The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

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The Somerset Herald.

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Office in Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance at Main Cross Street. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity.

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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.

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Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office next door to Commercial Hotel.

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Office on Main street, next door to Lutheran Church. Night calls at office.

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Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Unless professionally engaged he can be found at his office on Main St. Sign of Diamond.

DR. J. M. LOUTHER,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has located permanently in Somerset for the practice of his profession. Office on Main street, in rear of drug store.

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

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

CURTIS K. GROVE,
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BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS, BUCK WAGONS.
AND EASTERN AND WESTERN WORK
Furnished on Short Notice.
Painting Done on Short Time.
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 in Wagon-work, and furnish Selves for Wind Mills. Remember the place, and call in.
CURTIS K. GROVE,
(East of Court House)
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WANTED:—
WHITE
OAK
LUMBER,
CUT TO ORDER.
Address
W. C. WHITE LUMBER CO.,
No. 9 Baltimore St., Cumberland, Md.

Benn's National Liniment
CURES
Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains and Swellings.
FOR MAN OR BEAST.
For sale by all Druggists. Price, 25c., 50c., and $1. per bottle.
W. B. BENN, Mf'g., Allegheny, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.
— OF —
Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., I will expose to public sale on the premises in Elklick Township, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, late the property of Ananias Garlette, deceased, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of ground situate in Elklick township, Somerset County, Pa., adjoining lands of Jeremiah J. Folk on the north, Edward Bowmaster on the south, public road on the west and N. W. Newman on the east, containing one-half acre, more or less, having thereon a two-story frame

DWELLING HOUSE

and one-story frame storeroom, stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS.

One-third after payment of debts and expenses of administration to remain a lien upon the premises to secure the widow's dower, one half of the purchase money on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed and balance in two equal annual payments from day of sale; deferred payments to be secured by judgment bonds on the premises; 10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale.

JOEL YUTZY,
Administrator and Trustee.
Scott & Ogle, Attorneys.

Executors Sale
— OF —
Valuable Real Estate.

THE UNDERSIGNED Executors of the last will and testament of Solomon Hammer late of Jenner Township, dec'd., will expose to sale on the premises in Jenner Township, by public outcry, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, '91,

the following described real estate, late the property of said deceased:

A certain farm or tract of land containing 36 acres, more or less, about 100 acres clear, and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a good plank two-story

DWELLING HOUSE,

bank barn, and other outbuildings; contains a large orchard of choice fruits—pears, plums, apples and peaches. The farm is known as the "Guglesparger farm," and is situate eight miles south of Johnstown, on a good road leading to that town, which is one of the best markets for farm products in the State. The farm is convenient to schools and churches, and is in every way a most desirable property. It is well underlaid with minerals, coal and iron ore and limestone. There is a limestone quarry opened on it

TERMS

Made known on day of sale.

JOHN C. HAMMER,
DAVID M. HAMMER,
Executors.
dec17.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
— OF —
Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, I will sell at public sale the real estate of Andrew Hoover, dec'd., on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1891,

at the office of Samuel McKenrie, Esq., in the town of Garrett, at 1 o'clock p. m., consisting as follows,

No. 1. A farm or tract of land situate in Brothersvalley Township, Somerset County, Pa., containing 178 acres, more or less, of which 90 acres are clear, 25 acres in meadow, with

DWELLING HOUSE

and barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected and fine fruit orchard on the same, adjoining lands of John Long, Alexander Coleman, Mrs. John J. Hauger, and others; balance well timbered; is near to school, church, and Balto. R. R. at Garrett.

— ALSO —

A Dwelling House and lot of ground in the village of Garrett, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, being lot No. 147 on Cherry street and Walker street.

Terms of No. 1.

One-third in hand April 1, '91; balance in four equal annual installments.

Terms of No. 2.

One-half in hand April 1, '91, and balance in 1 year; 10 per cent of the hand money of No. 1 to be paid as soon as property is struck off; 10 to be paid on No. 2 as soon as same is struck off. Deferred payments to be secured on the premises.

JESSE HOOVER,
Trustee.
dec27.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Firestone, late of Upper Turkeyfoot Twp., Somerset Co., 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 against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday the 31st day of January, 1891, at the late residence of said deceased.

