THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months...$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months...2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months...3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less...$1 50
Each subsequent insertion...50
Administrators' and Executors' notices...2 50
Auditors' notices...2 50
Cautions and Estrays...1 50
Dissolution notices...2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year...5 00
Local notices, per line...20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$8 00	¼ column	$50 00
2 squares	15 00	½ column	70 00
3 squares	20 00	1 column	120 00

G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. R. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 52--WHOLE NO. 2,554. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878. NEW SERIES--VOL. 19, NO. 2.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29. 76.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. (*)jy18'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr11,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my29:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS.
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Alleghany House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-71tf.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER,
Rumbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Keeps on hand all kinds of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Furnishing Goods. Repairing promptly attended to.
Rumbarger, Jan. 10, 1877-tf.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. 25:73:y
NEW WASHINGTON.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to the room lately occupied by Jos. Dearing, in Shaw's Row, Market street, where he is prepared to attend to the wants of all who need anything in his line. All work done by him will be of the best material, and guaranteed to be first-class in every respect. Repairing promptly attended to. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale
JOHN SCHIEFER.
Clearfield, Pa., July 18, 1877-6m.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26 '8-y Curwensville, Pa.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.
The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Window Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec10'73 JOHN TROUTMAN.

Cards.

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 25,'77-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. ypd

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House (jy11,'67

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE.
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7by

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,65.

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan1'7

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
BARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

CHARLES C. LEIDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Osceola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Legal business of all kinds attended to. Particular attention paid to the procuring of bounties, pensions, &c.
Nov 21, 1877 1y.

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:78

WM. M. MCCULLOUGH, FRED. M'L. BUCK
McCULLOUGH & BUCK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Clearfield counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. jan1'77

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'78.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb 28 '73tf

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'76

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. R. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'73

REED & HAGERTY,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
Thware, Nails, &c.,
aug1,'77 Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
HARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 19,'75.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Report of the Proceedings of the Clearfield County Teachers' Institute for 1877.

The Clearfield County Teachers' Institute for the year 1877, convened in the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, December 24th, at half past one o'clock p. m., and closed on Friday, December 28th, at 12 o'clock m. One hundred and fifty-two teachers and twenty-three directors were present during the week. Both day and evening sessions were largely attended by citizens, there being during some evenings many more than could be seated. The teachers came better prepared upon the several topics assigned them than ever before. They did not fear to present their views, and always solicited questions from any one who might desire to know more about the subjects they were treating. Many questions were asked and all well answered, and although the programme was large, and many young teachers placed on it to take part, not a single failure was noted during the Institute. The inclemency of the weather, and the scarcity of money, kept a few teachers away, yet a larger number was present and more interest manifested than during any previous Institute. The Monday afternoon session, which, during previous years, has been taken up in organizing the Institute, was made a valuable one this year. Fifty-eight teachers were present, and after organizing and appointing the sundry committees, some valuable lecturers were delivered. Professor J. H. Shumaker, from Chambersburg, and Prof. E. Hubbard Barlow, from Lafayette College, were present at the opening, and different from the several instructors that have been with us during previous years, they remained in the Institute during the entire session, and showed the greatest interest in all our work, and were ever ready to give any aid. We cannot compliment these worthy gentlemen too highly for the special interest they manifested, and the close attention and criticism that they gave all our work. When questions were asked on Theory of Teaching, they always expressed their views, and never failed to ask several appropriate questions after a teacher had finished an exercise. The many Institute instructors, who are never present at the opening or closing of the Institute, but are only seen in the Institute during the delivery of a short lecture upon some subject which they make a specialty, and then leave, taking a large part of the audience with them, often do more injury to the teachers' Institute than good.

The exercises of the Institute consisted of class-drills from charts, debates, essays, lectures, and answering questions on theory of teaching. The roll was called at the opening of each day session. Each morning session was opened with prayer by one of the teachers, followed by singing from the Music Page supplement, No. 6.

