

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

The 54th Annual Session at Belleville This Week

MINUTES OF EACH SESSION

Attendance is Larger than Usual—Some Entertaining Instructors and Fine Lectures—Reported for the Democrat by LeRoy DeLong.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The 54th annual session of Centre county Teachers' Institute convened at this place on Monday, Dec. 17th at 2.15 p. m., in Garman's Opera House. The change of place, from the Court House, was made necessary by reason of November court being in session. This is the third week given to the trial of the Lehigh, etc. ejection case. The presiding officer, Supt. C. L. Gramley, called the convention to order, and after a musical exercise conducted by Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg, and devotional exercises by Dr. Holloway, of Bellefonte, Clement Dale, E-q., of Bellefonte, was introduced. He gave a hearty welcome to the teachers of Centre county, and assured them that the hospitality of Bellefonte was most generously extended. An able response was given by Prof. I. H. Mauser, Principal of the Phillipsburg schools.

A few remarks were then made by Prof. Gramley, introducing Dr. Henry R. Pattengill, of Lansing, Michigan, who was warmly greeted by the audience. Dr. Pattengill readily proved his ability as an instructor and chose for his subject "The Big Four." He then explained that by "The Big Four" he meant the four essentials of good and successful teaching. They were "The Knowledge of the What," "The Knowledge of the How," "Gumption" and "Gimp." He then gave an excellent discourse, confining himself to the first of "The Big Four," "The Knowledge of the What," for, as he remarked, the first essential of a good teacher, was to know what to teach. In his interesting talk on what to teach, he gave examples of the teaching of science, literature, and history, to primary pupils. His talk was very able and full of life, and his spice and humor did not fail to impress his hearers. His talk was full of instruction and the teachers at once concluded that Prof. Gramley's "feast of good things" would be a feast indeed.

Prof. C. C. Ellis, of Juniata College, was next introduced, and spoke on the three elements which he considered essential to good teaching. They were "The Elements of Government," "Elements of Instruction," and the "Elements of Inspiration." His talk was full of earnestness and was heartily applauded by the audience. Roll call was followed by adjournment until Tuesday at 9.00 a. m., when the session was held in the Court House.

TUESDAY FORENOON.

The first of the forenoon session was taken up by Prof. Ellis who chose for his subject "Words." He called attention to the origin of a number of words and especially to the word "thing," which formerly was the word for language, or discourse and was next used as the word for any place where a discourse was carried on, until it came to stand for anything which we wished to express. He also spoke of the spirit of a word and said that when a word was without spirit, or some creating influence, it was said to be obsolete or dead, and instead of burying it beneath six feet of earth, we buried it in the dictionary. Any word is obsolete when we have another that will express a clearer meaning, or when there ceases to be any use for the word. He spoke of the confusion resulting from the misuse of words, and also of the many new words which have been invented to express new ideas.

Dr. Pattengill next took the floor and reviewed the teachers on his talk of the previous day, after which he took up the second topic of "The Big Four," "The Knowledge of the How." In explaining his ideas on the teachers who have such elevated ideas that they are beyond the comprehension of the pupils, he made the remark that "he liked good incentives, but an incentive that would not 'incent' was not worth a cent." He also said that many teachers evidently took Emerson's advice when he said, "Hitch your wagon to a star," but that Emerson should have added, "Leave a long enough trace chain to leave the hind wheels of your wagon on the earth." He impressed the teachers that their motives should not be so exalted that the dustiest child could not understand them. He then took the third section of "The Big Four," "Gumption." In defining gumption he said that it was the "Philosophy of Common Sense." His talk was fine and to the point and he showed how a little more gumption would add to the success of the teacher and pupil. He left all in

great anxiety for the continuation of his subject, "Gimp."

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

After the opening exercises Dr. Pattengill resumed his talk, taking for his subject "Gimp," a word of his own manufacture which he defined as spirit, zeal or enthusiasm. Although we may know what to teach and how to teach, and have gumption, yet if we lack "Gimp" we must surely be failures as instructors of the young, for we must have spirit in our work, so as to inspire the pupil by creating in him an absorbing faculty, which will at all times be benefited by breathing in the good from his surroundings. The only way to get "Gimp" is to appreciate the work in which we are engaged to such an extent that we can attract the attention of the pupil by the spirit of ourselves. He spoke of trouble arising with large girls sometimes, and gave as the only remedy, "Marry em all, even if you have to do it yourself." Then in the summing up of his four talks, he likened "The Knowledge of the What" to the steel rails and road-bed of some trunk line of railway. "The Knowledge of the How" the engine which dashes at lightning speed along the solid road-bed. The engine must be fitted with the wheels of "Gumption" and propelled by "Gimp," or the steam.