JOHN FIRESTONE,
Executor.
Fred W. Biesecker, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Henry A. Shaffer, late of Lincoln township, Somerset county, Pa., deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted by the proper authority, to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry A. Shaffer, late of Lincoln township, Somerset county, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement and allowance at the late residence of the deceased on Saturday January 10, A. D. 1891.

FREEMAN J. HOFFMAN,
MARY M. SHAFFER,
Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Lloyd D. Stuff, late of Jenner Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.

Letters of Administration 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 against the same will present them duly authenticated for payment to the undersigned.

LUCY M. STUFFT,
Administratrix.
dec31.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Estate of Ezra I. Miller, late of Conemaugh township, Somerset County, Pa.

Letters of administration 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 against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on or before Friday, Jan'y 30, 1891, at the late residence of the deceased.

JOHN K. MILLER,
Fred. W. Biesecker, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of George Gardner, dec'd, late of Quemahoning Twp., Somerset Co.

Letters of administration 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 on Friday, Jan'y 30th, 1891, at the late residence of said dec'd.

JOSIAH J. BLOUGH,
Administrator.
Fred. W. Biesecker, Attorney.

FACTS That I sell the following goods at the very low prices:

Two	years old Pure Rye	$2 00 per gallon.
Three	" " " "	2 25 " "
Four	" " " "	2 50 " "
Six	" " " "	3 50 " "
Ten	" " " "	4 50 " "
Fifteen	" " " "	5 50 " "
Twenty-one	" " " "	7 50 " "

All from the best known distillers. California 5 year-old pure Wines, all kins at $1.50 per gallon. Sherry and Port Wines, Hungarian, Sherry and Port Wines, direct importations, in glass. Pure imported Brandies, Gins, at the lowest figures. Call or send for special price list. Mail orders Promptly attended to. No extra charge for packing and boxing.

A. ANDRIESSEN,
72 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

THIS AND THAT.
How it Works.

CURES
LUMBAGO.
1826 Orleans St.,
Balto., Md., Feb. 26, '90.
I was confined to the house two weeks with lumbago, but St. Jacobs Oil cured me; no return. WM. A. GOETZE.
PAIN. JOY.

CURES BRUISES.
Fredericksville, Mo., Feb. 7, 1890.
"St. Jacobs Oil is without a peer for pains, bruises, aches, &c." REV. T. G. HAWKINS, Pastor Baptist Church.

CURES SPRAINS.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 2, 1890.
I suffered with a sprained ankle which swelled very much. Found great relief in use of St. Jacobs Oil and swelling disappeared.
MOLLIE HICKS.

ST. JACOBS OIL
The Great Remedy For Pain,
CURES ALSO
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of $5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth." —P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases." —C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS
And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

—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.—
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LARUE M. HICKS. W. H. MILLER,
JAMES L. PUGH, CHAS. H. FISHER,
JOHN R. SCOTT, GEO. R. SCULL,
FRED W. BIESECKER.
EDWARD SCULL, : : : : : PRESIDENT
VALENTINE HAY, : : VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW PARKER, : : : : : CASHIER.
The funds and securities of this bank are securely protected in a celebrated Corliss Burglar-proof Safe. The only Safe made absolutely Burglar-proof.

Somerset County National Bank
OF SOMERSET, PA.
—:0:—
Established, 1877. Organized as a National, 1890
—:0:—
CAPITAL $50,000.
—:0:—
Chas. J. Harrison, Pres't
Wm. B. Frease, Vice Pres't.
Milton J. Pritts, Cashier.
—:0:—
DIRECTORS:
Wm. H. Koontz, Sam'l Snyder,
Josiah Speicht, Jonas M. Cook,
John H. Snyder, John Stuff,
Joseph B. Davis, Harrison Snyder,
Jerome Stuff, Noah S. Miller,
Wm. Endsley.
Customers of this Bank will receive the most liberal treatment consistent with safe banking.
Parties wishing to send money east or west can be accommodated by draft for any amount.
Money and valuables secured by one of Diebold's Celebrated Safes, with most approved time lock.
Collections made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate.
Accounts and Deposits Solicited. m ar5-6m

STILL IN BUSINESS!
Welfley's Photograph Gallery
My patrons are informed that I am still in the
PICTURE BUSINESS,
And am at all times prepared to take all kinds of pictures, from a
Tin-type or Cabinet Photograph,
To a Life-size Crayon. Instantaneous Process used, and all work guaranteed to be satisfactory.
Gallery up stairs, next to Vought's grove. WM. H. WELFLEY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Somerset, for the election of Directors for the year A. D. 1891, will be held in the banking rooms in the First National Bank Building, Somerset, Pa., on Tuesday, January 13, 1891, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M.

