

JOHN H. & W. G. NEBLEY, PROPRIETORS.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

FOR STATE TREASURER, WILLIAM B. HART.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF, OLIVER C. REDIC.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, JOHN D. HARBISON.

REGISTER & RECORDER, H. ALFRED AYRES.

FOR TREASURER, AMOS SEATON.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, A. J. HUTCHISON, B. M. DUNCAN.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS, REUBEN McELVAIN.

FOR AUDITORS, ROBERT A. KINZER, ISAAC S. P. DEWOLFE.

FOR COMONER, ALEXANDER STOREY.

The Millerton Fair is spoken of as a great success.

Several matters are crowded out this week that will appear in our next issue.

Twenty-five cents will pay for the CITIZEN from now until after the November Election—subscribe for the campaign.

The Courts of Allegheny county refused last week and this about two-thirds of the applications for license.

Mr. Quinn, of Philadelphia, who has been chosen General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this place, has accepted the position and assumed the duties of the office.

The people of Allegheny county and Pittsburgh seem to appreciate the right to oppose license in the Courts, given them under the new license law, and all present appearances indicate a great reform in the liquor traffic of that county and city.

Farmers say this was the first year they ever knew corn to ripen so early. Much was ripe and ready to be husked the last week of August. It is attributed to the warm weather of July. At the same time, being no frosts yet, the trees remain green and the nuts are slow about ripening.

Rev. Theophilus Roth, now of Utica, N. Y., preached in the English Lutheran Church of this place, on Sunday morning and evening last. His sermons were learned and interesting ones and were listened to by a full house on both occasions. He is a brother of the pastor of the E. L. Church here, Rev. D. Luther Roth, and was born and raised in Prospect, this county.

High D. Hanna, of Embleton, was found guilty of furnishing liquor to a man habitually affected by intoxicating drink. This is the first conviction for this offense in Venango county under the new law—the Brooks high license act. Hanna is not a liquor dealer. He simply had a jug of whiskey and gave a drunken man a drink out of it. The penalty is a fine of from \$50 to \$500 and imprisonment from 40 to 90 days. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and sent to jail for 30 days.—Ez.

At one of the sessions of the General Synod of the English Lutheran Church, just held at Greenville, Pa., the question of the best form of a marriage ceremony was discussed. Fifty forms had been considered by a committee, and the one chosen was in general use during the sixteenth century, as regards the arrangement of the parts of the ceremony.

HOMATO N. LEE, Esq., for a long time a leading member of the Kittingan, Armstrong county Bar, died at his residence in that place on Sept. 4, in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Lee was born near Harrisville, this county, and studied law with the late Judge John Bredin. After being admitted to the Bar of this county he removed to Kittingan where he had marked success in his profession, and obtained considerable wealth. He was a man of great independence of character and had many friends. Some of our older citizens of this place and of the upper part of the county will remember him when a young man.

To Further Protect Livymen.

Following is a law passed by the last Legislature for the protection of Livymen: Be it enacted, etc.: "That whenever hereafter any bailor or bailee, for hire or loan of any property of any livary stable keeper, shall willfully or with gross negligence, damage or destroy the property of any one as aforesaid, while the same is in the custody or possession of said bailor or bailee, the person or persons so offending shall be taken and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding twenty days in the county jail, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall be liable to said owner or owners of said property for the value thereof, or the injury done to the same, in any action of debt, either in the court of common pleas or before a justice by law recoverable."

Centennial of the Constitution.

Mr. Gladstone in his letter replying to the invitation sent him by the Committee at Philadelphia, to attend the celebration of the Centenary of our National Constitution, makes use of these words regarding that instrument:

"I have always regarded that Constitution as the most remarkable work known to mankind."

Coming from the great English statesman this is a remarkable utterance. The Constitution of the U. S. has now existed a hundred years, and with some amendments made to it is true, but with little if any change in all its original parts. Considering the times in which it was framed and the times now; the condition and feebleness of the country then and its condition and strength now; the thirteen thinly peopled States; then and the great forty now, of some of them, near empires in themselves; and considering generally the great changes made within the hundred years, all must agree with Mr. Gladstone and wonder with him at the durability of that instrument. State Constitutions have, in some cases, been remodelled or reformed two or three times. Pennsylvania has changed hers twice by new Conventions, giving new Constitutions. During all this time there has been no regular attempt made to change or reform the National Constitution. And yet it cannot be said that no changes are needed. Owing to the condition of our country when it was formed many important questions had to be smoothed over or compromised. Notably was this the case on the question of negro slavery then existing, but since blotted out through war and blood. Other questions or matters might be referred to, as to which the country has been pulling along as it were in spite of anything found in the National Constitution to aid, prohibit or justify action. The currency, the conflicting legal proceedings and legal remedies among the different States, the commerce between the States, at the present time giving rise to many troublesome contests and questions, these and other matters that concern the good of all parts of the country would seem to require that the time had come when there should be a general overhauling of the Constitution of the U. S. From the days of Hamilton, Madison and Jay, who wrote to urge upon the States the acceptance of their work, as the very best that they could then give or obtain, to the present day, there has always been great and diverse opinions among our Presidents, Governors, Senators and Judges, as to the powers conferred in or withheld by the Constitution in many matters of legislation. The different views on the question of "States Rights" brought on the late Civil war, and only war settled them. Other great differences of opinion may soon arise in a country growing so rapidly, and extending so vastly, that wisdom would seem to dictate the present as the time when steps should be taken to secure a more perfect, certain and clear bond of union among the States and for the people. The threatening great influx of the worst elements of foreign populations to our shores might be mentioned as one alone that provision should be made against, and made different from the provisions of the present Constitution relative to immigration to this country. The day is not far distant when the people of the different States, or their Legislatures, will have to move in the matter of reforming our National Constitution.

