

GEO. A. RATHBUN, Attorney-at-Law, Main Street, Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa.

HALL & McCAULEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office in New Brick Building, Main St. Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa.

CHARLES HOLES, Watchmaker, Engraver and Jeweler Main street, Ridgway, Pa.

J. O. W. BAILEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ridgway, Elk County, Pa.

JAMES D. FULLERTON, Surgeon Dentist, having permanently located in Ridgway.

G. G. MESSENGER, Druggist and Pharmacist, N. W. corner of Main and Mill streets, Ridgway, Pa.

T. S. HARTLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office in Drug Store, corner Broad and Main Sts.

J. S. BORDWELL, M. D., Sclerotic Physician and Surgeon, has removed his office from Centre street, to Main St.

HYDE HOUSE, RIDGWAY, ELK CO., PA. W. H. SCHRAM, Proprietor.

E. G. FAY, LUMBER AND INSURANCE COMMISSION BROKER, 206 Walnut Place, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

P. W. HAYS, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, and General Variety, FOX ELK CO., PA.

E. K. GRENH, Dealer in all kinds of cabinet ware, wood and cane seat chairs, kitchen and extension tables.

NEW LIVERY STABLE IN RIDGWAY. DAN SCRIBNER WISHES TO inform the citizens of Ridgway, and the public generally, that he has started a Livery Stable and will keep GOOD STOCK, GOOD CARRIAGES and Buggies to let upon the most reasonable terms.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY GOODS CHEAP GO TO JAMES H HAGERTY Main Street, Ridgway, Pa.

DBY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE, WOOD AND WILLOW-WARE, TOBACCO AND CIGARS A Large Stock of Groceries and Provisions

The BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR Constantly on hand, and sold as cheap as the CHEAPEST JAMES H HAGERTY

Elk Advocate.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1878.

Notes. Flour is selling at \$7.50 @ \$8.00 a barrel. Paper Rags taken in exchange for goods.

The new church at the Hewitt appointment, Toby charge, will be dedicated on Sunday, January 13th.

TO THE VOTERS OF RIDGWAY.—A meeting will be held in the Court House on Saturday evening January 6th 1878 at 7 o'clock.

HYDE'S NEW OPERA HOUSE will be finished and ready for opening by the last of January.

ATRAUMP VISITED A HOME about a mile from this place on Christmas day while the folks were away.

CHILD LOST.—On Wednesday morning last a little four-year old girl of John Delph, who lives near the Shawmut junction.

WILCOX NOTES. Christmas has come and gone and not much of a Christmas either, only three or four barrels of whisky and half a dozen small lots.

On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1877, to Mr. and Mrs. Capt. James Woodward of this place, a daughter.

On Monday, December 31, 1877, to Mr and Mrs H H Wilson, of this place, a son.

CHAPIN—McCAULEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this place, on Tuesday, December 25th, 1877, by Rev. Wm. Martin, of Erie.

On Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1877, in this place, Phoebe A. wife of J. N. Brown, aged 28 years, of typhoid fever.

On Tuesday, December 25, 1877, of consumption after an illness of three years, at his residence in Fox township, this county, Thomas A. Gross, aged about 69 years.

From the St. Mary's Daily Gazette. Proceedings of County Institute. MONDAY AFTERNOON. The murky weather which hung like a pall over the heavens all the morning, gave way about noon, and soon the sunshine dispelled the gloom.

The Lord's Prayer was repeated by the County Superintendent. Prof. Johnson of Ridgway, was selected Vice President.

Mr. J. A. Morrison was selected Secretary. Music by the St. Mary's Silver Cornet Band.

The County Superintendent made a few opening remarks upon the following subjects: 1. Institutions.

2. Ashful teachers. He exhorted every one who was naturally bashful to overcome the trouble and become active members of the institute.

3. Don't care teachers. The exhortation this class of teachers received at his hands, if any were present will be remembered for many a day.

4. Teachers who do not attend institutes. This class of teachers were criticised very severely, and the time will soon come when non-attending school teachers will not have schools to teach.

The following rules were announced with appropriate remarks following each rule as announced: I. Be punctual.

