FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29,1889

Mr. W. L. Scott's newspaper, the Erie Herald, asserts that the Democratic ma chinery should be organized exclusively in the interest of Grover Clerveland. No man who is not openly pledged to Mr. Cleveland should be given a place "either as a local official, committeeman or State delegate." This way of putting the Democratic party into a Cleveland Trust, as it were, might be effectual in hopelessly distribution of the organization.

MISS WLLARD, in a recent lecture upo woman's dress, makes the following interesting statement, which is as picturesque as it is true: "Catch Edison and constrict him inside a wasp waistcoat, and be sure you'll get no more invenbind a bustle upon Bismarck, and farewell to German unity; coerce Robert Browning into corsets, and you'll have no more epics; put Parnell into petticoats and home rule is a lost cause.

SAFEGUARDS for human life while en route in transportation by sea and land are demands which are now calling out ch mechanical and scientific effort in their production. These are needs in this connection which can never be evaded, but there is also a large amoun of reckless disregard for the safety of human life and limb in means of travel which can be avoided at all times and under all circumstances.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railway is fas recovering from the evil effects of mismanagement. At a recent meeting of the finance and executive committees of the road, figures were brought to light that inspire confidence in its future prosper-Johns Hopkins will before long be wing its dividends. It is not likely int the road will again slip into the hands of unwise managers.

THE fact that Brazil changed from an Empire to a Republic without bloodshed is worthy of attention from pessimists and cynics. Has not the human race made remarkable progress when a revolution so important as that which has just occurred in Brazil can be carried forward in a polite and gentle way? There was a time-and that not long ago-when the overthrow of a monarchy was attended with all the borrors of a civil war. The world is growing better as it grows older.

A CITIZEN of Chicago, named John Crerar, has lately died and left property alued at \$3,550,000. After making liberal provision for relatives, none of whom are nearer of kin than cousins, and devising considerable sums to churches and charitable organizations, he makes the city of Chicago the residuary legatee, by ordering the remainder of his fortune to e set aside for the crection and mainteance of a public library, to be known as Fhe John Crerar Library." This is the second gift of this kind that has fallen to the Western metropolis, the first being the bequest of over \$2,000,000 by Walter L. Newberry. It is estimated that the n available from the Crerar bequest will not be less than \$2,500,000. It is to be hoped that Chicago will fare better than New York, and that there will be no contest over this will. Mr. Crerar especially directed that in purchasing book for his library a high moral and Christian standard should be maintained, and that all books that are indecent or immeral in tendency shall be excluded.

A LIVELY CONVENTION.

Cententions, bickerings, insults, quar rels, and the Lord only knows what else, are not unusal incidents of political conventions, and the "sterner sex have been very properly criticised and condemed by our fair sisters for such demonstrations of bad manners and wicked passions. But, alas, what a spectacle has a late general convention of our fair sisters presented to the world. " Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the aughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the taughters of the uncircumcised triumph, hat in the W. C. T. U. Convention in Ohicago the other day, ominous clouds athered and thunder rolled through the ig ball where the meeting was held, and ightning, chain lightning, forked lighting flashed around and about the delerates down in the auditorium, and up on he platform, until the scene represented he counterpart of some of the most disgraceful ones ever witnessed in the House f Representatives in Washingto

still survive; for we always entertained a casion was most enjoyable, and those notion, a very private notion-one instinct kept cowardly making public-that certain circumstances and surrounded by the necessary conditions, some of our dear sisters, in the matter of standing up for their rights, would (putting it mildly) be equal to the occasion. While they are far more patient in "suffering the rageous slings of fortune" traceable to tyranny and his general improviounbly expected, they are quick to resent insults and even of their own angelic sex.

How pulpably and painfully this was made manifest in the aforesaid convention, we will take place t is forenoon from the Catholic Church, Ebensburg. ings tell. On the 12th inst. the Iowa delegation presented a resolution, the pur-

and the latter was hissed off of the plat was resumed, and resulted in the fair del egates from Iowa gathering their crino line up and indignantly leaving without standing on the order of their going"-leaving the hall very much as the ouglas delegates pulled themselves out of the Democratic Convention, in Charles ton, away back in the sixties.

Well, after all, is this not one of the privileges incident to women's rights? If they claim the right to enter the tur bulent arena of politics, why should they not hold conventions? and if they hold conventions why should they not hold them as men do? and, therefore, why object to any of the usual scenes of po litical conventions? If they wrangle and occasionally get into a snarl, causing some of the delegates to secede, can't they point to numerous precedents set them by the lords or creation? Men have had a menopoly of such things long enough therefore, we favor the idea of giving the ladies a chance to illustrate the old tion of brethren dwelling together in unity, and thus forcing the heathen world to say, "See how these sisters love."

