The Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

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THE SOMERSET HERALD,
SOMERSET, PA.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XXXVIII. NO. 28. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1890 WHOLE NO. 2007.

J. A. BERKEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Odd Fellow's Building. SOMERSET, PA.

HARVEY M. BERKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office with F. J. Kooser, Esq. CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

A. C. HOLBERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office with John H. Uhl. Somerset, Pa.

FRED. W. BIESECKER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Printing House Row, opposite Court House. Somerset, Pa.

GEORGE R. SCULL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

J. E. SCOTT. J. O. OGLE.
SCOTT & OGLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.

F. J. KOOSER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

H. S. ENISLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

S. U. TRENT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

H. L. BAER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.,
Will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

J. M. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL.
COFFROTH & RUPPEL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Office on Main Cross Street, opposite Mammoth Block.

WM. H. KOONTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.,
Will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row, opposite the Court House.

DENNIS MEYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
All legal business entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in Union Street, opposite the Court House.

JOHN O. KIMMEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties, with promptness and fidelity. Office on Main Cross Street, over Fisher's Book store.

JAMES L. PUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
Office in Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance on Main Cross Street. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity.

A. J. COLBORN. L. C. COLBORN.
COLBORN & COLBORN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Collections made in Somerset, Bedford and adjoining counties, surveying and conveyancing done on reasonable terms.

HENRY F. SCHELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Army and Pension Agent. Office in Mammoth Block.

VALENTINE HAY,
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Also Dealer in Real Estate. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

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Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections, &c. Office in Mammoth Block.

DR. H. S. KIMMELL,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Unless professionally engaged he can be found at his office on Main St., East of Diamond.

DR. J. M. LOUTHER,
(Formerly of Stoystown.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has located permanently in Somerset for the practice of his profession. Office on Main street, in rear of Drug Store.

DR. J. S. M'MILLEN,
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Gives special attention to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial sets inserted. All operations guaranteed satisfactory. Office in the house over M. M. Tredwell & Co.'s store, corner Main Cross and Patriot streets.

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Office up-stairs in Cook & Beerits Block.

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DENTIST.
Office in Knepper's Block up-stairs, where he can be found at all times prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds and of the best material inserted. All work guaranteed.

CHARLES HOFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
(Above Beffley's Store.)
Latest Styles, and Lowest Prices.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Somerset, Pa.

1890.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.
Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home, giving the latest information with regard to the fashions, by numerous illustrations (which alone sometimes cost ten times the price of the paper) and pattern sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home-dress-maker and the professional modiste. Due care is spared in making its other attractions of the very highest order, its clever short stories, parlor plays and beautiful essays entirely all ladies, and its text has a flavor of good sense and humor. In weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1890 Oliver Thorne (Clarence Cochrane) Herrick and Mary Louise Stevenson will respectively furnish a series of papers—"The Daughter at Home," "Three Meals a Day," and "The Women of the Period." The story serials will be written by Walter Besant and F. W. Robinson.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
PER YEAR.
HARPER'S BAZAR $4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE 4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY 4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 2 00
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States, Canada, or Mexico.

The Volumes of the same begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for 3 years back in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed $1 per vol. for 6 per vol.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or in a draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Bros. Address

HARPER & BROS., New York.

PENSION AGENCY.
SOL. UHL,
Duly authorized by the Government. Office in Baer's Block, Somerset, Pa. mar.ly.

—THE—
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
Somerset, Penn'a.
—0—
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
ACCOUNTS MERCHANTS, FARMERS, STOCK DEALERS, AND OTHERS SOLICITED.
—DISCOUNTS DAILY.—
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The funds and securities of this bank are securely protected in a celebrated Corliss Burglar-proof Safe. The only Safe made absolutely Burglar-proof.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
EVERYONE WANTS TO KNOW WHERE TO GET THE MOST OF OF THIS WORLD'S GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY?
WE HAVE THEM.
Dishes.
WHITE, YELLOW, GLASS, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BASKETS, LOOKING-GLASSES, HANGING LAMPS, STAND LAMPS
Lamps of all Descriptions.
Noveltiesand Oddities in China
THE PLACE FOR
FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES
IS AT THE STORE OF
ED. B. COFFROTH,
SOMERSET, PA

