.

The best and cheapest school ink in town at the JOURNAL Store.

Shirleysburg urchins indulged in a fantastic parade on Christmas day.

The public schools re-opened on Monday after a two weeks' recess.

Promisory, judgment and exemption notes for sale at the JOURNAL Store.

The late Christmas was the coldest that we have experienced for a decade.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard*, of last week, contained many Christmas good things.

Brother Fleming, of the *Monitor*, took in the city of broad-brims during the holidays.

Sunday skaters will find themselves in trouble some of these Monday mornings.

A number of midnight marauders disturbed the quiet of the town on New Year's eve.

Some very handsome and very cheap ink-stands just received at the JOURNAL Store.

The cheapest and handsomest Toilet Setts in the county can be had at the JOURNAL Store.

Settle all of your little bills, and start in the new year by being square with the world.

In some sections of the State clergymen are waging a war against church fairs and festivals.

The "boys" were exercising the "Huntingdon" on Monday afternoon. She did splendidly.

Blank articles of agreement between Directors and teachers just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL Store.

The newly elected county officials will assume the duties of their respective offices on Monday next, 6th inst.

The Way Passenger train, on Sunday last, was made up of thirteen cars, nine of which were filled with oysters.

Rev. A. Nelson Hollifield, of the Presbyterian church, occupied the pulpit of the Lutheran church on Sunday morning.

Johnny Etter, of West Huntingdon, fell on an Altoona sidewalk, the other day, and wrenched himself terribly.

The handsomest paper, for making wall pockets, in town, all colors and styles, just received at the JOURNAL Store.

Sheriff Irvin treated the prisoners in jail to a turkey dinner on Christmas day, which shows that his heart is in the right place.

The little sparrows are monarch of all they survey, the other birds having sought warmer climes during the reign of the frost king.

Alexander H. Miller, son of Col. Jno. S. Miller, has been appointed Mercantile Appraisor for 1879. An excellent appointment.

Rev. Pomeroy, of the Shirleysburg Presbyterian church, was the recipient of numerous presents from his congregation on Christmas eve.

The new Fountain Pen, to be had at the JOURNAL Store, is just the thing for persons to use who have much writing to do. Only 25 cents.

The large number of elaborately trimmed Christmas trees throughout the town, during the holidays, did not substantiate the cry of "hard times."

Our young friend, Wm. Shoemaker, of Oneida township, drives a pair of spanking grays. They are as pretty as pictures and good steppers.

Down in Perry county live hogs are stolen from the pens of citizens and butchered almost within sight of the owner's premises.—This is bold thievery.

The dentists will be with us in great numbers, on the 15th and 16th inst., the occasion of the meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Dental Association.

A number of Huntingdon boys, who are attending different institutions of learning throughout the country, spent the holidays "with the old folks at home."

The best brands of cigars ever sold in Huntingdon can be had at the JOURNAL Store. The two-for-five can't be beat this side of Key West.. They are par excellent.

The branch road from Cresson to Ebensburg is so firmly packed with snow that fears are entertained that trains will not be able to pass over it before the 4th of July.

Our friend, Greenberg, has re-opened his merchant tailoring establishment in Yenter's store room on Penn street, where he will be pleased to have his friends call and see him.

The road-beds are too rough for good sleighing, but nevertheless every sleigh, cutter and jumper that could be hired or borrowed were pressed into service during last week.

"The Electric" a new cigar manufactured expressly for the JOURNAL trade, is the best in the market, and lovers of the weed are loud in its praise. Everybody smokes it, and they love it.

Superintendent Geo. F. Gage has given notice that on and after the 1st inst., the mail trains Nos. 3 & 4, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad will be discontinued until further notice.

Ellwood Conrad, esq., of Montgomery county, is spending the holidays in Huntingdon, saying "howd'you do" to his numerous friends. He looks as fresh and blooming as a new blown rose.

Express messenger, K. M. King, received a Jack rabbit and a prairie chicken all the way from Kansas, on Thursday. They were killed and shipped by a relative of Mr. King's who resides in that region.

A little two-year old daughter of Stewart Saylor, residing in West Huntingdon, had her hands severely burned, on Friday last, by placing them on the hot stove during the temporary absence of her mother.

Prof. J. H. Shumaker, of Chambersburg, lectures in Petersburg to-morrow, (Saturday) evening, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Sunday School of that place. Subject: "Invisible Forces."

W. T. Bair, the youthful inkslinger of the Mt. Union *Times*, dropped in to see us at an early hour on Christmas morning. As a matter of course he was welcome, and we will be glad to have him call often.