THE CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY LOSES

Its Celebrated Land Case Against John T. Christy Decided in Favor of the De-Christy Decided in Favor of fendant. cial Telegram to the Johnstown Demo

EBENSBURG, PA., November 22.-In the case of the Cambria Iron Company against John T. Christy, the jury, after being out one hour, found a verdict for the de fendant.

The suit was a celebrated one, involv ing the title to a large tract of coal and mineral land. The counsel for the plaintiff was S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and Col. John P. Linton, of Johnstown. defendant was represented by ex-Judge Orvis, of Bellefonte, and George M. Reade, Esq., of Ebensburg. Judge Furst, of Centre county, tried the case.

A jury was empaneled on Monday even ing last, when the plaintiff, through Col. Linton, presented their prima facia case to the jury. Some years ago Mr. Powell Stackhouse, believing it to be vacant, made application to the Land Office of the State for a warrant for the land now in controversy. The warrant was issued as requested, and a survey of the land made by the County Surveyor, who, after going upon the ground and making the necessary examination, concluded that it was vacant and laid the warrant. Upon payment by Mr. Stackhouse for the land, a tent was issued to him. Mr. Stackhouse sold the land to the Cambria Iron Company. The latter found Dr. Christy in possession, and brought this suit to obtain possession.

On Tuesday morning the counsel for the defendant laid before the jury their Mr. Reade said that the claim of case. the defendants rested on an old warrant issued in 1793 and surveyed the same year in the name of Catherine Hester. land was subsequently sold for taxes, and purchased by the County Commissioners of Cambria county, who sold it to Francis Todd and Francis H. Christy. Tod afterwards sold his interest to Christy who at his death devised the land to his son John T. Christy, one of the defendants.

The trial consumed the whole week till yesterday evening, when, as stated above, the case went to the jury. A great array of maps, drafts, and other papers were displayed, the examination of which con-

THE INDIANA ALUMNI AT EBENSBURG.

They Are Dined by Dr. Z. X. Synder, th New Principal of Their Alma Mater, The graduates of the State Normal School, Indiana, Pa., who are teaching in this county, always are prominent members of the County Institute. The new principal of that institution, Dr. Z. Synder, formerly Superintendent of the Reading public schools, was one of the instructors. It is no distraction from the worth of the former principal, Prof. L. H. Durling, to say that the Indiana Nor mal has not lost anything by a change of principals. Dr. Snyder is a man of profound learnings and of most pleasing address, making a very popular as well as profitable institute Instructor. He was especially a favorite with the graduates of his school, whom he invited to partake with him on Thursday evening of the best things that Landlord Esterline, of

the Mountain House, could provide. There were present Charles Elrick, '78 TRepresentatives in Washington.

"Can such things be, and not overcome J. G. Carroll, '87; R. H. Biter, '88, and We blush to say they can, and we of course Dr. Snyder himself. The ocpresent are full of praise for their warm hearted host.

Bart McCabe, Jr. Dead.

For some time Mr. Bartholomew, son of the well-known engineer of the Ebens-burg Branch train, Mr. Bart McCabe, has been ill of consumption. Later the disease took a dropsical form, and the condition of the sick man became very serious. On Thursday evening his condition was such that his friends became apprehensive of danger. Their fears were not groundless for later in the night he took a hemorrhage om which he died. He was about wemystwo years of ace, and was much

Pedestrians often have their own port of which was that the W. C. T. U.

"Is a non-sectarian and non-partisan" organization. Speeches in advocacy of it were delivered by Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs.

Foster, of Iowa, which could be only imperfectly heard, by reason of what is described as "a perfect storm of protests," on foot?

Pedestrians often have their own troubles now in trying to get their turn to cross the Lincoln bridge. The stones piled along the sides do not furnish a good walking place, but persons often get "treed" by the vehicles. Could not those stones be so placed as to afford a respectable passage for those who travel on foot?

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE. Paper by Mr. T. P. Allison, of the Eben burg Schools.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Institute was called to order by J. W. Leech, President, after which the Insti tute joined in singing "Ferryman Row," and "Dearest May," under the leadership of Prof. Innes. Mr. Leech then intro duced Mr. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of Huntingdon county, who spoke upon "Our Work in the Public Schools," pointing out the different kind of teachers that are found in our schools, the nervous teacher who loses all self-control when stranger enters the school, the noisy teacher who can be heard squares away from the school, the cold teacher, who is so indifferent that she imparts no more warmth to her pupils than we feel, or touching a toad; the teacher who teaches 10 proportion to the pay she receives. If she receives \$40 per month she will teach \$40 worth and if only \$20 she is going to impart only that much knowledge. The tea central factor in the schools. The teacher is the The Institute then sung "The Singer's Invitation" and : The Farmer Boy.