II. Have a place and keep it. III. Ask questions freely, but ask sensible questions desiring information.

IV. When called upon, obey at once, and perform the work assigned you cheerfully, willingly and earnestly.

V. Take full notes and keep each topic by itself. VI. Be cheerful, and do not growl and find fault.

VII. Be earnest. He also in a few remarks urged the teachers to take the DAILY GAZETTE with them, and send them to their friends.

UPON THE QUESTION OF "WHOSE PERSONAL INFLUENCE IS MOST FELT BY THE CHILD?" Messrs. Joseph Popeno and James Keely made remarks. Reilly called—26 teachers present. Adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

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4 The school house is a more important institution than our court houses or State houses. 6 There is no royal road to knowledge.

6 It is the work of education to eradicate false and superstitious ideas. 7 The Public School is the best place for the formation of character.

8 To prepare the youth of our land for their duties and destinies. Music. N. H. Schenck, Superintendent of Cameron county, then edified the audience with an address entitled "How to win and hold."

Attention—It is a concentration of the whole mind upon any theme or topic. It is hard to give—especially for children. It is essential to have it, for the child's sake and the importance of the matter to be taught.

Attention secured by threat, by promises, is not genuine. Real interest in the thing taught will secure attention. To secure attention, the teacher needs perfection.

Preparation can't all be taken from books. To hold attention the teacher must use variety of method, change of position, constant reviews, proper mode of questioning, constant employment and illustrations must cultivate it.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. TUESDAY—MORNING SESSION. Institute opened at 9 o'clock, Prof. J. B. Johnson, Vice President, in the chair.

Music by the St. Mary's orchestra. N. H. Schenck was introduced, who talked for an hour upon the methods of teaching arithmetic.

He dwelt principally upon the first lessons in arithmetic, using a numeral frame to illustrate his lecture, advising teachers not to force pupils to study lessons in advance of these they have not thoroughly learned.

Questions were asked by Messrs. Prideoaux, Reeder Hovenkamp and others. W. H. Prideoaux gave an exercise on pronunciation.

The following words were written upon the blackboard for pronunciation: Newspaper, Miscellaneous, Advertise, Kinsin, Boquet, Incomparable, Sentient, Badle, Conbatant, Inherent, Contrary, Referable, Newfoundland, New Orleans, Niagara, Altamaha, Rapine, Baton Rouge, Concise, Lyeum, Chasm, Overwhelm, Obligatory, Oasis, Disinterested, Genuine, Acclimated, Opponent, Jewshap, Advertisement, Institute, Suggest, Isolated Complaisance, Duty, Etiquette, Thames, Erudition, Referrable.

Music by the St. Mary's orchestra. The question, "What are the most important lessons in a child's life?" Mr. Reeder opened the discussion with the following points: The important lessons in a child's life are implanted by habits. They are—

I. Obedience—he guided by the advice of superiors. II. Kindness—do unto others, etc. III. Thinking. Punctuality—have a time to act and act in that time.

Arithmetic was illustrated upon the blackboard by Mr. Hovenkamp. He confined his work wholly to demonstrating a system of calculating interest.

Music by the orchestra. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION. Institute called to order by Superintendent Dixon.

The chair called for methods of computing interest. Prof. Schenck delivered an address upon Geography. He lectured the teachers upon the principle of teaching geography without books as the proper method; that the children will become interested in lessons so taught.

He gave as a method for so teaching: 1, Location, 2, extent; 3, form, under which map drawing is recommended; 4, natural features, as surface, mountains, rivers, lakes, soil, etc.; 5, climate; 6, productions—vegetable, animals, wild and domestic, mineral products; 7, inhabitants, tracing them back to their origin; 8, cities, the most important capital, seaport and manufacturing cities; 9, the traveling facilities, whether by steamboat, rail or stage coach; 10, the history of the country. He advised as a study of geography for pupils to write compositions of imaginary journeys, giving descriptions of towns, cities, islands, etc.

Music—Duet; Miss Julia A. Wellendorf and Miss Mary Fry. The question "Give what you conceive to be the best reasons why the State should exercise control and supervision over education," opened by Mr. Wharton. He argued that as the children who attend the public schools, are, or will be, the subjects of the State, hence the necessity, for their education. Many parents allow their children to grow up in ignorance, thus begetting criminals, but by this system of Common Schools provided by the State, the young will grow up into good citizens.