ANDREW PARKER,
Cashier.

34TH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Discussion—"Is the copy book a necessity, a convenience, or a nuisance?" Opened by David Berkey, followed by R. R. Sanner and J. S. Fulton. Opinion was divided.

Music, conducted by Prof. Smith.

After the music Prof. Smith gave a lecture of a few minutes on what he called "vowel culture."

To avoid hoarseness a speaker must bring his tones well forward in the mouth as no one can speak long without hoarseness if he forms his tones back in the mouth.

Topical talk, H. F. Yost: "Order in the schoolroom."

"Government is necessary because order is necessary; teachers of a former day appealed to the nerves through the medium of the rod; teachers of the present day appeal to the conscience through the medium of the mind. The first requisite is to give pupils something to do; then, after you have given them something to do, keep them at it; the second factor is, recreation; children cannot work all the time; few children care to produce disorder; they like order, and respect the person that can maintain it; the teacher needs strong will power; persons of strong will control those of weak wills; good teaching is another requisite; secure the confidence of your pupils in your own ability; when pupils lack this confidence good order can't be maintained; many teachers talk of good and bad conditions; the business of the teacher of to-day is to make good conditions."

Queries—The query managers reported that they had no queries.

Discussion, "Elements of a Teacher's Success," was to have been opened by Prof. LeRoy McClintock, who tendered an apology on the ground of hoarseness, and the subject was deferred until Wednesday morning.

Music—"Some Folks."

The Professor remarked that the piece was written by Stephen C. Foster, who was born in Pittsburg in 1826 and died in 1864.

Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Zinn.

Music by the Institute, after which the County Superintendent introduced Prof. Z. X. Snyder, of Indiana State Normal School.

He said he was glad to be here, because, among other reasons he saw a number of persons whom he had taught. After inviting teachers to present questions for answer and saying that he would try and answer them, he said that he sometimes illustrated his talks by the use of an equation x y z equals (?) in which x equals the teacher, y equals the child, and z equals nature; the teacher is a governing power in the country; our schools contain to-day the future *all* of our country; the teacher gives direction to the various units.

Health is the prerequisite of the teacher; a sour disposition will soon pickle a whole school; to attain health we must live correctly; every teacher should have at least eight hour's solid sleep before he enters on the day's work; in a first-class baseball club or football club, a boy that chews tobacco will not be accepted; John L. Sullivan was not permitted to use tobacco in his training; you can teach a boy through bringing these things to his notice.

Cleanliness is another element of success; 'dirt,' says Lord Palmerston, 'is matter out of place'; when an untidy person presents himself nowadays for any appointive place he is ignored, no matter what his apparent intellectuality; good writing is an essential; children copy the writing of the teacher; drawing is another essential—the power to make things; it is a law in psychology that we learn through our attention to the occupation of their hands.

(The speaker exhibited several articles constructed by students at the school. Among these were a pair of blackboard compasses and a mortised joint in wood; also, a dovetailed joint, in metal.)

Good sense is another requisite; the man who succeeds everywhere, in every business or profession, is the man that has common sense. Common sense is merely the knowledge of common things and scholarship is next; nothing can take the place of scholarship. A teacher must know himself well; cultivate a sweet disposition; know yourself; be yourself; Esthetics must be taught; you want to see something deeper than color, form or sound—you want to see a developed soul; if you want to secure the best results you must know the child's home; lift up the children who have had no chance; a teacher should be a thinker; he must have a knowledge of the subjects; every lesson must be prepared; the primary teaching is the hardest, because little children have so much to distract their attention.

Music, by Prof. Smith and Institute.

Talk on drawing, by Prof. Little.

Music.

Address by State Superintendent Waller.

Music. Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music by the Institute, conducted by Prof. Smith.

County Supt. Berkey announced an enrollment of 220 teachers out of a possible 271.

Instruction by Dr. J. D. Waller, the State Superintendent.