CURTIS K. GROVE.
SOMERSET, PA.
BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, BUCK WAGONS, AND EASTERN AND WESTERN WORK
Furnished on Short Notice.
Painting Done on Short Time.
My work is made out of Thoroughly Seasoned Wood, and the best Iron and Steel. Substantially Constructed, Neatly Finished, and Warranted to give Satisfaction.
Employ Only First Class Workmen.
Repairing of All Kinds in My Line Done on Short Notice. Prices REASONABLE, and
All Work Warranted.
Call and Examine my Stock, and Learn Prices I do Wagon-work, and furnish Setts for Wind Mills. Remember the place, and call in.
CURTIS K. GROVE,
(East of Court House)
SOMERSET, PA.

LADIES
SILK VEST
BARGAINS!
Ladies' Silk Vests, L. N. N. S., cream, sky and pink, at 75c.
Ladies' Silk Vests, L. N. N. S. in cream, sky and pink. This is the best quality we have ever shown, at the price, $1, all sizes.
Ladies' Silk Vests, in better grade, in cream and colors, $1 50 for size 3 and 3, and $1 75 for 4 and 5.
Still better grade in colors for $2, all sizes.
Ladies' Silk Vests, L. N. N. S. in white $2 to $2 50, the very finest China Silk in whites and colors, $3 25 to $3 75, according to size.
Ladies' H. N. R. A. Silk Vests, in cream, $2 for all sizes, same as sold last spring for $2 50. Better quality in pure white, at $3 50.
Ladies' H. L. N. S. Silk Vests from $1 50 to $5, each in various qualities and weights.
Ladies' Combination Suits, Jenness Miller styles, fine quality, extra value at $7 50, suit almost as cheap as wool.
Ladies' Silk and Wool Vests, in low neck and no sleeves, high neck and ribbed arm, and high neck and long sleeves.
Ladies' English Novia Silk Vest and Drawers in three, six and nine thread weights, prices the lowest.
In our Glove Department we are showing a ladies' 4-button P. K. Kid Gloves. New, fresh goods, desirable shades. Spear point embroidery, only $1 25 per pair.
Also, a full line of Suede and O'sce Kid Gloves, in light, medium and dark shads, and in all qualities.

HORNE & WARD,
41 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

A JOHNSTOWN SUFFERER'S GRATITUDE.
DR. O. W. SADLER,
836 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.:
DEAR SIR:—Permit me to mingle my joy with that of my family and friends, in the recovery of my eyesight, and join with them in returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for the same. My sight, by your skillful treatment, has been restored to me, so that I can now see to read the finest print as well as I could before losing it; so, thanking God and you again, and joining my prayers with the prayers of my family and friends for the continuance of my sight, and beseeching Our Father that he may long preserve your health and skill, and spare your useful and valuable life for the good of your worthy family and the benefit of all your friends, and for the benefit of all afflicted as I have been, will ever be the prayer of your faithful friend and humble servant,
PATRICK NIGHTINGALE.
226 Railroad Street,
Cambria City, Johnstown, Pa.
Dr. Sadler will be in his office during the holidays, and all of this month, as usual.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Somerset, for the election of directors for the year 1890, will be held in its banking rooms in the National Bank Building, Somerset, Pa., on Tuesday, January 14, '90 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

ANDREW PARKER, CASHIER.

Rheumatism
What is Meant by "A Permanent Cure."
Hundreds Renew Like This:
First Statement.
Liverpool, Pa., Feb. 22, 1887.
MR. J. E. BONSALL, (Clerk of Courts, Perry Co., Pa.) writes: "I am 64. At 15 was prostrated with Inflammatory rheumatism.
"In 1866, had another violent attack; got about again, but was never free from pain. Winter '84 and '85 could not walk.
"Morphine was prescribed to give me rest. Used St. Jacobs Oil by advice. I used it freely, and it effected a cure.
"After two years have felt no rheumatism. I am cured permanently after 21 years suffering."
Second Statement.
April 28, 1888.
MR. J. E. BONSALL writes: "Five years ago I used St. Jacobs Oil, which effected an entire, permanent cure. No return of pain."
Third Statement.
April 21, 1889.
MR. J. E. BONSALL writes: "My health continues good. No return of rheumatism since 1881, when cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Suffered over 20 years."
IT IS PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY Cured by ST. JACOBS OIL
BALTO. MD. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO.