Since the latter part of last week our ice dealers have been busy hauling and housing a very fair article of congealed fluid. The ice on the canal basin is from six to ten inches thick, very pure and transparent.

Van Stan's Stratena Cement at the JOURNAL Store. The best in the market for mending all kinds of articles, from the tiniest piece of china to a sett of harness. Only 25 cts. per bottle. Every family should have a bottle of it.

The towns to the east and west of us are enjoying successful temperance revivals. Huntingdon's temperance folk have concluded to let the cause take care of itself, judging from the lethargy displayed by the heretofore live temperance workers.

The children—and some who are not children—have rare sport in coasting on the hills at the head of Fourth and Fifth streets. One little fellow, whose name we were unable to learn, was tumbled off his cutter, on Thursday afternoon, and had quite a gash cut in his head.

As per announcement Rev. D. W. Hunter preached his farewell sermon in the Baptist church on Sunday morning, from the text: "And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among them which are sanctified."

Messrs. A. D. Faust & Son, of Mt. Union, presented the Sabbath Schools of that town, three in number, each with a twenty dollar check on Christmas eve. The donation was made as a token of thanks for the efforts of the citizens to save the property of these gentlemen on the night of the destruction of their tannery by fire.

A Children's Union Temperance Service was held in the Presbyterian church, in this place, on Sunday afternoon, which was largely attended. The exercises were interesting, and the address of Rev. D. C. Babcock, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, under whose auspices the services were held, was excellent and appropriate to the occasion.

Steward Jack Harmon, of the county almshouse, treated the inmates of that institution to a big turkey feed on Christmas day, and for their amusement erected a large and handsome Christmas tree in one of the rooms of the house. Such little acts of kindness are perfectly proper, and make the unfortunates forget, for a time, their dependent condition.

The holidays are over for this year, and every person who has business to attend to will settle down again to the hum-drum life they led previous to the week of enjoyment just ended. Let us hope that the new year will be more prosperous than the one just closed, and that the holiday season of 1879 may find us all on the high road to success in every branch of business.

Holiday Good Things of Friday: Mr. Dolph Ferrar, returning home last evening, discovered flames issuing from a crevice in the wall, and upon examination found the starting of a strong fire between the walls of the parlor and dining-room. He refrained from calling an alarm, and, with the aid of several neighbors, soon succeeded in heading off what might have proved a disastrous fire.

Our friend, T. Wilday Black, the Penn street jeweler, informs us that he did an immense holiday trade, but we were not surprised at the information, for Wilday is a liberal advertiser, which is bound to bring trade during the dullest season. His card appears in "the handsomest and best paper in the county," which proves that he knows where to invest his money that it will bring him a handsome return.

Our old-time friend, Rev. Milton H. Sangree, who has been dispensing the gospel to the Everett people for several years, has received and accepted a call from the Reformed church of Alexandria, this county, and will enter upon his duties in his new charge about the first prox. We welcome our friend back to his native county, hoping that his sojourn amongst us may be both pleasant and profitable, and that his ministerial labors may be crowned with success.

Our "Polly," who spent the holidays in Johnstown, requests us to tender his thanks to Col. W. H. Maynard, of the Merchants' Hotel, in that place, for courtesies shown him during his brief sojourn among the "frosty sons of Cambria." He is much delighted with the place, and has some notion of buying the Cambria Iron Works, together with the other numerous manufacturing establishments which abound in that wide-awake and prosperous mountain city.

We received a handsomely printed invitation to be present at a grand ball to be given in Lewis' Hall, Rapid City, Dakota Territory, on Christmas eve, but as the invitation did not reach us in time to enable us to arrive in that city without traveling both day and night, we concluded not to attend, but our highly esteemed friend will please accept our thanks all the same as if we had been present and mingled in the happy throng of "brave men and fair women" who "tripped the light fantastic toe" on that occasion.

For several months past we have been trying every plan that we could think of to induce our delinquent patrons to pay up, but all of our efforts in that direction failed, and we are forced, against our wishes, to commence suit against quite a number who owe us for subscription, advertising and job work. We placed a large number of accounts in the hands of an officer on Wednesday, and we shall continue to do so, from day to day, until all the old accounts are gone over. Those knowing themselves indebted can save costs by attending to this matter at once. We can't wait any longer, and we don't think our patrons should expect us to do so.