Teachers' work is of the highest importance, even from the philanthropic standpoint. It assumes a grave aspect when great political questions are to be decided by the people's vote; intelligence is almost a *sine qua non*. But grave political questions are not in all countries settled by the votes of the people. The Prussian government is an example. No country to-day in Europe is making a more strenuous effort for the education of her people than is France. As early as 1785 Congress in this country made an appropriation for the schools. The efforts in this country are not so noticeable in the country districts, isolated as they are, but only when you reach great centres of population, like New York and Boston.

Henry Ward Beecher says the schools are the stomach of the body politic. If one were to undertake to engraft upon his person the meat he ate for his dinner it would result in irritation and fever, perhaps in mortification and death. The meat must go into the stomach. So the children of foreign parentage, with all their prejudices and ignorance, must go into the schools. In the lower rooms of the schools of the great cities a vast difference is observable between the foreign and the native born children; but when they reach the higher rooms and the graduating classes, the difference has almost ceased.

According to the report of the Civil Service in 1887, Massachusetts was highest in the number of persons passing the examinations, while in 1888-9 Pennsylvania was the highest.

There is a great diversity between the system of education in Pennsylvania and New York. New York's system is based on the principle of centralization—that of Pennsylvania is just the reverse. In New York there are few persons controlling the machine—in Pennsylvania there are many. In New York all questions emanate from the Central Board, and are uniform for the entire State. You know it is very different in Pennsylvania. In New York there is a board of men whose business it is to hold the county Institutes. They notify the Superintendent; he gets ready, engages hall, etc., and the Board alternate with one another in giving instructions.

You all know how this is managed. In the founding of our system there was adopted the principle of a minimum of centralization and a maximum of local control.

The system of education as we have it is in harmony with the genius of American institutions. Its founders endeavored to find out what was best adapted to Pennsylvania. The Constitution of 1874 provided that there should be maintained a body of public schools. The State appropriation is now two millions of dollars, as against one million in 1874. It was not the object of this increase to diminish taxation, but to benefit the schools. If any districts have used the State appropriation to diminish taxation they have misunderstood the intent of those who made the grant. A short school term is expensive. To conduct the schools economically we must lengthen the term.

We want to see the day when the poorest school shall be better than the best is to-day; when the child that has the poorest advantages will have greater advantages than the one that has the greatest advantages to-day.

A dictionary is a standard of pronunciation, accent, etc., just as a yard is a standard of length, and a gallon of liquid measure. Let every school have a dictionary.

An essential is that the best teachers be found and kept. The only question a Director should ask himself is, Who is the best teacher for that school? Visitation is an effective method of determining the qualifications of a teacher.

In some counties Boards subdivide themselves into committees, whose duty it is to visit the schools at certain given times and make report.

How are we to keep the good teachers? There is an old recipe for stewed rabbits which says, first catch your rabbit, bleed him, skin him, &c., but it doesn't do to apply the last directions to teachers if we want to keep them.

A born teacher will teach for less money than he'll do anything else. Has Somerset county done all it would and could do in the way of salaries? In 1889 Somerset county's average rate of taxation was 5.57 mills, but that of the State was 5.88 mills, so that Somerset is below the State average. In some of the counties of the State the rate of taxation is more than 10 mills.

Teachers should receive sufficient salary to compensate them, and they must receive so much either by taxation or by a direct appropriation; that is by taking the money from the treasury. Pupils properly taught in the schools will be patriots, and should there be a call to arms the youth of this day in consequence of their teaching in the schools will respond to the call with the same promptitude as did the "Boys of '61."

County Superintendent, announced that this would be the last talk of the season by the State Superintendent, he having engagements elsewhere, and being compelled to leave on the train.

Music by Prof. Smith and Institute.

Drawing by Prof. Little.

He commenced by saying that the best eraser is that known as the *Chance*; and gave as a reason that the felt ends are open permitting the chalk dust to fall out and into the trough.

Drawing can be made much more valuable by the general teacher than by the special teacher. In drawing strive first for accuracy, and then for rapidity. Do your work as rapidly as possible. Don't stand too close to the board.

(Most of the speaker's talk was devoted to explanation of his drawings, done in free hand on the board, and their reproduction here is for obvious reason impossible.)

INTERMISSION.

Music by Prof. Smith and the Institute.