Dr. White then talked to the Institute on the "The Government of the Schools." commencing his talk advised the teachers 'to use their books. Dr. White divided note Government Methods into Methe chanical and Moral Methods. Under mechanical methods he referred 1st, to the seating of pupils. He would have the most troublesome pupils seated where they could be under his eye. He also said that where double seats are used he would not have pupils of the same class seated at the same desk. Where there are but two grades this would be very convenient, for by this means the pupils who remain at their seats will be scattered over the room and will be more quiet He next spoke of the necessity of a pro gram. He said that there should not only be a program for recitations but it should also include a study program so that each pupil may know just what he is expected to work at. The next point, Self-Regulating System, "clock work." He said as far as possible he would have his school self-regulating. Under Moral Methods he said there are two lines under which this training may be given First, instruction, second, training Moral training is not only a training, of the feeling but of the will. The incen tives are artificial and natural. artificial incentives are prizer, merits, privileges and immunities. Under natural incentives he gives seven Royal Incentives, 1, Desire for rank or stand-2, Desire for approbation. ing. sire for activity and success. 4, Desire for knowledge. 5, The hope of future good. 6, Assense of honor. 7, A sense Dr. White does not think that of duty. artificial incentives should ever be used, or that they should seldom be used. The Moon on the Lake" was then sung.

A recess of a few minutes was then given. After recess "The Moon on the Lake," and "Christmas is Coming," were sung. Mr. J. G. Carroll occupied the next period by a talk or penmanship.

Dr. Snyder speke next, geographical teaching is the building up in the pupil's mind clear concepts of the earth as the home of man. Historical teaching is building up in the pupil's mind clear con cepts of the deeds done by the human family. The teaching of literature is building up in the pupil's mind vivid concepts of the best sayings, thoughts and nighest aspirations of the human family. Institute adjourned at 4:20 to meet Thursday morning.

Music by the Ebensburg orchestra and recitation by Mr. Foley preceeded the lecture by Dr. E. E. White on "Character." The lecture was an intellectual treat of the highest order. He clearly presented the fundamental principles on which true and noble character. The

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

to the charecter of the individual. THURSDAY MORNING. Institute assembled at nine o'clock, and after music, led by Prof. Innes, Mr. T. B. Allison, principal of the Ebensburg

face, the laugh. the actions, are an index

schools, read a paper on "Teaching Primary Geography," as follows: mary Geography," as follows:
The child ought to be taught geography very
early in life. The first reason that we would
give for this early instruction in geography is
that so much of our education, both in our common schools and in our normals and colleges,
depends upon this branch.

Being the study of the earth and its inhabitants it embrace history and in our higher edution's the basis of ceology, numerology, botany.

ion is the basis of geology, numerology, botany zoology, chemistry, and other physical sciences Again it is such an excellent means of cultivating the imagination. This power of the mind commences in early childhood and con tinues to the very end of life. By it we re-unit and re-combine the sense products of the mind into other forms. By it we picture what we ought to be and we strive to reach, that ideal. Its tendency, if rightly cultures, is to elevate

But how can the child be taught geography at this early age. Not by abstract definitions Some objective method must be used. He is con tinually training the imagination with object e can see. He cannot imagine that which ne as never seen. He has many ideas, yet his ower to grasp ideas is limited, and those h as are gained through his senses. This metho of nature must be followed. This can be

of nature must be followed. This can be done by leading the child to study the geographical forms that he can see, the hills—derive the definition and lead to a mountain, streams—derive the diminition and lead to a river.

Your first step then is to teach the elementary facts of geography which you can illustrate about the school room. To do this your first object is to teach them how to draw a map, and as memaratory to this teach them how. as preparatory to this teach them how to measure. Give them the foot rule and the yard stick and let them measure every thing they can get at in the school room and out of it. Measur

get at in the sensor room and out of it, Measure the school room and make a map of it.

When they are taught thoroughly how to make a map on a definite scale, then the oral lessons with the sand board should commence. These oral lessons should be on distance, direc-tion, land, water, soil, vegetation, animals,

minerals, occupations and commerce. These topics are to apply to your own neighborhood, to what the children can grasp in mind, home geography if you wish to call it that. Each lesson must be illustrated by the object if possibles. When you teach soil, bring ie spectanens. Ge pictures of the animals, minerals, mountains, or whatever you present to them. Don't be afraid that the little folks know all about it. Mould every form in sand. The pupils must do the same. Draw the forms and require the pupils to do the same. These are the sense products; the elementary facts which must be well drilled into the minds of the pupils before the next step is taken. That step is the teaching of the earth as a whole.

Present the subject in a general way with a globe in a few brief vivid lessons, using vivid illustrations. Then get a cheap globe and mould the continents in puty on the globe. Teach thoroughly the names of the continents

nd oceans. The next step is a more minute study of each ntinent by itself. The idea of a continent, as well as the earth as a whole, must be built into

the mind of the child by means the imagination. You must represent the content in miniature to the child's mind. Y must make him picture unseen continent from the seen forms which you mold and draw them. nim.