A copy of the *Democrat*, a paper published at Russellville, Arkansas, found its way to our table on Tuesday last, and in scanning its pages our eye rested on a complimentary notice of our old time friend, J. S. Barr, esq., who was associated with us in the conduct of the *Huntingdon American*, nearly two score years ago. For a number of years our old friend published a paper in the Southern part of Illinois, trying his level best to enlighten the denizens of that dark spot, but finding the effort a fruitless one he packed his traps and hied himself to, the land of alligators and Democrats, where we find him, according to the notice referred to as the popular landlord of the "White Hall Hotel," in the thriving town of Dardanelle, in Western Arkansas, where we hope he may grow rich in this world's goods. Here's our hand, old friend; shake, this first day of the New Year, and may it indeed prove a "Happy New Year" to both of us.

SHIRLEY JOTTINGS, BY BOB.

The fantastics made quite a display on Christmas.

Over one hundred rabbits were caught and brought to town by our Nimrods on Monday last. J. P. Harvey brought in 16. He is champion.

The effects of bad whiskey were visible on our streets on Christmas. Madam Rumor says that hard cider and turkey made some of the boys stagger.

Augustus Harvey had his feet severely frozen on the 23d ult., while hunting rabbits. There was danger that amputation would be necessary, but the doctor thinks he is now out of danger. He is attended by Dr. W. P. McNite.

SPORTING NOTES—

Quite a large flock of wild ducks flew over this place, eastward bound, on Sunday forenoon.

Fentyman, the umbrella man, succeeded in killing a wild turkey, the other day, on Piney Ridge.

The Barrick brothers have killed more rabbits this season than any other two hunters that we have heard of.

A young Grafton Nimrod slaughtered forty rabbits on Thursday last, and offered them for sale on our streets on Friday.

During the season just closed we think we are safe in saying that at least five hundred rabbits were killed by our sportsmen.

Wild ducks are reported unusually scarce on the Susquehanna this season. Sow wild rice if you want plenty of ducks and geese.

A party of Huntingdon Nimrods went to Grafton on Wednesday last, and returned in the evening with twelve rabbits and two pheasants.

The rabbit season closed on Tuesday last. We hope the law will be enforced against any person killing these little animals out of season. There is no use having game laws unless they are complied with.

Mr. Noah Warfield, formerly of our town, we learn from the Mt. Union *Times*, shot eighteen rabbits in six hours, near that place, the day after Christmas. Noah was quite a sport when he resided in this bailiwick.

Our young friend, W. W Dorris, esq., who is a prominent member of the Game Association of this place, and, if our memory is not at fault, also Secretary of the same, informs us that he intends to act on the suggestion of the JOURNAL of a week or two ago, and procure a quantity of wild rice to sow in some of the streams in this vicinity when the proper time for planting arrives. He seems to think favorably of the matter, and we are pleased to know that the experiment will be made the coming season. This rice is said to grow very rapidly, and if sown next Spring, in two or three years from that time our waters will present capital harbors and furnish abundant food for all kinds of water fowl. Then the numerous elegant fowling pieces owned by our sportsmen will come in play, and will be just the articles to bring down the ducks and geese that will come hither to feed off the wild rice of the "blue Juniata."

The New Year.

Silent and white
Thro' the dim night
Fell the soft snow,
Now fast, now slow,
Making the posts
Like sheeted ghosts
Robing the woods
In finer goods
Than ever were spun by mortal skill,
And bleached on the sunny side of the hill,
Fringes were woven by weavers, where
The warp is mist, and the woof is air;
The world is dressed like a bird, in white,
Although the poor old year died last night.
Drop not a tear
On the cold bier
Of the brave year
Whose course is here.
His work is done,
And battles won,
And he will be
Named with the free
Thro' future time
For deeds sublime.
We welcome here
The new-born year.
The snow that falls
From the grey walls
Of the thick clouds
Is not for shrouds
For the days fled
Or the year's dead,
'Tis the white fleece,
Emblem of peace,
Sat down to cheer
The soft young year.
May no red vein
Make a red stain
On the robe white
Wove last night.
So ring the soft
Sweet bells aloft,
Ring the true chime
Of the good time.
Ring loud and clear
For this New-Year.

DEATH OF GEN MILES S. GREEN.—Last week we briefly announced the death of Gen. Samuel Miles Green, which occurred at his residence, on Buffalo Run, Centre county, Saturday morning, the 21st ult. Gen. Green has numberless friends and acquaintances in this county, who will be pained at the news of his death. From a short obituary of the deceased, published in the Philadelphia *Times* of Thursday last, we glean the following: He was a grandson of Colenel Samuel Miles, who commanded one of the rifle battalions in the Revolution and was captured at Long Island, August 27, 1776; subsequent Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals and Mayor of Philadelphia. He was born at his grandfather's iron works, near Milesburg, April 13, 1797, and was, therefore, in the 82d year of his age. He studied law with Hon. John Blanchard and was admitted to the bar cotemporary with the late Hon. H. S. Wilson, John G. Miles, Esq., etc. Shortly after he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Clearfield county, whence he removed to Meadville. In 1834 he abandoned the practice of law and became manager at Centre Iron Works, whence he removed to Barree, in Huntingdon county, carrying on the iron works there until 1875, when he sold out and retired to his farm. His wife, *nee* Rachel Dorsey, died some years since. He was a man of handsome presence, very hospitable and sociable, with manners of the old school of gentleman, and was highly esteemed by his very large circle of acquaintance.