WE DO NOT PLEDGE
Ourselves to keep abreast, but to keep the head of all others in selling you
Pure, Absolutely Pure, and well Matured, Ripe Whiskies and Wines
At prices that make all other dealers hustle. Just think of it:
Overholt & Co's Pure Rye, five years old. Full quarts $1, or $10 per dozen.
Still better:
Finch's Golden Wedding, ten years old. Full quarts $1, or $12 per dozen.
Better still:
Kentucky Bourbon, ten years old. Full quarts $1.25, or $12 per dozen.
And one of the most valuable Whiskeys on our list is
THE PURE EIGHT-YEAR-OLD EXPORT GUCKENHEIMER. Full qts. $1, $10 a doz.
There is no Whiskey that has ever been sold that has grown in favor with the public so rapidly as our old Export, and the simple reason is that it is utterly impossible to duplicate it.
There will never be any let up in the purity and fine flavor in any particular of the Pure California Wines we are now selling at 50 cents per bottle, Full quarts, or $5 per dozen.
In making up your orders please enclose Postoffice Money Order or Draft, or Register your order.
JOS. FLEMING & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DRUGGISTS,—
PITTSBURGH, PA.
412 Market St., Cor. of Diamond.

Oils! Oils!
—0—
The Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., makes a specialty of manufacturing for the Domestic trade the finest brands of
Illuminating & Lubricating Oils
Naphtha and Gasoline,
That can be made from Petroleum. We challenge comparison with every known
PRODUCT OF PETROLEUM.
If you wish the most uniformly
Satisfactory Oils
—IN THE—
American Market,
Ask for our. Trade for Somerset and vicinity supplied by
COOK & BEERITS AND FRIESNER & KOOSER,
SOMERSET, PA.

It is to Your Interest
TO BUY YOUR
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
OF
BIESECKER & SNYDER.
SUCCESSORS TO C. N. BOYD.
None but the purest and best kept in stock, and when Drugs become inert by standing, as certain of them do, we destroy them, rather than impose on our customers.
You can depend on having your
PRESCRIPTIONS & FAMILY RECEIPTS
filled with care. Our prices are as low as any other first-class house and on many articles much lower.
The people of this county seem to know this, and have given us a large share of their patronage, and we shall still continue to give them the very best goods for their money. Do not forget that we make a specialty of
FITTING TRUSSES.
We guarantee satisfaction, and, if you have had trouble in this direction, give us a call.
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
in great variety; A full set of Test Lenses. Come in and have your eyes examined. No charge for examination, and we are confident we can suit you. Come and see us.
Respectfully,
BIESECKER & SNYDER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jonathan B. Wagner, dec'd., late of Shade Township, Somerset County, Pa.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to the Executors, without delay.

KATHARINE WAGNER, Executrix,
1-8* ALEXANDER L. WAGNER, Executor.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
TEACHERS' INSTITUTE
—OF—
SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION.

Curtain rose at 8 P. M., the house being crowded "from pit to gallery."

Solo—Miss Mame Uhl, of Somerset. Encore.

County Superintendent Berkey then introduced Rev. Sam Small, in his lecture, "From Bar-room to Pulpit." He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is related that on one occasion an old and decrepit stranger, came into an Eastern city, and walked about the market-place until he saw some bird cages bought one of them, opened it, and turned out the bird. At first the wings of the captive refused to do its bidding, but at length nature asserted itself; it winged its way up till it caught a sight of its native hills, and then winged its way afar off to its native forests. So the old man did with all the birds, and when asked, "Why do you do this?" he replied, "I was once a captive."