Butler Oil Fields.

Instead of a decrease it looks as if an increase was coming in the oil fields of Butler county, as well as in their production.

The Bethel still maintains its lead. The latest is Phillips No. 6, on the Behm farm producing hourly 140 barrels. The No. 5 still yields about 65 per hour. Other good wells are being drilled on the Behm. On the Bethel, Stewart, and other farms good wells have been found.

Saxonburg Field.

This field, on the head waters of Thorn Creek, starts out as a rival to Bethel. The success at the Boland and Greenlee, Lonitz farm, brot other ventures. Among them is the Haymaker & Co., well on the John Welsh farm, reported as showing for a good well. It is a mile Northeast from the Boland and Greenlee.

Another well is being drilled, and is said to be a fact world. It is only a few rods from the Boland and Greenlee, and is said to be a fact world. It is only a few rods from the Boland and Greenlee, and is said to be a fact world.

Seven other new rigs are going up in this new field and from the leasing going on it looks now as becoming a very active one.

Necessity and Convenience.

The Brooks law raises a nice question for the courts to decide when it makes the applicant for license declare that his place is "necessary" as a public house. Of course no drinking is "necessary." All the tests of necessity are confined to the text-book, every one falling within a prescribed course of instruction; but the examination will have the merit of determining the knowledge and powers of the pupils, and especially of indicating what they ought to know. When classes reach an average of ninety per cent. an upwards in a written examination, the fact may usually be accepted as evidence that both tests and instruction have been received, or that much time has been wasted in drilling the more backward pupils to the sacrifice of time and opportunity on the part of the other pupils."

Companies "A" and "D," 11th Reg't Pa. Reserves, will form in front of the Court House on the morning of September 21st, at 9:15 sharp, and march thence to West Penn Depot, to meet the other companies of the Regiment. A full and prompt attendance is requested.

G. W. Flegler, J. P. Capt. Co. "C."

Late Capt. Co. "D."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Encls. CITIZEN.—As the schools of our county are about to enter upon the work of another year a few faults and hints to parents and teachers may not be out of place at this time.

Since the first of the school year teachers' examinations have been held in different sections of the county. There have been four hundred and eighteen applicants for license to teach. Out of this number two hundred and seventy-three have been able to reach the established grade. One hundred and forty-five have failed, fifty-four of whom were old teachers. All those who made an average of sixty per cent. on all the branches were granted certificates. The grade will be ten per cent. higher next year.

By nine o'clock in the morning the roads and lanes appeared to be alive with men, women and children, counting with baskets filled with the good things of the land, and they continued to come until very numbers were crowded into the orchard near by the house and it fairly trembled under the weight of the good things prepared by the ladies of the neighborhood, of which we all partook bountifully—even the ministers, for in number, eat just like other men.

Dinner being over the meeting was organized by electing Hon. Robert A. Millin, President and our humble correspondent, Secretary. The Chairman made a few remarks, referring to the affliction of Mr. McCracken who has been blind for the last eleven years not even seeing the light of day. Then after singing part of the 40th Psalm, and being led in prayer by Rev. Decker, the presentation of gifts was in order, and Rev. Marshall was called upon, and in an appropriate and somewhat humorous speech presented the numerous gifts, the first being a nice, large family Bible, presented to Mrs. McCracken by her sisters and brother-in-law. Mrs. Banks next presented a nice suit of cloths next presented a nice suit of cloths next presented a nice suit of cloths.

The teacher is not only expected to give instruction but to choose and to be chosen by the pupils. This point has been overlooked by many of our teachers. They have been in the habit of allowing the pupils to pursue whatever studies he, or his parents may think best, without any regard to the pupil's real wants, the system and order of the school. Thus it is that a few pupils begin grammar when they enter the third reading class, many when they enter the fifth reader, and some never. Class after class is formed in this way, and the number of pupils until very often the number reaches thirty, when it should never be more than twenty-two or twenty-four in extreme cases. The greatest evil in our country schools with which the teacher has to contend is the want of uniformity in the pursuit of studies.

It is the teacher's business to see when he organizes the school that each pupil take the studies suited to his advancement. For example: Every pupil in a school should be able to write. The pupils in the primary grade should have their slates ruled and writing on them. All above the first reading class should use pen and ink. There should be no exceptions to this rule in a school. The third reading class, and very often before this time, he should begin language and primary geography, and when he is ready for the fourth reader history should be added to these studies. All the pupils are required to learn to read, to write, to copy and to recite. The teacher has not the power to excuse any one from this study.