THAT NEW COUNTY.—The new county proposition seems to be creating a good deal of interest in parts of this county and Centre, and in order to briefly elucidate the subject, we have obtained a map tracing of the townships composing the area of the proposed new county. The distribution is as follows: From Cambria county, take White township; Clearfield county, Gulich, Beccaria, Woodward, Decatur, Boggs, Morris and Graham townships; Centre county, Rush, Huston, Worth, and Taylor townships, and from Blair county, Snyder and Antis—fourteen townships in all. This arrangement may suit Centre county very well, but it is not probable that Clearfield will consent to give away so much territory without some opposition; while on the other hand, the Blair county people will ask for something like a decent representation in the new confederacy, if they are to form a part of it. Huntingdon county will also insist on contributing a small slice toward completing the new departure. This view of the case is based on what we know of the fixed sentiments of the people in the district referred to, and not upon local or individual preference. We have no doubt the new county will be formed, just so soon as the 20,000 noses are ready to be counted, but the map will have to be slightly changed, so as to conform to the wishes of the petitioners.—*Oceola Reveille.*

The Community owe Doctor Giles, of New York, a debt of gratitude for the discovery and introduction of his *Liniment Iodide Ammonia* and *Pills*. Gout, Rheumatism, Enlarged Joints, Piles, Costiveness, Diseased Liver, Headache, Female troubles, are all cured by their use. B. A. MITCHELL,
Wholesale Druggist, London, Ontario.
Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet Dr. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Trial bottles 25 cents. For sale by John Read & Sons.

A LADY'S WISH.—"Oh how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered her friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It done it for me, as you observe."
Jan. 3 2t.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—In answer to the call of the County Superintendent, the teachers of the county met in convention at the Court House on Monday afternoon, Dec. 16, 1878.

After the convention was called to order, Rev. M. P. Doyle read from the Scriptures and led in prayer for a blessing on the work of the Institute. An organization was then effected by electing R. M. McNeal and J. Irvin White Vice Presidents, R. McDivitt, Recording Secretary, and J. B. Cutshall and S. B. Taylor, Enrolling Secretaries. An enrollment of those present at the opening being made, it was found that the number was over sixty. The Superintendent made a short address to the teachers, a song was sung, and the Institute was ready for work.

The first work brought before the teachers was the discussion of the subject, Moral Training.

The discussion was opened by D. M. Giles, of Petersburg, a veteran in the ranks, and a good authority in matters pertaining to morals. He took the position that it devolves upon the public school teacher to give moral instruction in his school. The teacher's duty is to educate the whole man, and moral, intellectual and physical education cannot be separated. To educate is to develope whatever is good and desirable in the nature of man. The question was further discussed by J. R. Baker, S. M. Hannah, J. E. Devor and Superintendent Baker, who all agreed with the position taken by the first speaker.

At this point Mr. McQuown, Superintendent of Clearfield county, was introduced to the Institute, and made a short speech. He proposed to speak of two classes of teachers. The first class was those who are progressive, though they are never found at teachers' meetings or teachers' institutes. They are progressive because never found for two terms in the same school or the same district, but are always on the move. The gentleman forgot to speak of the other class; but we suppose he meant those who are highly interested in their profession, who always attend teachers' institutes, and whose services are consequently in demand.

MONDAY EVENING.

The evening session was devoted to discussions and the hearing of orations by some of the younger teachers. These orations had been prepared for the closing exercises of the Mooresville Normal School, taught by Mr. M. T. Lightner, and were repeated before the Institute, at the special request of the County Superintendent. They were all highly creditable to the young men who delivered them.

The question, "Should intelligence be made a legal qualification requisite to the right of suffrage," was discussed by R. McDivitt, Samuel Weight, R. S. Giffin, J. R. Baker and J. Irvin White. It seemed to be the opinion of all that intelligence is very desirable as a requisite to the right of suffrage, but no one was ready to assert that it should be made a *legal* qualification.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The devotional exercises were led by Mr. Samuel Weight. The first exercise was a discussion of the question, "To what extent may money be properly expended in adorning the school room?" The discussion was opened by J. M. Drake. He said in substance that money should be liberally expended in adorning the school room to make it inviting. Our school houses are too often like prisons, and children often stay away from school simply because the school room is a forbidding place. Mr. W. H. Sheeder followed and urged that the matter of comfort in the arrangements of the school room should be first considered, afterwards the propriety of adorning. The question was further discussed by J. E. Devor.