So I say to you I was once a captive, bound in the thraldom of an infernal traffic. I was reared by my mother in a religious home; I was led to believe that I had an interest in those things; I went to college, graduated with some distinction, read law, and was admitted to the practice of my chosen profession. I had abundant means, was well prepared for the profession, but by and by I saw that men who were looked upon as leaders, were in the habit of indulging in those things that I had been taught to think were all wrong. I followed their example; I had warnings that I ought to have heeded; I saw men totter to their fall; I saw youths such as I was dropped into the grave, and I saw their comrades pass by their new-made graves, and none ever stop to plant an immortelle to their memory. I thought these were the mere accidents of fortune, and I kept on. After seventeen years of most desperate evil, I was at length turned away from that curse. I want to say that no man can run a course of vice such as I did, can saturate every corpuscle of his system with the hellish poison, and abandon the habit by the mere strength of his own naked will. I married a noble wife and when she remonstrated with me, I said, "You don't understand these things; when we have laid up a competence, then we will discuss these moral questions, and settle on some line of conduct for the future. But I found long after, that instead of reassuring her, I only drove her to brood in solitude over her troubles. Children came to me; I often looked at them, but never thought that my vices would overshadow their entire young lives. I at length reached a point at which I discovered that I was no longer master of myself. I tried physicians—but, though I took their medicines faithfully, I derived no benefit from them; next I tried antidotes, with the same result. I procured an appointment from President Hayes, to Paris; there I fell into deeper debauchery; I grew ill; I called in the best medical talent in France to attend on me. I got well, but my horrid appetite still existed.

I returned to the United States; I went deeper and deeper; my habits grew worse and worse. One night my wife went to Judge Hammond and asked him to write out a notice to the barkeepers of Atlanta, forbidding them to sell me liquor. He did so; the notices were served; did they heed them? No! They took them and stuck them up in every bar-room in the city, and made them the jest of every drunken loafer in the city, and then sold me just much liquor as they had done before.

Why didn't the law stop them? Because the law is not estopped.

The Liquor dealers association, of Kansas City, Mo., presented their petition to Judge Field, a personal friend of mine be refused it as treasonable to the State, and contrary to good morals and religion.

The same occurred at Columbus, Ohio, when the Liquor dealers of Cincinnati, desired incorporation.

If the horsethieves of the country were to demand incorporation, they would be run out of the country with gatling guns.

If the thieves and burglars of this country were to demand incorporation, the people would rise in their might and drum them into the sea. We don't want any more law in this country—of the kind we have.

Give me a just Judge, honest Sheriffs, honest Prosecuting Attorneys, and have all honest Jurors in Pennsylvania and I can take the present law of Pennsylvania and can run every liquor dealer out of Pennsylvania, in six months and he won't come back until the world burns down. Then they say, What do you want with law?

I want law to make honest Judges, and other public officers by.

We hear in some places Prohibition, won't prohibit—don't suppose you have heard it here—but everywhere you hear thatsame old red-nosed, flannel mouth gang saying Prohibition won't prohibit.

"I ask him, where don't it prohibit?" "Don't prohibit in Maine." "When were you in Maine?" "Never was in Maine." "How do you know it don't prohibit?" Well I heard so. I say, who did you vote for for President 5 years ago?" "Why I voted for James G. Blaine." "I say do you know James G. Blaine is a common liar?" "Why?" he asks; "Because James G. Blaine says it does prohibit in Maine."

Coming out from Chicago in the train with Sam Jones, several gentlemen were talking of Prohibition, a big, baywindowed fellow got on and talking of Prohibition said he was going down to Illinois to go into business again. "What business were you in in Iowa." O hell, I kept a saloon." The other side of the picture. An old man removing his family from Brunswick, Mo., to Iowa to try to raise his remaining children free from the curse of rum. Prohibition does prohibit everywhere that the officers are not pusillanimous knaves, or perjured scoundrels. In Atlanta, Georgia, a city of 80,000 population you can't get liquor on Sunday for love or money. In a sober, lucid interval on a Sabbath day, I was led in the pleasure of God to attend a meeting at which the Rev. Sam Jones was to speak, about fifty miles away: I had a great reverence for religion; and I did'nt like the idea of his talking slang. I took my children to hear him after weeks of neglect on my part. I heard him in that wondrous sermon of his; scores and hundreds went to the altar, with streaming eyes and began a new life; I was as deeply a convicted man as any in that audience, but I made no sign. For forty-eight hours I sought in drunkenness and debauchery to stifle my convictions, but at length I went on my knees, and I wrestled with my God until I was brought from the horrible pit and the miry clay. My awful appetite was taken away and I have never experienced the least return of it and for four years I have preached in the pulpits of the country. Some persons say; "But, Mr. Small, you needn't use such forcible expressions and such lurid rhetoric. I'm just as good a temperance man as you are." I say; I'm not a temperance man. I'd as soon be with Judas Iscariot in hell as a temperance man. Every brewer's convention has passed temperance resolutions. I'm not a temperance man. I don't want to be called a temperance man. I'm a prohibitionist, from the top of the tallest hair on my head, to the heads of the nails of my boots. The Chinese who refuse to take money for opium would pay a handsome admission to see a Christian church that you could split by preaching on temperance. The people of Madagascar whose queen refuses to sell the right of traffic in liquor, would do likewise. I'd like to see one of those churches split: I'd like to see what's in it. Why the devil can come into such a church and gallop up to the chancel, and take his perch on the chancel rail and have a regular fourth of July, right there in front of the preacher and the whole congregation. Thank God the preachers are getting right on this thing.