The following committees and officers were either elected or appointed, as the Constitution required: On resolutions, W. J. King, J. M. Postlethwait and J. F. McKenrick. On printing, Willard Read, N. M. Jury and J. F. Spackman. On programme, William Postlethwait, Allen H. Rosenkrans and J. F. McDowell. On permanent certificates, B. C. Youngman, Hattie S. Swan, M. L. McQuown, J. F. McKenrick and A. R. Read. Officers to serve at our next meeting: Vice Presidents, W. T. Shannon and A. E. Woolridge; Secretaries, Ada Ale and Frances LaPorte. The following committees were appointed before the opening of the Institute: On school reports and records, Messrs. Shannon, McQuown and Weber. Reviews and examinations, Messrs. McKenrick, Weaver and Marsden. School attendance, Misses Altman, McQuade and Ralston. Local Institutes, Messrs. Kelly, Smith and McCreary.

The committees handed in the following reports: The committee on permanent certificates will hold two regular meetings during the year. The first in February, in the Leonard Graded School building at Clearfield, convening at 9 o'clock, a. m. They will require each teacher applying for a permanent certificate to pass an examination before them in the branches enumerated on his certificate. The time for holding the second meeting will be announced after the close of the first meeting. The committee on Local Institutes reported three Local Institutes for the present school year: One at Penfield on February 1st and 2d; one at Bigler on February 8th and 9th, and one at Jaynesville on February 22d and 23d. The committee on resolutions presented a number of resolutions formed in the after part of the Institute report. The committee on printing reported that the several editors agreed to give place for the proceedings in their papers free of charge. The committee on School Reports and Records presented the form used at the Leonard Graded School as the best used in the county. The committee on school attendance reported the sending to the parents of monthly reports as the greatest incentive. The committee on reviews and examinations reported as follows:

THE IMPORTANCE OF REVIEW.

I. It is the means of impressing a subject on the mind.

II. A clear conception of a subject can be had only through the review.

III. The review is a means of awakening interest in study.

IV. Skillful reviewing enables both teacher and pupil to do more successful work.

THE MANNER OF CONDUCTING REVIEWS.

I. The teacher should ask such questions as will bring out a repetition of such parts of a preceding lesson or lessons as ought to be remembered.

II. The teacher should review in such a manner as to keep so much of the former subjects fresh in the mind of pupils as will enable them to understand the subject upon which they are working.

III. The teacher should ask such questions as will bring out the pupil's understanding of the lesson.

THE TIME DEVOTED TO REVIEWS.

I. A part of the recitation hour each day may be devoted to review.

II. The recitation of Friday should be a review of the lessons of the week.

THE EXAMINATION.

I. The examination enables the teacher and parent to ascertain the pupil's knowledge and progress in any of the studies gone over.

II. It is a means of testing the understanding as well as the memory.

III. The examination is a means of awakening thought and deeper interest in study.

IV. Examinations lead the pupils to make investigation for themselves.

METHODS OF CONDUCTING EXAMINATIONS.

I. By having a pupil outline and discuss his subject.

II. By the teacher asking such questions as will test the pupil's understanding of the subject matters.

III. By testing his memory on various subjects.

ESSAYS.

Miss Lou Heisey read an essay on the subject, "In the School Room," and Miss Frances LaPorte on "Winning the Affections of Scholars." These essays were both well prepared and read and received the hearty applause of the audience.

SUBJECTS FOR CHARTS.

The work on charts was better executed this year than last. All the charts were well prepared. The one presented by Mr. W. S. Luther was, however, pronounced by all the best ever presented at our Institute. Mr. Wm. Postlethwait presented a number of words that pupils are given to mispronounce, and showed how the teacher could collect such words and drill his pupils either from the blackboard or chart so that they would be impressed upon the minds of his pupils, and avoid their constantly making the same mistake. Mr. L. E. Weber presented a chart on English Literature, showing its benefits and how it might be successfully taught in every school. Mr. Geo. Marsden gave a drill in writing from the blackboard, showing his method of teaching it, together with samples of writing from his pupils. Mr. Marsden has been successful in teaching writing, and the writing of his pupils is very creditable. Mr. W. S. Luther presented a chart on drawing, showing how the different steps should be taken. Mr. A. S. Scofield had a well executed chart on drawing, showing the outline that all pupils should be acquainted with. Mr. W. J. King presented six charts on Physical Geography, giving a good outline of the entire subject. Mr. King's charts showed a great amount of study and research by the author. Mr. D. E. Bottorf presented the subject of Oral Grammar on a chart, showing how small pupils might be taught this very important subject without books. Mr. A. Rosenkrans presented the subject of History from charts, and gave an interesting and instructive talk upon the importance of history and how to teach it.

SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Mr. D. M. DeVore delivered a lecture on "Leisure Hours of the Teacher;" Mr. M. L. McQuown on "Dignity of Teaching;" Mr. Frank Harrison "Compulsory Education;" Mr. B. C. Youngman on "Hygiene in the School room;" Mr. G. W. Weaver on "Row or Drift;" Mr. George Marsden on "Moral Culture;" Mr. Roland Spencer on "The Gulf Stream." Mr. Spencer illustrated his work with a chart which he prepared for his lecture. Miss Ella Howe on "Ruling without the Rod;" Mr. Lewis Brown on "Instructing Through the Eyes;" Mr. W. F. Shannon on "The Art of Questioning;" Mr. U. V. Spencer on "Modes of Hearing Recitations;" Mr. A. R. Read on "Relation of Labor to Education;" Mr. A. A. Murray on "Education and Crime;" Mr. W. T. Neely on "How Maps and Globes Should be Used;" Mr. Barton Marshall on "The Study of Language." The addresses were all well prepared and well delivered, and we wish they could be published in full. Mr. J. F. McKenrick was prepared with an address, but, on account of want of time, could not deliver it.

A portion of each day was taken up with a drill on Arithmetic, and English Grammar, by Prof. Shumaker. Prof. Shumaker presented many new ideas to our teachers and made himself particularly agreeable on answering questions and explaining difficult points. Prof. E. H. Barlow also gave a lecture on "Elocution" during each day.

INSTITUTE PAPER.

A very instructive paper was read during several sessions of the Institute by Miss Kate Alleman and Miss Clara McGeorge. The paper was gotten up with care and well read.

EVENING LECTURES.

On Monday evening, Prof. E. Hubbard Barlow delivered a Lecture on "The Spelling Reform Movement," advocating the plan of dispensing with silent letters and spelling words as pronounced. He also presented an alphabet on the board suited for such spelling.

On Tuesday evening, Rev. H. S. Butler delivered a very interesting address on "The Teacher as a Learner." Rev. Dr. B. B. Hamlin, from Chambersburg, then delivered his lecture on "Learning to Read." We feel that we would be doing injustice to the Doctor and his well prepared lecture were we to attempt any description of it, but believe we are expressing the views of all when we say that it surpassed any lecture ever delivered before our County Institute. For almost two hours, he held over six hundred listeners spellbound with his eloquent and glorious descriptions. On Wednesday evening, Rev. W. H. Dill delivered a lecture on "Washington," and W. M. McCullough, Esq., on "What We Did Not Do." Mr. Dill presented this subject in a new light and made it most interesting to all who heard him. Mr. McCullough's Lecture was well prepared, and by his easy and graceful manner and eloquent speech, presented it so as to be particularly admired.

On Thursday evening, Prof. J. H. Shumaker delivered a lecture on "How Some People Live," giving first, a description of the outline of the Globe from the map, and then presenting the manners and customs of the different nations. He then gave his opinion on the Chinese question, after which he told of the great resources of Brazil, and showed how communication with that country would profit the people of the United States, and bring prosperity back to our nation. Prof. Shumaker's lecture was a very interesting one as it contained matter of vital importance to every one.

Prof. E. H. Barlow read several selections during the evening sessions. Mr. M. L. Gulich furnished excellent music for Monday evening.

The Glee Club, from Curwensville, composed of Messrs. Brainard, Sprenkel, Fee and Weaver, sang a number of selections during the week.