After a brief intermission, Prof. G. C. Watson, of State College, was introduced and given the subject of "Nature Study." He brought forward many facts that readily show the decided advantages of Nature Study in the rural districts, and thus create a pleasing attraction to the country boy, interesting him in his vocation and thus make farming more of a scientific calling than would otherwise be the case.

This topic was continued by Prof. Gramley, Dr. Pattengill, who called attention to the benefits derived from Nature Study in the schools in the state of Michigan; and Prof. Ellis, who spoke of the enjoyment to be found in the study of nature which would otherwise be omitted from our lives.

TUESDAY EVENING.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Henry R. Pattengill delivered an excellent address to an appreciative audience on the subject of "Nancy Hanks and the Nineteenth Century." Nancy Hanks being the famed queen of the turf a few years ago. He showed the wonderful development made in the trotting circles by good breeding and training, comparing the colts to children who require to be constantly trained to reach the top, also inasmuch as every child must be treated in a different manner. His jokes were of the spiciest, his sense the most common sense, and his talk throughout full of interest, entertainment and instruction.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

The reading of the minutes of the previous day's session was followed by Prof. Ellis, continuing his subject of "Words." He said that someone had defined words as the "Treasure houses of the experiments of the earth," whereas they really were "the storehouses of the experiences of the earth." In his remarks he spoke of the unraveling of mythological stories and ancient languages, thus finding out their history, their origin and their fate. He also spoke of the wonderful motive power of words, that is, the power of words to move persons to good or evil. In his examples on this he spoke of the maliciousness of the false cry of "Fire" and showed what an immense factor of evil and terror one word may generate. On the other hand, of the wonderful influence for good brought about by Abraham Lincoln's address on the Gettysburg battle field when he made the excellent remark, "The world may never know what may be said here today, but it can never forget what has been done here." Let us hope that the address made will be as immortal as the deed. Also of James A. Garfield's remark, in New York City, at the time of Lincoln's assassination, when, carrying a small U. S. flag into the midst of a clamorous multitude, murmuring vengeance, he raised the flag above his head, and uttered the imperishable words, "God reigns; and the government at Washington still lives," which words had the wonderful motive power as to cause the crowd to melt away as the frost before the bright sun. He also illustrated the depression of some words, and the elevation of others, bringing out the thought that "words are known by the company they keep." His earnestness was intense and his audience as attentive as it was possible to be.

Prof. I. G. Lybarger, of Philadelphia, was next introduced and spoke on "Intelligence vs. Education." In explaining his subject he remarked that "A person may be educated and not be intelligent, and that he may be intelligent and not be educated." He went on speaking of psychology and from that to books and made the remark that "Books were

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SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS

Our Historical Review of Centre County Continued

NAMES OF SOME PIONEERS

Wm. Penn and His Land Grants—Settlements Made About Philadelphia—Others Along the Susquehanna, Juniata and Tuscarora.

The whites had, in several instances, encroached upon the rights of the Indians by settling on their lands before those were purchased, which occasioned much complaint on the part of the Indians. The intruders were, however, removed by force and arms, others in the neighborhood of Fort Augusta, were notified by proclamation to remove immediately.

So much was Penn concerned to have every cause settled that might give rise to disputes touching his own rights, and of his colonists, that after transacting some business in General Assembly, he hastened to Maryland, to see Lord Baltimore, who had set up claims, arising from indistinctness of grant, touching the boundary line between the province of Maryland and Pennsylvania. A failure, however, of adjusting the difficulties at this time, caused the border settlers much disquietude for a period of nearly eighty years.

Penn on his arrival, remained only one year and ten months in the Province; just during that time he caused the city of Philadelphia to be laid out, and three counties, namely, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, to be erected in Pennsylvania. The organization of these counties was completed by the appointment of sheriffs and other officers. Before Penn sailed for Europe, August 16, 1681, there had been about three thousand inhabitants in Pennsylvania.