Alexander H. Stevens, the Vice President of the so-called Southern confederacy said to me once, "Small, so long as the discussion of the slave question was confined to the hustings or to the State capitol, we paid no attention to it. But when we found that evey preacher in the North was preaching and praying on the subject, we knew that slavery was dead; or soon would be." Then they say, "O, Small, you musn't bring politics into the pulpit. I don't believe in it." Well, I say, neither do I. But there's no politics in liquor.

Its about as non-partisan a thing as I ever got my eyes on. It'll make a Democrat drunk just as quick as it will a Republican. In the church they say its a political question, but in politics they say its a great moral question. O but you say I will regulate it. But where have you regulated it. Why Judge White refused issuing license in Pittsburg, to all applicants but 98, and the papers show that there was over 800 places where liquor is sold illegally. This is a record of business that can't be parallelled anywhere.

High license is nothing but a minting machine, patented by the devil, run by politicians, to grind out old buzzard dollars to lay on the eyes of dead consciences to make the corpses look respectable.

The peroration of the speaker was a beautifully spoken piece of word painting, occupying about ten minutes in its delivery, and as the reporter was unable to get it in full, none of it is given. The lecture was one of the longest that have ever been delivered in Somerset, occupying two and a quarter hours in its delivery, and yet no one seemed tired.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Institute called to order at 8:30, a. m., with R. R. Sanner in the chair, who recommended the careful use of all the time to be devoted to the discussions.

What should teachers read? Referred to C. F. Livengood; not being present, M. L. Snyder called, who said:

When we look over the field we are appalled by its breadth. We cannot read all and we should make a careful selection. There are works which when we have not read we seem to feel an aching void. There are works we would read—such as Robison Crusoe, Vicar of Wakefield, David Copperfield, and some others might be named as novels that every one should read.

C. F. Livengood said: What teachers should read is self-evident. They should read boiled down literature, such as you can get the most thought from in the least space and time. An hour every day should be spent in reading current literature, novels, standard works, humorous works. Read humorous works to break up the monotony, and let the rest of your reading be according to your taste.

A. O. McKinley said: The great point is, how shall we create an incentive to read? I have made my pupils promise that during vacation they would read at least one good book. A good instructive novel is a very good thing to put into the hands of a boy. Each teacher should have several good books on mental science and theory of teaching. It is not always that one can read with interest what another can read with interest.

J. W. Bell said: There is a time for everything. There is also, then, a time to read. I never had time to read novels, because there is too much other matter to read. In teaching a branch the various authors on the subject should be studied. Read the newspapers, because they tell you what is going on in the world. If you read novels, be very careful in their selection. I have never had time to read any nonsense.

Music, conducted by the Musical Director.

Question opened for general discussion:

Miss Cora Knepper: How would you teach literature without reading novels?

Mr. Keim: Teachers need careful instruction in what to read. Very few have mentioned the Bible. Our grandmothers had nothing else. There is where they got their strong characters. It contains views as broadening as those of Charles Dickens. There one finds the most sterling rules of politeness. Many books are read because others read them.

Queries called for; manager said he had none.

J. W. Bell said: Read novels, if you have time. I have a boy in my school who reads nothing but novels, and his mind shows the character of his reading. He has not the sound judgment of those who read solid works.

Music.