"Should a teacher know more of a subject than he is required to teach?" was next discussed, opened by J. H. Nail. The teacher must have a wider and more extended knowledge than that taught by the text book, or failure is inevitable. The idea that any one can teach a primary school is a false one. More knowledge is required to teach a primary school than a more advanced school. Teachers are not in earnest in this matter They ought to qualify themselves better for their work or step down and out. Mr. D. M. Giles followed and said that proficiency must be acquired by practice, and recommended that the best teachers be put into the primary schools. Mr. Samuel Weight made further remarks upon the question. Mr. Giffin thought that a teacher ought to teach all he knows upon any subject and that there is not much in the theory that a teacher ought to know more than he is required to teach. He further gave it as his opinion that if teachers are required to spend much time in preparation, they will necessarily starve to death. Hon. R. M. Speer spoke earnestly upon the question and asserted that the law in regard to teachers' certificates is all wrong. Very often the teacher with low marks upon her certificate far surpasses the one with the good certificate. Teachers *must* know more than they are required to teach. It seems absurd to ask the question we are discussing. Prof. D. M. Sensenig hoped that the day would soon come when teaching would be a profession as much as law, or medicine, or the ministry. The difficulty now in establishing a high standard of qualification is that if the standard were made high enough to elevate the business of teaching to the dignity of a profession, there would not be one-fourth enough teachers to fill the schools. Teachers must make special preparation.

The method of teaching a given branch is conditioned by the nature of the subject to be taught.

The teacher ought to be able to analyze the subject to be taught down to its elements. He ought to know what is the first element to be taught, and the second, and so on. While teaching must be learned in part by practice guided by correct principles will be far more efficient than blind practice.

Miss L. E. Patridge, of Philadelphia, next addressed the Institute upon the subject of Physical Training. This lady seems to regard it as her special mission and calling to do something to raise up a stronger and healthier race of men and women, *and especially of women*. Education is merely putting a child into possession of itself, and a child's body is as much a part of itself as its mind. Why should not the body be trained and developed in our public schools? The powers of the mind depend for their efficiency upon the health of the body. We are cruel to children when we make them sit quiet for one hour and a half when men and women can't sit still for even one hour in church. Teachers are responsible for many fatal diseases contracted in the school room. She urged systematic training in our country schools, contending that the *exercise* which country children necessarily take, is not the kind of *training* needed to develope properly the powers of the body.

An exercise in Anglo-Saxon, by Prof. Schuyler, of Lewistown Academy, finished the forenoon's work. Because Anglo-Saxon is the basis of the English language, he showed, by explaining extracts placed upon the board, how a knowledge of Anglo-Saxon assists in a better understanding of the English language.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Prof. D. M. Sensenig, who gave much satisfaction at our last Institute, next spoke upon the methods of teaching Arithmetic. He took up the subject of percentage, and showed how the rules for all the possible cases are derived from the analysis of a few examples. Principles and methods should first be learned, and rules should be derived from these principles and operations. After the exercise was concluded, an animated discussion arose in regard to the propriety of children learning rules in the study of Arithmetic. The weight of opinion seemed to be in favor of learning principles first, and rules afterward, if at all.

Miss Patridge continued the subject of Physical Training. Few men enjoy perfect health, and far fewer women, but if the men had to dress as the women do, they would all die. Health, development and discipline are secured by a proper physical training. To neglect the body is to neglect the mind. She advocated strongly the propriety of introducing a system of training into the common schools of Huntingdon county at once. The teachers were asked to rise and practice a few simple exercises, but, judging from the very few who had the hardihood to participate, there is not much probability that too much time will be taken from the study of "the three r's" to practice these very reasonable and very valuable exercises.

The necessity of more thorough teaching was discussed by M. R. S. Giffin and others, by which discussion it appeared that a pupil would better pass over a very small portion of the book and learn it thoroughly than to go "through" the book and know nothing of what it teaches.

Mr. R. M. McNeal, former Superintendent, spoke upon the subject of thoroughness in teaching. All teachers believe in thoroughness, but very few do thorough work. Irregularity of attendance is a difficulty in the way of thorough work. Teachers should communicate freely with parents in regard to school work, and urge regular and punctual attendance. Keep a roll of honor composed of the names of those who have been punctual and regular during the month. Teach pupils to be self-reliant and to do their own work. Give short lessons. Explain such difficulties when the lessons are assigned, as may too much puzzle the pupils. Be sure that pupils do not commit meaningless words, but take pains that they understand the ideas conveyed.