In 1699, William Penn and his family once more visited the province, and remained till November 1st, 1701, when he sailed for England, never to return again. In 1712 he was seized by apoplectic fits, which so afflicted his mind as to render him unfit for business for the last six years of his life. He died July 30, 1718, at Rushcomb, near Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, England, aged about seventy-four years.

From the time Penn first arrived, the influx of immigrants was constantly on the increase. English, Welsh, Germans, Irish, French, and others sought a home in the new province. Settlements were gradually extended north, northwest, and west from Philadelphia, towards the Susquehanna river—many settled in the midst of the Indians. Among others, as pioneer settlers, a considerable distance from Philadelphia, were Vincent Caldwell, Thomas Wickersham, Joel Bailey, Thomas Hope and Guyan Miller, Quakers, who settled in Kennet, Chester county, 1706 or 7.

The first permanent and extensive settlement made near the Susquehanna, was commenced by some Swiss immigrants—they were persecuted Mennonites, who had fled from the Cantons of Zurich, Bern, Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, to Alsace, above Strasburg, where they had remained some time before they immigrated to America, in 1707 or 1708, and settled in the western part of Chester, now Lancaster county, near Pequea creek, within the present limits of West Lampeter township, where they purchased ten thousand acres of land.

These settled in the midst of Mingo, Conestoga, Pequea and Shawanese Indians, from whom they had nothing to fear. They mingled with them in fishing and hunting.

In 1708 or 9, some French Huguenots sailed for America; arrived at New York in August, 1709—after spending a year or two at Esopus, in that state, some of them settled in 1712, on Pequea creek, near Paradise—these were the Percers, Le Fever's, Dubois and others. Shortly after these settlements were made in various parts, within the present limits of Lancaster county, by English, Swiss, Germans, Scotch and Irish, principally immigrants.

Those who first came to Massachusetts arrived there prior to 1662. As early as 1666, the Legislature of Maryland passed an act for the naturalization of Huguenots. Virginia passed a like act in 1671; and the Carolinas in 1696, and New York in 1703. Though the last named state had become an asylum for the Huguenots as early as 1656.

In 1679, Charles II. sent, at his own expense, in two ships, a company of Huguenots to South Carolina, in order that they might there cultivate the vine, &c. In 1690, William III. sent a large colony of them to Virginia, in addition to which, that colony received three hundred families in 1699. In 1752, a large body of them arrived and settled in South Carolina.

Before 1730, settlements had been ex-

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BIG COAL DEAL.

Karthauss Fields Will be Operated More Extensively.

The Karthauss Bituminous Coal company recently organized, was capitalized at \$1,000,000. In its prospectus the company state that to close an estate over 6,200 acres of bituminous coal lands were purchased at Karthauss and that it is estimated that over 45,000,000 tons of coal are contained in the property. The fields are divided into five coal beds, varying from three and a half feet in thickness. A ready 700,000 tons have been taken from the property and the present organization has been formed to work on a more extensive scale. The company also call attention to the fact that the New York Central railroad on November 27, voted to immediately extend their road from Clearfield to Karthauss, and at the latter point make its junction with the Pennsylvania railroad system. H. W. Smith, of Clearfield, is one of the directors. All the other members of the company are New York and Philadelphia capitalists.

SECTION BOSS SERIOUSLY HURT.

Thomas Kaler, section boss on the railroad at Coburn, was perhaps fatally injured on Saturday afternoon last, near Beaver Dam tunnel. He had gone down to the tunnel with his handcar alone, and hearing the freight train going west approaching, he reversed his car and started back expecting to reach the point on the track where he could turn the handcar from the road, but finding the freight gaining on him, it is supposed he jumped to avoid being run over and landed on his head. The freight was brought to a standstill and Mr. Kaler was picked up unconscious and taken aboard to Coburn. He has remained in this condition since, excepting that on Wednesday morning he seemed to show some improvement. The doctor thinks the man sustained a fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain. The freight hands said that if the unfortunate man had remained on his handcar instead of making the leap, he would have been safe, as the engineer on the freight saw him timely enough to stop his train and get him and the handcar out of the way. His recovery is thought doubtful.

Saved His Life by Jumping.

Last week Igen L. Musser, of Millheim, who has been in Wilkesburg for several months, narrowly escaped being ground to death beneath the wheels of a Pennsylvania railroad locomotive. He was on a coal wagon, driven by Lester Kinter, who tried to cross the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad in front of the Cleveland and Cincinnati express. Seeing that he was about to be caught, Kinter jumped from the side of the wagon, but was struck by the engine and instantly killed. The wagon was broken into splinters. Mr. Musser who is 68 years of age, jumped from the rear end of the wagon and escaped uninjured.—Journal.