The teacher's standing should depend very much on his ability to properly organize his school. Surely the teacher who will labor earnestly to secure such a school belongs and then pursues the routine of labor faithfully and diligently until the last hour of the term is over is worthy of much more praise and commendation than he who will allow his school to slide into a state of neglect and then close the term with a public demonstration, the preparation for which has been stolen from the teacher which did not belong to him and which he had no right to appropriate for such purposes.

The parents will very often refuse to furnish their children with the necessary books. In such cases the teacher has not the liberty to excuse the pupil from pursuing the regular order of studies. The parents can not be induced by moderate means to supply his child with the necessary books, the School Board should be applied to for aid. It will not do to jeopardize the best interests of the child because the parents are little near-sighted.

Sample copies of reporting cards have been forwarded to the different School Boards. It is hoped that they may see their way clear to furnish these cards to their schools. These cards will require the teacher to hold written examinations at the close of each month in the advanced grades and oral examinations in the primary grades. But, if the teacher crams his pupils from the beginning to the end of the examination and reports will be defeated. The teacher should remember that his success is not measured by the number of correct answers his pupils give to the series of questions submitted in the examinations.

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Wedding Anniversary.

Encls. CITIZEN.—It was the good fortune of our correspondent to be present at the house of Robert McCracken in Fairview twp., on the 5th of Sept. 1887, when the neighbors and friends assembled to celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. McCracken.

By nine o'clock in the morning the roads and lanes appeared to be alive with men, women and children, counting with baskets filled with the good things of the land, and they continued to come until very numbers were crowded into the orchard near by the house and it fairly trembled under the weight of the good things prepared by the ladies of the neighborhood, of which we all partook bountifully—even the ministers, for in number, eat just like other men.

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The teacher's standing should depend very much on his ability to properly organize his school. Surely the teacher who will labor earnestly to secure such a school belongs and then pursues the routine of labor faithfully and diligently until the last hour of the term is over is worthy of much more praise and commendation than he who will allow his school to slide into a state of neglect and then close the term with a public demonstration, the preparation for which has been stolen from the teacher which did not belong to him and which he had no right to appropriate for such purposes.

The parents will very often refuse to furnish their children with the necessary books. In such cases the teacher has not the liberty to excuse the pupil from pursuing the regular order of studies. The parents can not be induced by moderate means to supply his child with the necessary books, the School Board should be applied to for aid. It will not do to jeopardize the best interests of the child because the parents are little near-sighted.

Sample copies of reporting cards have been forwarded to the different School Boards. It is hoped that they may see their way clear to furnish these cards to their schools. These cards will require the teacher to hold written examinations at the close of each month in the advanced grades and oral examinations in the primary grades. But, if the teacher crams his pupils from the beginning to the end of the examination and reports will be defeated. The teacher should remember that his success is not measured by the number of correct answers his pupils give to the series of questions submitted in the examinations.

The questions employed should be a test of the pupils knowledge of subjects and not his ability to repeat words—a test of his power to observe, to think, to reason and to express what he knows. They should place pupils before techniques. It is true that pupils will not give as high a per cent. of correct answers to such questions as they will to the tests confined strictly to the text-book, every one falling within a prescribed course of instruction; but the examination will have the merit of determining the knowledge and powers of the pupils, and especially of indicating what they ought to know. When classes reach an average of ninety per cent. an upwards in a written examination, the fact may usually be accepted as evidence that both tests and instruction have been received, or that much time has been wasted in drilling the more backward pupils to the sacrifice of time and opportunity on the part of the other pupils."

The Institute will be held, as usual, on holidays. Every parent is being made to secure the best instructors in the land, and we are glad to be able to announce to the teachers that Dr. E. T. Jeffers, of Lincoln University, has been secured as one of the instructors; the Dr. has many admirers in this county and we predict that he will have many more when the Institute is over. Efforts have been put forth to secure Col.

Encls. CITIZEN.—It was the good fortune of our correspondent to be present at the house of Robert McCracken in Fairview twp., on the 5th of Sept. 1887, when the neighbors and friends assembled to celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. McCracken.

By nine o'clock in the morning the roads and lanes appeared to be alive with men, women and children, counting with baskets filled with the good things of the land, and they continued to come until very numbers were crowded into the orchard near by the house and it fairly trembled under the weight of the good things prepared by the ladies of the neighborhood, of which we all partook bountifully—even the ministers, for in number, eat just like other men.

Dinner being over the meeting was organized by electing Hon. Robert A. Millin, President and our humble correspondent, Secretary. The Chairman made a few remarks, referring to the affliction of Mr. McCracken who has been blind for the last eleven years not even seeing the light of day. Then after singing part of the 40th Psalm, and being led in prayer by Rev. Decker, the presentation of gifts was in order, and Rev. Marshall was called upon, and in an appropriate and somewhat humorous speech presented the numerous gifts, the first being a nice, large family Bible, presented to Mrs. McCracken by her sisters and brother-in-law. Mrs. Banks next presented a nice suit of cloths next presented a nice suit of cloths.

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