The evening session of the Institute was taken up principally with a lecture by Miss — Wilson, of Michigan. Subject, The New Bonanza. The lady made a fine appearance and a very favorable impression. She has a fine voice under good control, and the subject matter of her lecture showed good thought, extensive research, and a liberal spirit.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The first exercise of the day was instruction in Arithmetic, by Prof. D M. Sensenig. The subject of Stocks and Dividends was fully discussed and illustrated. It was shown that the subject is not difficult to teach, if the nature of Companies and Corporations is well understood. The same method and rules which apply to Percentage and Profit and Loss, also apply to the solution of all examples in Stocks and Dividends.

The necessity of teachers reading educational literature was discussed by R. M. McNeal, D. M. Giles and J. R. Baker. The first and last named gentlemen strongly advocated the reading of educational periodicals, while Mr. Giles thought the current educational literature of the day shot above the heads of our common school teachers, and was pervaded by a vein of egotism. He had great respect for the past and for the teaching of the past, and did not like slings made at the teachers of the past, as if all wisdom were concentrated in the present generation.

J. R. Baker, of Milnwood Academy, presented a course of study for ungraded country schools, with arguments in favor of the adoption of a definite system of grading for such schools. Three questions are naturally suggested: What is it? What are its advantages? Is it practicable? The principle was stated to be, that the school be organized into such grades that pupils of each grade study the same branches and recite at the same time. The advantages stated were, a more systematic classification; a more definite plan, and, hence, more effective work; more encouragement for pupils; more regular and rapid progress; more symmetrical development of the mind. It has been tried and found practicable

The subject of Kindergarten Teaching was next presented in a very interesting manner by Miss Patridge. The great demand among thoughtful teachers now is, how shall we teach small children? What are the best methods of primary instruction? The child is a bundle of possibilities, a human soul which the teacher is to make or mar. How shall this young tender mind be properly developed and these possibilities be realized. To educate is not to drive in; but to educate, or draw out the power of the mind. Frœbal, a born teacher, is the author of the Kindergarten system, which is not a theory of education, but a perfect system. The talk given upon this subject by this whole souled lady was interesting, practical, suggestive, and inspiring.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Prof. D. M. Sensenig took up the subject of analysis in Grammar. Grammar is both a science and an art. As a science it comprehends definitions, principles, rules, conjugations, &c.; and as an art, the construction of sentences and composition. Language lessons—grammar as an art—and technical grammar, or grammar as a science, ought to be combined in teaching; but we should begin to teach with the elements of grammar as an art. Let the pupil deal first with the sentence and not with definitions and rules. Start with the sentence and develop the idea of subject and predicate, and so on with all the elements of the sentence. Require pupils to bring sentences to class in illustration of what they have been taught and let them be sentences expressing good thoughts.

Miss Patridge followed and told How to make school interesting. Be yourself interested; be yourself interesting. If a teacher is not interested in his work, he ought to resign. The teacher should be interesting; the teacher *can* be interesting, if he is the right man in the right place. Study the nature of the child; learn what the child likes and what the child hates, and then teach it in accordance with its nature. Make the school room attractive. Make the studies attractive. Make the first exercises of the day attractive, and the pupils will not like to be tardy. Secure the co-operation of the children. Be interested in the children.

THURSDAY FORENOON.

The question, What attention should teachers pay to forming correct personal habits in pupils? was discussed. Prof. D. M. Sensenig said much interest should be taken in forming correct personal habits in pupils. Their manner of sitting, standing, and of asking questions should be in accordance with the common rules of politeness. Habits formed during youth go through life. W. H. Sheeder urged cleanliness of person and care on part of pupils to keep the school-room clean.

Dr. Edward Brooks, of the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., was next introduced to the Institute and explained "How shall a little child be taught to read?" This question is engaging the attention of the most prominent educators of the day both in this country and Europe.

The different methods of teaching a child to read were considered and the objections or advantages of each stated. The most common method or the method which begins with first teaching the alphabet, and then spelling, is the worst method of all. The word method and the phonic method combined make the best method. First teach the object or the picture of the object, then the spoken word, after the written word. After children, by this method, learn to read short, simple sentences, teach the sounds heard in the words, and lastly the letters.