Language Culture—C. L. Saylor: The word of ambition at the present day, is culture. The basis of education, is language culture. No matter what business you follow, language will be your great need. The subject may be divided into primary, language lessons, and advanced lessons in English. The child gets his first learning at home, at his mother's knee. The same method should be used in the schoolroom. Have children commit recitations—good recitations. The first two years of language teaching should be wholly incidental. Have pupils write descriptions on the board. Thus you lay a good foundation for composition. Read poems to them, and have them read. A child should not leave school un less he can write a good letter, a note, and its answer, receipts, and all the business papers of life. Composition in the higher classes should be thoroughly taught. Not teaching them to write what they don't know, but what they do know. Have them read good literature. The characters of Charles Dickens give children ideas that they can nowhere else obtain: use correct forms of speech. Children learn by imitation; let them learn correct forms; the importance of language lessons cannot be overestimated. Language is not given to us as a whole, but is a development.

Teachers' session closed. Music, conducted by the Musical Director.

Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. I. N. Berger, of Jenner X Roads, with the 103d Psalm as the Scriptural lesson. Prayer.

Miscellaneous business.—W. H. Cover announced that the work of the Somerset schools is on exhibition at the public school room.

County Superintendent Berkey announced the work, drawing, etc., on exhibition this year better than ever before.

Prof. Frye, on Geography: The earth is made up of slopes; every part of the earth has its slope. No part of the earth is perfectly flat. We cannot study any one part of the earth by itself. If we attempt to study Europe alone, we are soon confronted by the Gulf Stream as a climatic influence, and so on with other divisions. The problem is the influence of the slopes upon life. That the mountains are the great rain condensers, is only part true. Other influences are felt. We want to discover whether the great slopes of the continents are open to receive the moist open winds. In South America there is so vast an open space to the winds of ocean; hence the rainy regions and forests of the Amazon. The rainy regions of the zone of calms are due to atmospheric influences. The winds do not depend on structure. Suppose the Andes were in the East of South America, the water would be taken out of the clouds in passing over the mountains, and we would have another Sahara desert in South America. Take North America. First was formed the Laurentide Mountains, the oldest land on the Continent; then the Apalachian system; lastly, the mountains of the Pacific Slope.

(The speaker illustrated his remarks by maps and blackboard drawings, and most of his talk on the subject was so illustrated, and would be uninteresting unless accompanied by the drawings.)

A general law is the wind's sweep towards the sun; that is, to the quarter of space from which the sun is shining. I have made no reference to secondary highlands; only to primary highlands, which the children can readily understand. The secondary highlands cut the surface of the earth into rain basins. The continents differ in the placing of the secondary highlands. The greatest use of the study of secondary highlands is to show how they cut the surface of the earth into rain basins. The height of land, only 800 feet high, does more to determine the course of the rains of Europe than all the other heights of the continent. Sink that height of land and you change the geographical face of Europe. If we take a stream flowing into a mud puddle and examine it, we shall find it a type of the drainage of the earth. As a result of solar heating, the tendency is to give us belts of temperature, and belts of vegetation. Our textbooks do not group animal life according to nature. There is more difference between the animals of Northern Asia and Southern Asia, than there is between the animals of Asia and North America. Animals are distributed according to natural regions.

Music, by the Institute.

Prof. Coughlin: "How to March On, in the Practice of Teaching."—Teachers should be employed on a kind of sliding scale. If a stranger comes into the community and does good work, allow his wages to be raised during the term. For instance, a lady comes in and agrees to teach for $35; if she do good work, let the salary be raised to say $38, $40, &c. You have a right to ask how the judgment of the examiner is formed, and you have a right to be answered. It is possible for a person to make a judgment in a single hour. He can make some judgments in less time. For instance, clean and well ventilated rooms. How long do you suppose it would take an examiner to discover these facts? If there are no means of ventilation the program should show a time for changing the air of the room. Every schoolroom should have its janitor.

Good order doesn't necessarily imply a quiet school. Directors look usually at quiet; teachers at your knowledge, but County Superintendents will try to look along the whole line. It's impossible to place things in a position that is not customary.

Lecture by Dr. Edward Brooks. He said:

One of the most disinguished teachers of the present century, Sir Wm. Hamilton, used to write on his blackboard,

"On earth there's nothing great but man:
In man there's nothing great but mind."

We are to deal with mind; to cultivate it and instruct it. All the great improvements and advancements have been the result of study of mind. Socrates, Pestaloxi, Herbert Spencer, Bain, and all others have devoted their attention to the study of mind. Though we don't know what mind is, we know that it can do three things: It can think and know; feel and will; indicated by intellect, sensibility, and will. So men form a definition of mind, and many say, "Mind is that which thinks, and feels, and wills."