Twentieth Century Jubilee.

Wilkesbarre and other large towns in the state are making arrangements for a twentieth century jubilee which is to take place on New Year's eve. All the secret societies, firemen and other organizations are to take part in the celebration in honor of the new century. Bellefonte would be a fitting town to have a similar jubilee. Can't Burgess Blanchard or some citizens make a move in that direction? Our town is generally up-to-date in all that is becoming. Who'll start the ball, and let the 20th century know we're alive and ready to usher it in with a welcome?

Keep the Back Windows Tight.

Friday night of last week the residence of Dr. W. H. Holman and William Beward, in Patterson, and the Lutheran church in Millintown, were visited by a band of burglars. At Dr. Holman's the thieves partook of a lunch in his office, consisting of canned fruit and grapes, and departed taking with them his overcoat and a lot of silver spoons. Several musical instruments were carried away from the Lutheran church. Entrances to the places burglarized were effected by prying open back windows.

Gruesome Evidence.

Last week one night the grave of Adam Gooding, who was murdered on the 2d of October, was opened, the lid of the coffin taken off and a lot of shot extracted from the head, to be used as evidence in court, says the Liverpool Sun. The coffin lid was replaced and the grave filled up again. This took place at the Arbogast church, in Perry township, Snyder county.

Accidental Shooting.

The jury in the case of Joseph McClelland, the young lad who, unfortunately, in handling a gun, shot and killed little Bessie Burkholder, at Houtzdale, on Monday, has returned a verdict of accidental shooting.

WHO PADDED THE CENSUS

Two New Reasons for Centre County's Small Poll

AFTER A JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In 1890 and the Enumerators did the Rest—Making up since then—Incompetent Enumerators in 1900—Appointed Political Heelers.

In a recent issue of this paper comment was made as to the reason of the decline in population in Centre county, of 37.5, since the census of 1890. The cause was attributed to the closing of several large industrial establishments in this county in the last decade, the decline of the lumbering business and the improvement and use of labor saving machinery on the farms. All of this seemed to cut down the demand for labor, which naturally drifted into other channels, and much of it went to the western part of this state. The article attracted attention and comment, and many seemed to think that we had about the right idea. We felt that way ourselves.

The other day a gentleman came to this office for the express purpose of ridiculing all we had said about the decline of population. He maintained that we did not know what we were talking about, and few others did. We were correct as to the report of the census, but he claimed that instead of Centre county declining in the last ten years, if the facts were actually known, there really was an increase. This was a remarkable declaration, but the gentleman put up a good reason for what he said, and is one of those kind of fellows who schemes himself and often is onto the schemes of others.

His explanation was as follows: The census of Centre county in 1880 was 37,922, and at that time Centre and Huntingdon counties constituted a judicial district. As this county was close to the 40,000 limit, there was an arrangement made by which the next census of the county had to go over the 40,000 mark so that we would be entitled to be a separate and independent judicial district. He claimed, that before the canvass was made, it was definitely settled that the canvass must show that amount before it would be completed, and that instructions were given to a certain number of interested enumerators to register "anything and everything" that they could possibly get in their books. Whether that is true or not, we can not say. But the facts of the case are that the result of that enumeration showed a remarkable increase in the population, from 37,922 to 43,269, an increase of 5,347, or a gain of 15 per cent. In the course of time we became a separate judicial district, and in the last ten years we have been making up for the padding that was done on the census of the prior ten years.

We do not know what truth there is in this statement or do we mean to impeach the integrity of any one by this comment. We only publish what an outsider pretends to know, and we leave the further discussion of the matter to our readers. If such was the case, some others may know more about the matter.

ANOTHER REASON.

Another gentleman gives a different view for the decline of the last census. He lays the blame on a lot of careless and indifferent enumerators who went over their districts in a very easy manner and missed the names of parties who should be in the list. Numerous instances were cited where permanent citizens in the county were overlooked and where the enumerators had to have their attention directed to parties that should not have escaped their attention. Enumerators are generally appointed for the political pull they may have. In this county the enumerators were appointed on that basis. The appointments were controlled by the stalwarts, the Love-Chambers Quay faction in the republican party. At that time there was no such a thing as harmony and the one qualification a man needed to secure an appointment as an enumerator was that he must be ferriest Dan. Hastings. The result is that a lot of political heelers compiled the census, and it is claimed that the decline since 1890 is solely due to their incompetency and carelessness. That is not a bad point, and we have no doubt but that there is much truth in it.