Mr. R. H. Brainard sang two most beautiful solos during one of the evening sessions.

Music on the Piano was furnished by Miss Minnie Bridge, of Clearfield, who is an excellent player and justly received the praise of the audience.

DIRECTOR'S DAY.

On Thursday afternoon Prof. J. H. Shumaker delivered an address to the several directors present. His address was a very instructive one, showing to directors the responsibility of their positions and explaining to them how they might advance the schools under their care and especially what their duties are. We are sorry that all the directors in the county were not present to hear this lecture.

KATE ALLEMAN, ELLA HOWE, } Sec'ies

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we consider the scheme proposed by State Superintendent Wickersham, and urged by Pres't Hayes, to create a National Bureau of Education, and the creation sure-ender of our State system of Free Schools to the supervision of the National Government, as a bold stroke, a centralization and the transfer of our most sacred institutions to politicians.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Clearfield county, do recognize in Prof. E. Hubbard Barlow an able and finished scholar, also a plain, practical educator, and that we highly appreciate his labors among us during the sessions of the Institute.

Resolved, That we recognize in the person of Prof. J. H. Shumaker an able and efficient Institute worker, and that we greatly appreciate his labors among us, and that we resolve to profit by his able drills and to make use of the instruction given in our respective schools for the better advancement of our pupils.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Rev. Dr. B. B. Hamlin, Rev. H. S. Butler, Wm. M. McCullough, Esq., and Rev. Wm. H. Dill, for their very instructive and entertaining lectures.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Mr. M. L. Gulich, Miss Bertha Wilson, Miss Minnie Bridge, Mr. R. H. Brainard, Mr. P. K. Sprenkel and Mr. G. W. Weaver, for the excellent music furnished by them during our several meetings.

Resolved, That we recommend the mode of chart work and outlining as the best method of teaching the different branches, and earnestly request each teacher in the county to place before his class a strict outline of the several branches taught that the pupil may thereby better remember the facts presented in the text book.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT CERTIFICATES.

Resolved, That our first meeting for the examination of applicants be held in the Leonard Graded School building, on Saturday, February 16th, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. All applicants to give one months previous notice, and to enumerate the sided branches upon certificate. That no applicants be approved without an examination. [Blank forms for applicants can be had by addressing Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Harrisburg, Pa.]

B. C. YOUNGMAN, Pres't.
J. F. MCKENRICK, Sec'y.

IN MEMORIAM

Inasmuch as it has pleased God in His inscrutable providence to remove from our midst our beloved friend and fellow-teacher Wm. P. Shoff, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow with humble submission to that God who cannot err, but doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in his death his friends and companions have lost a congenial and Christian associate; the community a useful and patriotic citizen, our association, a firm friend and an efficient teacher, and the church an active and useful member.

Resolved, That the members of this Institute tender sympathies with the brothers and sisters of the deceased, and mingle their tears with those of his friends who most tenderly feel this bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased.

W. J. KING, J. M. POSTLETHWAIT, J. F. MCKENRICK } Com.

ADDRESS OF WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Esq.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It is a very common practice among lawyers to amend their *writ*, or declaration, after suit has been brought, in order to make it conform to the nature and character of their case, and it very frequently happens that after the suit has been tried, the *writ* is all they have left. I will have to ask your permission to correct a mistake of my own in the publication of my subject. It should be "What we do not do," instead of "What I did not do," and after I have made the change, it occurs to me, it bears about the same relation to my speech that a plume does to a ladies hat—it is more for ornament than use. Although my time for preparation has been short and frequently interrupted by business engagements, I propose to risk a failure by attempting to deliver my brief address without the aid of my manuscript, and if I stick, why you, ladies and gentlemen, just smile sweetly or whistle, or sing, or encore, or do anything, but for heaven's sake don't feel badly about it and hang down your heads, for I will just blush and then go on like a little man, if I can, and if I can't why then that will be one of the things "I did not do."