Miss Lelia E. Patridge next addressed the institute on the subject of Manners and Morals. Success in life depends largely upon manners—not outward polish, which is like veneering and looks very bad when it cracks off; but good manners based upon good morals. Why should we have two standards in morals—one for children and one for grown ups, and always the higher one for children? Perhaps because we know that children are better than we are. Teach children first of all unselfishness. Teach them politeness. Let your teaching in manners and morals not be by precepts alone; but let it be first by example. Live pure; speak true, and follow the king.—Voltaire said "give me a child the first five years of its life, and I can so train it that it will violate every law of god and man with impunity." Never allow children to laugh at one another; it is cruel, and not good manners.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. R. M. McNeal made a report of the delegates to the late State Teachers' Association. He stated briefly the nature of the several papers read before that body, and the character of the discussion upon them. In conclusion, he strongly urged teachers to attend the State Association, assuring them that they will not fail to gather enthusiasm and zeal in their profession by so doing.

Concrete teaching by Dr. Brooks, of Millersville Normal School. All primary teaching should be in the concrete. We must not merely imitate good methods, but must dig down and find our principles for ourselves. Dr. Hill says, the whole subject of arithmetic may be taught by a quart of beans. While this assertion is, perhaps, extravagant, teachers should get and use a numeral frame. Don't teach to add, subtract, multiply or divide abstractly; but use objects first. Few persons have a correct idea of distance or extent of surface. Both should be taught in the concrete. Grammar should be taught in the concrete—from the sentence. A text book should not be used in the study of grammar for at least two years after the study is begun. The same thing may be said of physiology, philosphy, and so on through all the branches.

Should pupils be allowed the use of the text book in class, in solving questions in Mental Arithmetic? was asked and Prof. Sensenig and Dr. Brooks were called upon for their opinions. The former said the only question to decide is, do we gain in time more than we lose in thought power, by using the book? It is true that more strength is gained by repeating and solving without the book; but more work can be done with the book, so that, in the end, in the hands of a skillful teacher, more will be gained by using the book, at least in solving the longer problems. The latter in his remarks seemed to take the opposite view, and favored the plan of discarding the book in recitation

The subject of Grammar was continued by Prof. Sensenig. The different constructions of the infinitive were illustrated, by which illustrations it was shown that it may be used as an adjective modifier, as an adverb modifier, and as a noun in the nominative and in the objective case.

The evening session was occupied by Miss Patridge in the delivery of a lecture, entitled "We Girls." The house was well filled and the audience seemed delighted. Her common sense views in regard to the education of girls are certainly forcible and convincing.

FRIDAY FORENOON.

Mr. W. H. Barnett, of Dudley, presented the subject of teaching History. Different methods of teaching this branch were considered, but the topical method of recitation was urged as the best. Let pupils follow some regular outline, so that they may gain a connected idea of the subject. An outline of the history of the settlement of Pennsylvania was placed upon the board to illustrate the teacher's method. Give short lessons, pay most attention to the most important epochs of history, and review very frequently.

Dr. Edward Brooks spoke of the importance of correct Pronunciation and how to teach it. The old way of teaching is all wrong and absurd. None of our prominent educators advocate the alphabetic method. Pronunciation includes two things: enunciation and accent. The enunciation should be distinct and clear, the accent, correct. Bad habits of pronunciation should be corrected soon. Peculiarities of wrong pronunciation prevail in different sections of the country. The German substitutes the sound of s for z, the sound of j for ch, and w for v, and *vice versa*. The Englishman drops his h's and the Yankee his r's. All these errors may be corrected only by the most persistent effort and training. A list of words was placed upon the board illustrating common errors in pronunciation.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Miss Patridge concluded her highly appreciated instruction by a talk upon School Government. All true government must be founded upon the principles of justice, and any government not so founded must fail. Government may be absolute or republican in form. A teacher may be an absolute monarch, either by brute force or by virtue of moral, personal power. No one would commend the former, while all would commend the latter. Schools may be republican in form of government, and a republican form of government is best in the school-room as well as in the State. Teach the child to govern himself; but let the teacher first learn to govern himself. Let the teacher believe in himself. Make children believe in themselves. Appeal to the best and highest in the child's nature. Appeal to the ruling motive. Don't whip, if it can be avoided. Don't punish in anger. Don't fret, don't threaten, don't scold.

After the awarding of prizes to the victors in the spelling contest, and the passage of the usual series of resolutions, the institute adjourned *sine die*. Dr. Brooks in the evening delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on Home Education. It must be acknowledged that he stands prominent among the educators of the State, and whether on the platform, before Educational meetings, or before the classes of his own school, his most earnest efforts are put forth in the interests of a higher, better, nobler manhood and womanhood.