If we knew what particular faculty acquires grammar, or arithmetic, or any other branch, we could teach those branches more effectually. But we must not make the mistake of teaching these branches merely through the memory. The decimal basis of notation is not the best. Eight would be better; twelve would be better. I'm not sure but I'd rather have cultured sensibilities than a cultured intellect. How do you govern your scholars? You govern them through the sensibilities. Love is the secret of influence. The object should be not to break, but to direct the will, and to strengthen it. If you can direct the will of the stubborn boy through the sensibilities, you have the best boys in the world, and girls, tooo.

The strong-willed men are the great men of the world. Luther, Bonaparte, Grant, were all men of strong will.

Adjourned to 1:30 P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Called to order at 1:30 p. m. Representatives of various works were present, notably J. W. Spayd, of Harrisburg, distributing sample copies of *The New York School Journal*, published by E. L. Kellogg, is known to a number of persons who have attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., all of whom were glad to meet him once more.

Music—conducted by the Musical Director.

County Superintendent reported the largest enrollment ever made—260 teachers out of a possible 265.

Prof. Frye said: I stated this morning that governments, religions, etc., all follow the same general laws as plants and animals in their distributive. When we study a school district and go from it to the globe, that is method; when I place clay in a child's hand and say, model the school district, that is a device. The imagination cannot perceive a new form, we can only repeat forms that we have seen or heard of, but we cannot ever imagine a new form. If I wished to bring to your mind the Sahara desert I would have to carry you from something you had known to the connected whole we call Sahara. The child does not go from the known to the unknown, but from the known to the related unknown. The boy who has seen slopes, however small, can go on until he imagines a continent, going from the known to the related unknown. So, the boy may know of brooks; he can go on until he has imagined an entire continental water system. Much of the primary teaching of the texts books violates this principle of going from the known to the related unknown. A child cannot read a map. He cannot see the continent on the map until he has been taught to do so. If I were to say, "As I came from the hotel I saw a dodo sitting on a piece of calcium," you would have no conception of my meaning. In drawing we look at the outline, in modelling, at solid forms. I would never give a child a definition of a natural form. I would say: Yonder is a hill—describe it to me. Every definition taught to primary pupils is but a stroke drawn in front of the child shutting him out from nature. I believe in sand modelling, but I do not believe in letting the sand come between the child and nature. If the child is to study brooks, or hills or mountains he must go out and see them. We often imagine we are teaching the child, but if we keep them away from nature we are teaching them in spite of ourselves. When we teach children definitions in geography they learn geography in spite of the definitions.

When you are out beside nature, ask questions that are simple; don't ask a question for the sake of the question. Don't ask a child to draw for the sake of the drawing. Our system of working is weary. We work on the form, on the essay, on the map—not on the power to perceive, not on the mental grasp. We working on the wrong side of the question. The second step is to go from forms perceived to forms imagined. By and by the little forms perceived now must become the types of continents, of mountain systems, of river basins. But maybe we find a child who doesn't have the power to see the continent by and by. What is wrong? We have failed to teach him to form the conception from nature, while he is out with nature.

Music.

Manual Training—H. H. Keim, of Elk Lick. He said: I am glad that we have reached an age of the world in which it is not so much asked what a man knows, as what he can do. The blacksmith's right arm is highly developed, and so with other artisans. We find few persons that are able to use one hand as well as the other. Anybody can learn to write and draw if he is not too lazy. In order to teach a thing we must know what we want to teach. The child very often does not learn to write because he doesn't have anything he wants to write. If we want to teach children to write we should first be good penmen ourselves, for if we are not good writers children will ask, why didn't you learn it if it is so easy a thing? Practice makes perfect only when a definite end is kept in view. In taking up classes in writing I always secure a specimen of the penmanship of each one at the beginning of the term, and they would not recognize their own work in a few months. Children should be taught to handle themselves, to use their bodies.

Recess.

Song, by Miss Ada Tissue, of Confluence, Pa.

The young lady was loudly encored, and responded gracefully and pleasantly. With the habit of appearing, to enable her to overcome a natural nervousness, and timidity, the fair songstress may become one of the most popular vocalists of the county.

Music, by the Institute.

County Superintendent Coughlin:—Physiology and Hygiene.