Mathematical Geography, instruction in by Prof. J. D. Meese of Meyersdale Preparatory school. Mathematical Geography is really inexhaustible, in 15 minutes one can do nothing, really, in 15 years one can but scale the subject. The earth moves faster in certain parts of its orbit than in other parts, as a result of Kepler's 3rd law, that the earth moves over equal areas in equal times. The path described in a revolution of any body about another is the former's orbit. The Ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun around the earth. The Equinoxes are points in the earth's orbit at which the days and nights are equal.

Instructions by Prof. Z. X. Snyder, of Indiana.

I see activity when I examine the heavenly bodies. Activity in the air, in frost, in the snow; activity everywhere. activity characterizes nature. I have a walnut. I lay it here, it would remain there forever if untouched. What's to touch it? Heat, moisture, they touch it from without and the result is the walnut tree.

The soul of a little child would remain forever a blank if untouched, just as the walnut would lie still forever if untouched. But the soul is touched by various things, by the objects of earth and the objects of heaven, all touch it, it expands, it grows.

Teaching is causing a human being to act, in the widest sense, intellect embraces three things; thinking, knowing, expressing. All professions depend upon thought.

When you get a child to *think*, you're on the way.

When you get it to *know*, you're farther on the way.

When you get it to *express*, you've done what you wish.

Thinking is *seeing relations*, (illustrated by a bottle-fountain, and by a pair of stuffed birds.)

The more modestly colored bird is the female, the gaudy is the male. The modest colors of the female are the effort of nature to protect the female and her eggs. The brighter colors of the male are for a similar purpose, by diverting the hawk from the nest as the bird dives from the top of the tree. Three things can be done with numbers to wit: Combination, Separation, Comparison, and only three.

The soil in the valley was once on the hill. It was rock. Disintegration set in by action of rain and frost, and the disintegrated rock came down and vegetable matter was mixed therewith and to-day it is the most productive soil of the country.

Historic thinking is seeing historic relations. One must see the relations between the facts of history or he has not studied history to good purpose. The teacher that teaches objectively must be careful not to stay with objects too long.

Announcements.

Directors' convention in the Lutheran church, at 9:30 a. m. Teacher's Session at 8:30 a. m.

Music.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Music.

Solo, by Miss Fee—"Night Birds Cooing." Encore responded to in a duet by Miss Fee and Prof. Smith, the musical director of the Institute.

Superintendent Berkey then introduced the Lecturer of the evening, Dr. Henson, who delivered his lecture entitled "Fools." He said:

It is with great pleasure that I respond to any summons from Pennsylvania. Twenty-two of my happiest years were spent in this State. I never lived in this part of the State, but I'm sorry I didn't. I know no place in which a lecturer is so sure of as hearty and appreciative an audience as he is in Somerset.

I've lectured in places where I felt as though I were attending my own funeral, and I was chief mourner as well as cadaver. I lectured in a town where they sat perfectly quiet—glowered at me, and I cowered before them. Nobody laughed, and nobody cried—but me, and I did that in private. Afterwards I met a friend who told me he knew the town, and now, six months after, they're laughing at those jokes. "Well," said I, "the next time I'll send on the jokes several months ahead, and I want to get there about the time they understand them; I want to see them blown up.

I've been sorry that I made this lecture. I sat in my numerous family one evening and remarked that I was afraid that I would hereafter be chiefly remembered as the author of fools. One of my boys remarked, "Pa, that's hard on us."

I didn't prepare this lecture for you, but for my own people in Chicago. Neither did I choose the subject for this night. It was chosen by one who, I presume, understands the needs of the people.

Webster says there are natural fools—those who are born so; and accidental fools—those who are weak-minded as a result of some external injury. This lecture doesn't apply to them. God forbid that I should ever make sport of such. He must be a miserable, imbruted wretch that could do so.

One passage of Scripture reads, "Answer not a fool according to his folly," etc., and another reads, "Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit," and it is to the latter of these that I apply this lecture.

No graver insult can be given a man than to call him a fool. Witchcraft has carried away hundreds of thousands of victims. We think we've got over it, but only lately in New York I was told there were not less than three witches and one full-blown wizard. The "Mississippi Bubble" was another piece of foolery. It was originated by one George Law. Values went up to fictitious rates; the bubble burst, and Law escaped by the skin of his teeth. The "South Sea Scheme" was another shortly following. Then again came the "Tulip" craze, originating in damp, foggy Holland, among a set of gin-drinking, pipe-smoking Dutchmen. The craze ceased, and thousands were ruined, with nothing to show save a few baskets of flower roots, that nobody would buy and none could eat.