In our childhood days, when our hearts beat high with hope, and our cheeks were flushed with the bloom which youth alone can bring, how we made plans for the future! What magnificent calculations we made of accumulating wealth! What dreams we had of future greatness, and future happiness! How our minds were engaged in

"Building castles in the air,"

with their mighty domes and gilded halls; surrounded with the most beautiful groves of greenest foliage, in which birds of brightest plumage forever warbled forth their sweetest notes; and gardens, filled with the most fragrant flowers; and aisles wherein our feet should walk and never weary; and fountains, like that magical one of which *Ponce de Leon* dreamed, wherein we might bathe and be forever young. But those days have passed and gone. Time has gently laid his hand on many of us and snatched the bloom of youth from our cheeks, and touched our hair with his silver pencil. Our speculative fortunes have kept just a little in advance of us, and we are still lured on in the hope that some time or other we may overtake them. Our dreams of future greatness have proven a hideous nightmare to disturb our happiness. Our castle built in air has tottered into ruin. Its mighty domes have crumbled into dust. Its gilded halls have become chilled and dark and damp. Its magnificent groves have been uprooted by the blasts of adversity. Its birds have taken their flight to a sunnier clime, and their notes have died out on our ears. Its gardens have grown up with the weeds of neglect, and their flowers have withered and died. The aisles, wherein our feet were wont to travel, have become the highway of earnest manhood, and its magical fountains have turned to bitter waters or dead seas of disappointment.

The negative side of human history has never been written. Men form their character as much from what they do not do as from what they do. People like to parade their virtues before the public gaze—not their faults. In fact some people appear to exist on their virtues alone, and while I am free to admit that in many cases it is rather a light diet, yet, "Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise." I have heard it told that on one occasion when Mark Twain visited Western Pennsylvania, he addressed a meeting where thousands of people were assembled. While seated on the platform the president of the meeting said to him, boastingly: "Mr. Twain, that man yonder made ten millions in oil—that one made five millions," and so on down. "Well sir," replied the humorous Twain, "what did all the rest of this vast multitude make?" "Not a single cent," was the answer. Now, the fact was many of them had lost all they had, but that side of the story was never told. We never hear of the negative side of life or of individual character. We often hear of self-made men, because it is a credit to them, while the truth is, self-unmade men are more frequently to be met than any other class. If men would use the gifts that their creator has given them, even in a moderate degree, instead of spending a life time trying to destroy those gifts, the world would be better off. The highway of life, from the cradle to the grave, is strewn with the wrecks which indulgence has made, and the record of time is filled with slighted vows and broken promises.

The fact is, my friends, no negative character ever did, or ever can accomplish anything. What I mean by a negative character in this connection is contained in my subject, "What we do not do," or one who never thinks he can do anything, and who never tries to do anything. *I can't* has ruined many a man. It has proved the sepulcher of many fond hopes and earnest desires. I know it is said that the walls of Jericho tottered and fell at Joshua's bugle blast, but in these days of stern realities, a man might toot and puff and blow until eternity dawned, and he would'nt blow down a single wall between him and success. But the trouble with a great many men is, they won't even blow. Joshua did and the walls fell. Now the idea I want to get at is, not so much "what we do not do," as that it takes earnest, patient unceasing work, from morning till night; week in and week out, year in and year out, to make one's life successful. One week even of rest, and how much have we lost. It can never be made up—time never returns. Many a battle, upon which hung the destiny of nations depended on re-inforcements getting up *in time*. One hour too late and they might just as well have been one year too late. Had Blucher arrived in time, Napoleon would not have lost the battle of Waterloo, and the heroic Ney would not have suffered disgrace and death for alledged treason to his country. How many honors, and how much glory have some men lost by being always a little too late. General Howard came up just two hours after Chief Joseph had surrendered to the victory flushed Miles. I have known some men who were always a little too late—a little behind time. In fact I have known some school teachers to be guilty of the same thing, and it is not to be wondered at that their pupils would imitate their example. To be on time is a great lesson to learn, and I suppose that is the lesson that picture is intended to teach—I cannot see any other possible application it can have in a teachers' institute. [This was a picture of a fast horse hung up in the hall.—ED.]