A vote was taken as to whether the present teaching of hygiene was beneficial or not, and resulted unanimously in the affirmative.

I think, said the speaker, that the Legislature could have been engaged in no more thoroughly economic work for the State than the passing of that law. Nine hundred millions of dollars spent for strong drink. Three hundred and fifty millions spent for tobacco. Whether the children shall grow up temperate or not depends on the character of your teaching. I have no sympathy with the man who is temperate only because he is too stingy to buy liquor, and yet personal economy goes a long way towards making a man temperate. The opinion of others goes far toward making men temperate. Then there is the principle of self denial. The ability of subordinating the passions to a well regulated will. Avoid teaching the whole of the subject in any one grade.

The Professor gave a class drill on the subject, creating much merriment and enforcing many truths.

Adjourned to 8:30, a. m., Wednesday.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Curtain rises at 8 o'clock P. M.

Vocal Solo—by Miss Emma Walter of Somerset, Pa. Encore—responded to.

Vocal Solo—by Miss Estella Fie of Connellsville, Pa. Encored and responded to.

County Superintendent Berkey, announced that a wreck near Clarion, Pa., prevented Mr. Clark's presence, but introduced Dr. Brooks who, he said, would deliver a lecture of equal merit. Dr. Brooks said: Ladies and gentlemen I thank you for your kind greeting so heartily extended to me under the disappointment of this evening. For it is always difficult and equarrassing to attempt to fill another's program. Man is, by nature a solver of problems. The first conscious question of childhood is the little word what. Some children are born apparently with an interrogation, point on the end of the tongue. The little girl cuts open her sisters accordeon to find where the music comes from. The boy breaks up his father's watchwith a hammer to find the little man his grandpa has told him makes the wheels go round. He cuts his finger to study physiology and bumps his head in the study of that principle of natural philosophy action and inaction are equal. In the solution of a problem three things are to be considered. The object of the problem, the conditions, and the nature of the solution, for a cursory glance if I should ask: what is the object of the solution of the problem of Life? I should be tempted to answer; to get money When Mary of England was dying she told her physician. After my death examine my heart and you will find two words imprinted thereon; the one Calais, the other Philip. I have thought if you would examine the heart of one of the money kings you'd find the dollar mark on it. The Presbyterian catechism contains as the first question. "What is the chief end of man?" "And the answer is to serve God and to enjoy him hereafter." I have thought were the question asked of money men to-day the answer would be "to get money and to enjoy it." John Wannamaker has the faculty of getting money, and he uses it benevolently and is a blessing to the city, and to the country. In the same city of Philadelphia, there once lived a man who was known as a hard fisted old miser, and yet he was nursing a scheme of benevolence at which I have often thought the very angels in heaven laughed with joy and glee. That beautiful Grecian temple stands and will stand for ages, as the monument to its founder Stephen Girard. The first end of life is to achieve professional and business success.

The second is to do something for others.

The third to achieve a christian character. The world has never forgot the cold and sensual character of Byron, and will never cease to regret the errors of Robert Burns in the sterling virtues he possessed. Never was the need for sterling character greater than at the present time. In our large cities polished boots are often preferred to polished brains. It is to-day the quiet clerk, the Sunday school teacher, and Sunday school scholar the trusted church member that are the ones to succumb to temptation. The path of life has often been compared to a line not very straight, but at the same time a line, over the direction of the former part, of which we can have no control. Had General Grant been born 15 years earlier, he might have never been heard of outside his native town. Had it not rained on the morning of Waterloo, Napoleon not Wellington would have been the hero of that battle. A crying child delaying a man by keeping him awake, and so causing him to oversleep in the morning, may have saved his life. But whatever may be said regarding the first part of the line of life, it must be acknowledged that we are responsible for the last part of the line. Man is the creature of circumstances—modified by culture, conditions. But man is not the slave of circumstances; on the contrary he's the king of circumstances. The apple of success may hang very high, but circumstances can be worked into a ladder, by which we may reach the golden apple of success. I believe there are supernatural influences; I believe in a God that watches over the affairs of men. I know it is not always easy to pick up the golden threads of Providence, but it seems to me, that man stands between two forces—the natural and the supernatural. The natural all around us, the supernatural up yonder.

In the way of life we should look upward, and put one hand in the h