This ended what may be termed a good, entertaining, and practical Institute. All who attended, certainly enjoyed the exercises and are much to blame if they did not gain new ideas and gather enthusiasm which will enable them to do better work in the school room in the future. The County Superintendent deserves credit for securing such able instructors, and for preparing such a good programme for this his first County Institute. His heart is wholly in his work, and he ought to receive the hearty co-operation of every friend of education in the county.

In spite of flannels, coughs and colds will make a lodgment in the system. But they are not tenants at will. You can dispossess them with *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*, in less time than it takes a sheriff to execute a writ. Sold by all Druggists.

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HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—Through the kindness of Rev. H. S. Butler, of Clearfield, and Rev. N. H Miller, of Osceola, we are enabled to present our readers this week with the following abstract from the minutes of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Convention held at Clearfield this week: The Convention met in the Presbyterian church of Clearfield, on Tuesday, Dec. 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. N. H. Miller. A delightful spirit permeated this service, in which personal consecration and dependence on the Holy Ghost were the prominent topics of thought and prayer.

The Convention was then formally called to order by Rev. H. S. Butler, of the permanent committee on Sabbath Schools of the Presbytery, who requested Mr. David Sheasley, Rev. S. M. Moore, D. D., and Dr. A. M. Hills, to present nominations for permanent officers of the body.—They reported as follows: Chairman, Rev. S. H. Duffield, of Altoona second church; Secretary, Mr. C. J. Kegel, of Tyrone church. The report was accepted and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Duffield, as Chairman, announced that Cyrus Gordon, esq., would welcome the visiting delegates, which he did in a neat and earnest address.

The roll was then made up, showing that about twenty of the seventy or more schools of the Presbytery were represented by some sixty delegates. The small attendance was doubtless owing to unfavorable weather and extremely rough roads, which gave rise to a suggestion later in the sessions, that the time of holding the meeting be changed to a more favorable season of the year.

The Rev. L. L. Haughawout, of the Mill Hall church, Presbytery of Northumberland, being present, was invited to participate in the exercises.

The Lesson for next Sabbath was taught to the Teachers, by Prof. N. Foster Browne, of Lewistown. A "Free Conversation" interspersed with prayer and praise, was then conducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell, of Ansonville, during which facts of interest as to the present condition of several of the schools were mentioned for the encouragement of those present.

Rev. M. Campbell, who was to preach the opening sermon at 7 P. M., having been detained, his place was most acceptably filled by Rev. L. L. Houghawout, who, upon very short notice delivered an excellent practical discourse, upon (Acts I. chap., 8 v.), "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me," &c. The Rev. J. S. McMurray, of the M. E. Church, was invited to sit as a corresponding member of the Convention.

The question, "Is the Sabbath school the children's church," was then discussed, having first been stated by the Chairman. It elicited much interest, the almost unanimous opinion seeming to be that the Sabbath school was a valuable accessory both to home training and church worship, it was by no means a substitute for either. The origin of the church was said to be in the family, and the church, as it is now, an aggregate of families engaged in the services of God. The importance of whole families attending church services, both Sabbath and week day, and of the children taking their place between their parents in the family pew was strongly insisted on.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Convention met at 9 o'clock, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises, led by Mr. C. J. Kegal, of Tyrone.

The Normal Class, subject: "The Bible True," in the absence of Rev. D. H. Baroon, was conducted by Rev. Wm. Gemmill, of Buelah. This exercise was very interesting, the members of the convention responding promptly to the questions of the leader, while many questions came from those who desired information.

The next topic for discussion: "The best order of exercise for the Sabbath School service," was opened by Rev. R. Crittenden, The speaker who is the missionery of the S. S. Union, exhibited a chart, showing an order of exercises, which was approved by the convention, and is as follows:

1st Bell		
2nd Bell	2	Min.
Singing 1, 2 or 3 Pieces	10	"
Memory Verses	5	"
Reading Lesson	5	"
Prayer	5	"
Study of Lesson	25	"
Bell	5	"
Review of Lesson	10	"
Singing	5	"
Repeating Lord's Prayer in Concert	5	"

The whole service to occupy one hour and seventeen minutes.

The Review Lesson and Plan of Review for current Quarter was then illustrated on the blackboard in an admirable manner, combining the subjects of the lessons, showing their logical connection and important teaching.

The afternoon session beginning at 2 o'clock was opened with singing and prayer. The Normal Class, subject: "Our system of Theology embodied in the Shorter Catechism," in the absence of Rev. J. J. Coale, was conducted by Rev. N. H. Miller, of Osceola. The leader said the Shorter Catechism could all be arranged under the general subjects, viz: Doctrine and Duty. And then under the same heads as our systematic Theology: I. God; II. Man; III. Christ; IV, The Last Things. As the leader passed along, many of