Prof. Sharp, of Indiana Normal School, was introduced. His subject—Elocution. 1, conversation; 2, reading; 3, public address, definition. "Elocution consists in the correct expression of thought by speech and gesture." Gestures are not only the movements of the arms, but are the position of the body, facial expression, etc.

His description of "natural" and "peculiar" voices, was very interesting.

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Mr. Dixon stated that he was very much pleased with the interest taken by the teachers in the pronunciation of words—The words "Nepew" and "Lichen," considerable discussion was indulged in.

Prof. Prideoaux gave his idea of teaching history. Mr. Luther believed in teaching history by weaving the lesson into a narrative in order to interest the pupils.

Mr. Sharpe addressed the Institute upon physical culture, with drill in breathing and calisthenics. He showed Mr. Sawyer how an energetic man walks. Mr. Sawyer showed the instructor how a man walks upon eggs.

Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION. "What is the object of government?" was discussed by C. S. Luther. He divided his subject into four parts. Divine, State, Parental, and School government.

"How are senators chosen?" Answered by Mr. Wharton. "How are foreigners naturalized?" Answered by Prideoaux; discussed by Luther, Brandon and Bruner.

"What kind of an institution is government?" Answered by Hovenkamp. "What is a republic?" Answered by Popeno and Keeley.

"What is a constitution?" Answered by Campbell. "What is the difference between State and Territorial government?" Answered by Sawyer.

"Should we teach political science in our public schools?" Answered by Luther. J. B. Johnson, W. H. Prideoaux and R. G. Campbell were appointed a committee upon resolutions, to report on Friday at 11 o'clock.

Prof. Sharpe then gave a lesson on literary culture, demonstrating upon the blackboard. The teachers took great interest in this lesson, and many valuable hints were suggested.

Music—Trio Misses Julia A. Wellendorf, Mary Fry and John Forster. Mr. Dixon made a statement that he had published, in pamphlet form, a history of the schools in Elk county. The Institute decided that they should be put on sale at 25 cents per copy, and quite a number of copies have already been taken.

The Institute then adjourned to visit the Academy and Church. EVENING SESSION. Hon. Samuel P. Bates then delivered an interesting lecture, of which the following is a synopsis:

The speaker observed in opening that having recently returned from a tour through Europe, he judged that some theme connected with his observations abroad would most please a promiscuous audience of citizens and teachers, and he had chosen as his subject Naples, the volcano Vesuvius, and the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. After giving a vivid portraiture of the city and bay of Naples, he proceeded with a minute account of the burning mountain and the eruption of 1631, the most noted of all. The account of the ascent of the cone and the look into the crater by the party, of which he was one, was exceedingly vivid, and brought distinctly to the mind of the hearer the appearance of the weird procession, as it toilsomely wound its way up the steep ascent. The appearance of the city itself, and its people, and stopping in Naples, were also described and humorously commented on to a vivid and interesting description of the Franesca bull, a fine work of art of Grecian origin, was given, together with a historical account of the subject which this celebrated piece of statuary was designed to illustrate. He desired to give an account of a day spent amid the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, cities which remained buried by the ashes of Vesuvius for seventeen centuries, and have only recently been disinterred, but was prevented by want of time.

Prof. Sharpe again entertained the audience with "Evening at the Farm" and "Uncle Daniel's introduction to a steamboat," the latter two being of a humorous character, were received with rounds of applause.

Music. Prof. Dixon then made a few remarks, when the Institute. Adjourned. WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION. Institute opened. The Supt. recited the Lord's Prayer.

Supt. Dixon proposed that the Institute, as a body, visit the Academy, the Church and the Monastery at 4 o'clock p. m.

Prof. Sharpe continued his instructions in Elocution. Questions were asked by Prof. Johnson, Prideoaux and Luther.

Music—Quartet—Misses Mary Fry, Mary Weidenboerner, Josephine Bruner and Caroline Kuntz. H. H. Sawyer demonstrated an equasion in Algebra. Mr. Sawyer is a wag, and created a great deal of fun.

Recess. Supt. Dixon gave an outline of thoughts upon the subject of history. The following are the points upon which he touched:

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