A Singular Accident.

Jonathan Ruhl, a farmer living near Tyersville, Sugar valley, met with a singular accident a few days ago. In company with his son he went into the woods to fell trees. He had partly severed a tree, when suddenly there was a loud crack, the tree split and sprung backward, striking the old gentleman violently on the right side and arm, and throwing him quite a distance from the stump, fracturing his arm in two places.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

The Boy Who Has No Santa Claus.

The boy who has no Santa Claus—
So wistful, oh! so wan he looks
Through wondrous windows, making pause
To gloat upon the picture books,
The Giant Hunter, Mother Goose;
Alas! poor urchin, what's the use?
I saw him standing yesternight,
His nose against the frosty pane,
Enamored of the fairy sight—
So fond, so friendless, oh! so faint
To grasp and beat the painted drum:
He dreamed of seeing Santa come!
So long he stood and looked within
I thought his yearning gaze must charm
The stalwart soldier made of tin
To rise and follow through the storm,
And, standing guard above him, make
His dream come true ere he awake!
The jumping Jack, the candy cane,
The baggie and the hobby-horse—
I'd think they would be sick with pain
And sorrowful with deep remorse
Because they did not steal away
And in his squalid garret stay!

The boy that has no Santa Claus—
O sadder far his sorrow is
Than all our grown-up woes, because
We have no wishes such as his:
The useless years of childhood—oh!
We cannot feel, we cannot know!
O, little Johnny Loney Boy,
I'm sad and sorry for you, so!
You shouldn't miss the perfect joy
Of Christmas, for the years are slow!
If it'd be the making of the laws
I'd give each boy a Santa Claus!
—Robertus Love.

The best thing out—a conflagration.
It's a poor flower that never has a scent.

Be sure you are right, and then you won't get left.

The baker sends in his bill when he needs the dough.

The Sheriff can't be judged by the company he keeps.

The quickest way to convince a man is to agree with him.

As the carpenter said to the dull auger, "You're an awful bore."

The rooster is a tidy bird. He always carries a comb with him.

The fellow who has a smiling countenance often has a red nose.

There are times when even an upright piano is a downright nuisance.

The self-made man may seem rough, but most people pretty smooth.

You may like to shake a man's fist yourself, but you're mad when he shakes it.

When a woman's first husband gets killed in a duel she doesn't always marry the second.

Early to bed and early to rise may be a very good rule, "but at the same time it's the early worm that is gobbled up by the bird."

Sillicus—"The old proverbs will never die." Cynicus—"Yes; there's that one, for instance, about the poor that we have always with us."

Desperate Battle With Robber Band.

Big general store in Huntingdon was looted by masked robbers Monday night and the burglars fled toward Altoona on a freight train. A squad of four Tyrone policemen located the robbers in a shanty at Spruce Creek, and made an attack on the place at noon, armed with shotguns.

The robbers showed fight, greeting the approach of the police with a volley. A return volley wounded "Kid" Rocks, a negro member of the gang. Volley of buckshot sent into the shanty drove the remaining three men into the open air. They retreated toward the mountain, firing as they went. Robert Brooks escaped into the tunnel now building by the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he resisted desperately, but finally surrendered, after being wounded in the foot. Richard Ham and Charles Lyles reached the shelter of a wood and escaped.

A search of the shanty revealed a great quantity of goods, most of which was identified as having been stolen from Altoona and Tyrone stores.

Judge Mitchell's Order.

Judge Mitchell occasioned a big surprise at Williamsport last week in announcing his court calendar for 1901. He stated that the grand jury must meet the week previous to the beginning of the criminal court. His honor has decided upon the new departure because in the past the court proceedings have always been delayed by the slowness with which the grand jury has disposed of business.

Train's Fatal Dash.

Monday night the St. Louis express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ran through a crowd of young people walking on the tracks while going from church, at Ryde Station, near Lewistown. Stewart Stall, man, aged 22, of Orbisonia, was instantly killed and Alexander Love, aged 22 of Blair's Mills, fatally injured.

HORSE SENSE.

In order to succeed in advertising the largest circulation, at a fair price, pays better than the small circulation at a low price.