The oil on the brain craze is more recent; so recent that you all remember it and know all about it.

Among the superstitious follies we may reckon the so-called Mormon religion; founded on a few old brass plates, said to have been dug out of an Indian mound.

Modern spiritualism is another of the superstitious humbugs of the day. I sincerely trust that when I am dead I shall not be called back to do the bidding of any woman on the face of the earth; and I hereby give notice that I won't come.

But, to particularize, there is the rich fool. A man is not a fool to be rich, but he is a fool if he isn't rich. Some men turn everything they touch into gold; others turn everything they touch into ashes. The miser—I've known a man very rich for a miser. I hope I'll be forgiven for even knowing such a man. A man once said to him, "Mr. Toney, how did you make your money?" "I didn't make it; I *saved* it." Miser, means miserable. The miser locks his money from himself as from a thief. He lives miserable and dies wretched.

Many people indulge in fine things that they say about people that are dead. A Dutchman at a funeral, in loss of anything else to say, said, after looking into the grave, "Vell! he vas a good schmoker, anyhow."

Then again, there is the man who is by the force of circumstances made rich; driven among the aristocracy without knowing how to act. Shakespeare, in his "Taming of the Shrew," introduces a drunken tinker, named Christopher Sly. I've seen something like it—the man who through shoddy or oil has risen. He dresses well, eats well, lives well. His library is bought by the yard; his wife is tricked out in finery, and he wonders whether he is a gentleman. I can say, no. Gentlemen are not made of such stuff.

Then again, there is the fool whose father has made the money the young fool has inherited. Then there is the fashionable fool—the begloved, perfumed fool, who parts his hair in the middle—a man that would be a woman if he could—a dude. Fools of this sort, I'm afraid, are on the increase in Republican America.

Another fool, very common in Chicago—I hope scarce in Somerset—is the drunken fool. A judge making a temperance speech, said that no man can drink for thirty years without being a dead man, or a drunkard or quitting the habit. A red-faced man arose and said, "I deny it." The judge then told a story of a negro who dropped corn-bread soaked in whisky into the water to catch fishes. One refused to be caught, although he ate the crumbs. Calling another negro, he asked why he could not catch that fish. "Why," was the reply, "a mullet-head has got no brains; you can't make him drunk." Our friend on the other side may be of the mullet-head species.

The man that takes that into his mouth that steals away his brains is a fool, will live a fool and die a fool and be a fool forever. Young man, for your own sake, for your mother's sake, and for God's sake, don't be a fool.

Again, there is the learned fool. I have heard of a German who spent his whole life preparing two quarto volumes on "The Wings of a Butterfly." Another, on Greek accents. But he found one accent he could not account for. When he had spent months on it he went to a friend, who took the book, peered at the accent, and said, "that's a fly speck." Think of a man spending his life on fly specks!

Then there are absent-minded fools. One of these in Chicago thought he had forgotten his watch—pulled it out to see whether he'd have time to go back for it, and calmly concluded he wouldn't have time.

Men think a thing is deep when they can't see the bottom of it; but I've seen a mud puddle not an inch deep that you couldn't see to the bottom of, because it was a mud puddle. And then again, I've seen a mountain stream that an elephant could swim in, and you could count every pebble in it, it was so clear.

Then there is the frivolous fool; the giggler, continually giggling and tittering. There is a time for everything; a time to laugh and a time to weep. The first miracle Jesus of Nazareth performed was at a wedding.

Then there's the solemn fool. I don't mean true solemnity, but its mimic that is called dignity. That nearly killed me once. I was brought up in the country—most everybody that's good for anything is. If it were not for the good stock that comes out yonder to the city, the city would rot.

The solemnest bird is the owl; he has a great head, mostly feathers. The solemnest beast isn't a horse—but he has a great head on him, mostly ears; and the solemnest man has a great head on him, with ears on it like the beast, but mostly tucked inwards to fill up the vacuum.