Of course no one could begin to enumerate "What we do not do." Life is too short for that. It is only by considering the little we do with the much we ought to do, that we can form any just conception of the vast amount we do not do. I propose to treat the subject in a limited sense by calling your attention to a few things it is absolutely necessary for us to do in order to present an ungrateful posterity from placing above our last resting place that bastering epitaph, "His life was a failure."

There are four qualities, in my opinion, that are absolutely essential to a successful life, whether it be in theology, in law, in medicine, in mechanics, or in any of the various walks of life. They are honesty or sincerity, industry or application, earnestness and perseverance. Of course, I am assuming now, that the man has talent, or as we generally call it, brains. Because you might as well try to make a clock run without works in it, as to undertake to make a successful man in any business out of a natural born idiot. But you will permit me to remark just here, in justice to Dame Nature, that she never makes a fool, she only furnishes the raw material, and lets the fellow finish the job to suit himself. Or, to put it a little more mildly, to try to make a successful man out of one unfitted for his calling will be a failure. A teacher cannot cram a child chock full of what the old woman called "book larnin" if it have no capacity to receive it. He can only develop what is in the child. It it have no talent to develop, his efforts will be a signal failure. If you plow up a field and sow no seed in it, you may rest morally certain the grasshoppers won't hurt your crop the next year. And yet I know some parents expect a teacher to teach their children something, whether they have got any brains or not. Well, I can say to all such, the profession has not arrived at that state of perfection yet. That is one of the things they do not do. But to return to the proposition that a man must be honest and industrious, and earnest and persevering in order to be successful, let us take them up in their order.

First, he must be honest. He must be honest in his dealings with men, for who would give his business into the charge of a dishonest lawyer, if there be such a being, if he knew it. Or who would deal with a dishonest merchant or tradesman, if he knew that he would be cheated in his accounts? Or in any of the departments of trade or business, who would deal with a man who would always take the advantage? No one, surely. Therefore, men make their character as much by what they do not do as by what they do. They do not deal honestly, and their character very soon becomes established. Hence we very often hear it asked of a witness in court, what is the general speech of the people in your community as to the character of John Jones for honesty. If it should be bad, he very frequently loses his case. But a man should be honest, not because his property and his rights are involved, and may be sacrificed by being dishonest—not because "honesty is the best policy," (for that is the very lowest incentive) but because it is right to be honest. He must be honest to himself. This implies sincerity and truthfulness. An insincere man, of all others, is the last to be trusted and the most dangerous. He makes a promise, but it is made only to be broken. He professes friendship, but it is professed only to abuse our confidence. He practices deceit, but it is practiced only to betray his victim. Brutus, while professing the warmest friendship for his benefactor, entered into a wicked conspiracy with Cassius to take his life, and while Cæsar was busily engaged in arranging the business of the empire sent the glittering dagger to his very heart. Judas, in order to let the Jews know whom to arrest, said "Hail Master; and kissed Him." But his insincerity had been detected before that when he arose and left the table, a miserable coward and knave. Insincerity, can never be successful, for it is certain to be found out. Of all the detestable vices that ever cursed our sin-stricken natures, insincerity is the most to be despised and feared. It has brought more sorrow to confiding innocence than all the other vices that were ever practiced. But be must be honest to himself in governing himself. He should curb his passion, subdue his will and control his desires, for "he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." He should do this so as to be a good citizen and a good man. He should be honest to himself, to take care of his body and improve his talents. And this brings me to consider the second requisite to success, namely, industry.