One other fool is the only one I have room for. It is the man who in this world of ours, this beautiful world, says there is no God. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. Fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgement, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Music by the Institute, conducted by Prof. S. G. Smith.

Discussion, "A graded course of study for country schools," to be opened by J. F. Baker, who was not present, and the question was deferred—for the present—and the question, "Is district supervision desirable?" opened by W. H. Spangler. He thinks that such supervision is desirable; if county supervision is desirable, then district supervision is desirable.

No one responded.

Paper by Miss Ella Vogel—"Teaching Language." Pupils have been required to write compositions, but they have written them without adequate instruction or preparation; Language lessons should precede the study of Grammar proper; language lessons should occupy the first five years of the child's school life; pictures and drawings are very important, and are accessories, but too great a degree of complicity should be avoided; the primary object of teaching is to afford culture.

Topical talk, by Prof. Johnson, of the Berlin schools—History: An old subject—older than any other subject; of paramount importance in the schools; history began with the first person of the human race; teach children ancient history; to begin a child in the history of the United States is like studying the geography of the British Islands and resting content, thinking we are geographers. How to teach the child American history—first, by the study of men; great men never die; study history by studying the lives of great men; Xerxes and Cyrus cover a large part of ancient history; Lycurgus, Solon, and some few others cover the most of Grecian history; Cæsar, Pompey, and a few more, with Hannibal, cover the bulk of Roman history; Philip II, the pillar of Roman Catholicism, covers the history of the world for his time.

Second, the study of principles underlying the lives of the men whose history you study.

Logical History—To enable the child to see the connection—the logical connection of events.

One thing throughout the world depends upon another thing; our government depends upon oppression of their subjects by other nations. Don't teach simply words—dry, parched, meaningless words; teach the little details; the history of George Washington would lack something without the little hatchet. The history of him is the history of some thirty or forty great men—Columbus, Washington, Jefferson, Webster and Clay and Lincoln and Grant; when you have seen the relations of these men to their times and to their country, your knowledge of the history of our country will be about complete.

Music, "The Old Mountain Home."

C. J. Potts, County Superintendent of Bedford County, said:

If teachers got nothing more than the sympathy, the handshakes, the feeling of kinship to carry back to their schools, this alone would be worth the money paid for Institutes.

The State Teachers' Association meets at Bedford Springs next year; we want to see Somerset county there; we hope to see you there to help us; we have teachers getting $19 a month that are worth $30, and we have teachers getting $70 a month that are not worth 70 cents.

Get the most out of life that you can; don't spend your time in mourning over responsibilities, but remember that to-day is the time in which you must act; don't get beyond the depth of your pupils; don't try to teach them what they are too young to understand.

Music—"Nearer my God to Thee."

Devotional Exercises—Rev. Gruber, of Berlin.

Music.

County Superintendent announced 232 present being 39 teachers short of the whole number—271.

Dr. Snyder continued his talks. He said:

There are three degrees in thinking—a child thinks in the first degree; an adult thinks in the first degree when he attempts to grasp a morsel of knowledge for the first time; it is sometimes called confused thinking; the first step in thinking is directed to wholes, as when a child says it is a bottle, an apple, etc.

The second step is thinking in parts; the first step is sympathetic, the second step is analytic.

Bear in mind the first step in thinking is thinking in wholes; on this is built all the modern methods of teaching. Rosencrantz's definition of cleanliness—Cleanliness will not endure that things should lose their proper individuality through the elemental chaos. Drummond says, law in the visible is the invisible in the divisible. The child passes from the whole to the parts; by and by the child will say, the apple is a fruit. This is thinking in classes—there you have it all: First, thinking in wholes; second, in parts; third, in classes; property is objectified will; these long definitions must be thought over, digested, just as food must be digested; the test of knowledge is, can the child give back to you what it has received from you in such manner that the thought has lost its identity? Get the child's mind divorced from objects as soon as you can; take the number six—the child may know six as a whole, but it must learn the parts—5 and 1 are 6, 4 and 2 are 6, 3 times 2 are 6, 6 times 1 are 6, etc.

Whenever a child can't help but think the proper result, he understands it; the thought has been sunk in the automatic; during the first few years the child should know all the combinations—I mean by that all the tables.

He should also know the elements of common fractions, but teachers must be careful on the subject of fractions, and children should, or rather may, be taken as far as twelfths.