Work is a penalty for disobedience that was laid on our first parents, and men from the time of Adam until now, all everywhere, have been under the ban, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread." I know there are a great many people who eat their bread in the sweat of their face, only from the rapacity with which they eat it. But it is a law as well as a necessity of our beings to work, from which we cannot rid ourselves. It is work, work, work. And I doubt very much if there be any such a being as an absolute idea. I believe the lazy loafer who idles most of his time away around shops and on street corners has about as hard work as the man who toils from morn till night. One thing is certain, the man who is accustomed to work, can find no harder employment than doing nothing. We should be industrious and work because it is dangerous to be idle. Idleness is the prolific parent of crime, and at no time in the history of this country, has crime of all grades been more prevalent than since the commencement of the present financial panic, that has thrown thousands and tens of thousands of men, women and children out of employment. It is a very old and common, but a very truthful saying, that

"Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

But industry includes all kinds of work—not only physical but mental. I have heard some people say, "Oh, a preacher don't work." Well I take it that the faithful Minister, who in addition to his pastoral and other duties, prepares two or three sermons for Sabbath, has the hardest kind of work. "Oh," says one, "a lawyer don't work, oh no." Well, youngman, you try it once, and see how you will get along, without work. It is all very nice to see a smooth glib-tongued lawyer get up in court to advocate his client's cause, or to make a speech whenever he is called upon—that is all well enough. It is no work to tell a man a few words in your office and charge him five dollars for it—oh no, that's no work. Well, I admit it is a great deal harder work just now to get the five dollars, but do you imagine it takes no work to fit himself to make a speech and give advice, to say nothing of the clerical work he performs? If you do, you are mistaken. I assert here to-night, that there is not a minister of the Gospel, nor a lawyer, who has risen to eminence in his profession, who has not done work that would break down the strongest laboring man in this community. But there is a higher moral incentive to mental culture. The servant who received the ten talents and made ten more, having been faithful over a few things, was made ruler over many things. The servant who received the one talent, and tied it up in a napkin and hid it in the earth, was cast into outer darkness. A man has no right either to abuse or neglect his talents, be they many or few. On, how we would bewail our fate, viewing it from our present stand-point, if God in his infinite wisdom had given us but one talent. We would say, "If He had only give me ten, how much good I could have done—how I would have labored and studied, and toiled to improve them and make ten more," and yet, when we have but one or five we sit idly by from morning till night and never think of them, when the very fact of having so few, makes the necessity greater for improvement, and we do not improve what we have. How then could we take care of ten talents?

Third, a man to succeed must be earnest. I use the term here in the sense of determination, not as sincerity. It is true, as in sincerity, he must believe what he says and mean what he does. The preacher who would get up in his pulpit and read his hymns, and preach his sermon, as though he were more anxious to get through, than to impress his hearers with the truth, would not accomplish much good. The public speaker who would get up, and stand like a piece of statuary, and make his speech as though he were gotten up for the special occasion, if he were to repeat even that simple little poem,

"The boy stood on the burning deck,"

would not give his hearers much idea of the true courage of that little hero. He must be earnest; he must get the ear of his audience, and impress them with the idea that he is in dead earnest; that he feels what he says, and believes it, and he can control them at his will. A man must be determined if he would succeed. General Grant, after many long and weary marches and bloody battles trying to take Richmond, and failed, quietly sat down in front of the entrenched city, with his segar in his mouth, and telegraphed the President, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It did take him all summer and winter, but it showed the determination of the man. He took the city and General Lee too—ended the rebellion and made Grant President. It occurs to me that if it had not been for his determination, and his success as a result of that determination, he would be out in Galena to-day, instead of in Europe as the ex President of the United States and greatest military chieftain of the age.

The man who enters into a business, no matter what it may be, must be determined to succeed. It won't do to say, "If I succeed, I will stick to it; if not, I will go to something else." That reminds me of the old woman who undertook to make the water in the teakettle boil by faith. After she had waited a long time, and it didn't boil, she said: "Well, just as I expected; I didn't believe it would boil when I put it on." But rather say, "I will stick to it till I *do* succeed; I must, I will succeed, and with patient, untiring work, success will come. It may be long delayed, as it has been with many of us, but it will come at last. It may not be in the shape of money; but success don't consist in money. I have known men of the very lowest order of talents to make money, and plenty of it. But success consists in understanding your business, or your profession, and mastering it. I always admired the plack and determination of the fellow who began to bore for oil, and said, "Now for oil or