For this purpose mould S. A. on the moulding board before them. Describe it carefully—its mountains. Draw a map of S. A. using som good diagram. The children should be taught the diagram carefully and how to place the out-

ineof the continen upon the diagram. They nust be practiced upon the diagram and our line until they can readily place it upon the board. They will mould the form in sand beautifully and love the work; moreover you can teach them from this sand the slopes, mountain coast lines, river basins, the rivers, the soil, drainage, and other physical facts of S. A. Productions can be taught and commerce as far

Productions can be faught and commerce as far as you think necessary.

In teaching the productions of a country have each pupil bring one of the staple productions, as a little sugar, rice, confee, cotton, tobacco, taploca, etc. Put a little on the sand map where each is raised. In this way teach where in South America each production is graten, force ath America each production is gotten. Form on collection of the productions and put it

The animals of S. A. as also of the other con nents can be learned by drawing from pic ares or by naming them from pictures. ories about the animals will help fix them or the mind of the child

the mind of the child Every teacher should have a large collection of pictures of historical scenes, of noted men, of things described in geography, of cities, of mines, of animals, of vegetable productions, and at the right time present them to the class. By watching the magazines and papers these pic-tures can be rapidly collected. These are espe-cially useful in the primary classes but have ther effect also in higher classes. their effect also in higher classes

Races may be located on the maps by means Races may be located on the maps by means of colored crayon, putting the places the same color on the maps as the inhabitants. Build upon the continents the local divisions and locate the cities. Teach as much only, as in your judgment, your pupils understand.

Prof. M. C. Branchurgh, Supersisted.

Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, Superintend ent of Huntingdon county, spoke on Reading." The limited vocabulary of children was discussed, as was the arbitrary methed of developing a vocabu-The perceptive method, by using lary. objects, was presented. The imaginative and constructive methods were illustrated The child must master the words must know how to use them in all their different meanings, before he knows them. Never help a child to read while he is reading. A number of questions were asked at the close of the talk

After music by the institute, Dr. White continued his instruction on Language All speech is synthetic. Most of our language work is analytic. We need synthetic exercises. The true way to pursue language culture is to put the pupils to write and to speaking. Before the child can write he must be furnished the knowledge to be expressed, or rather the knowledge must be developed. Dr. White showed the methods in use in the Cincinnati schools. The language work all come under five heads : observation, stories, pictures, letters and dictation exercises.

The Institute then, after a recess of ter minutes and music, listened to Dr. Z. X. Snyder, who continued the subject on which he talked yesterday. He began by reviewing the instructions then given Expression is a means of inciting a mental state in others. Clear thinking is an unconscious synthesis-that is thinking in wholes. Distinct thinking unconscious analysis-thinking of the parts. Technical grammar has its place, but it is not among little children. To lead children to think abstractly they must have clear precepts and concepts from which to go to the abstract ideas. In teaching number the no tion of number must be built up with objects. Teach the number and then the facts in the number. Dr. Snyder's talk of primary numbers was very practical. showed the difference between number and figures. Pupils should have distinct notions of the different numbers.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Institute convened at half-past o'clock After masic Professor Brumbaugh gave a talk to the directors, of whom there were a large number present. The directors are the guardians of the State's interests, in that they have charge of the schools where the future citizens are educated. . He spoke strongly in fa yor of having the directors supply the text-books. He admonished the directors to stand by their teachers in their diffi-

culties. When the Institute had sung a song, Dr. White spoke on punishments. The first aim of punishment is the reform of Mr. Carroll, it was decided by the Instithe offender. What effect will this nunishment have on the individual, should be asked before a punishment is inflicted. Will it be a warning to others so as to deter them from committing the offence

should be natural. A natural punishment is one that grows out of the offense as a consequence. If we were keen-sighted enough there would be found right beside every offense, a natural punishment suited to it. Just so long as a boy does not rebel-so long as he does not resort to insubordination-there is no need of the rod. Dr. White closed by giving three punishments that should never be inflicted. The child should never be struck on the head. The child should never be treated with personal indignity. Thirdly, the applying to the child of de grading epithets should never be allowed. Kindness always pays in a school; sarcasm and bitterness never pay.

Dr. Z. X. Snyder spoke next. The first requisite for him who elects the teachers is honesty. Political influence, relation ship, and other improper motives sometimes actuate directors. Directors should stand by their teachers and not dictate to them.

Dr. Snyder then reverted to his work geography. He illustrated how to build up geographical concepts in the pupils' minds. The study of geography should be adjusted to the stages of men tal development. The stages are in order formative, perceptive, analytic. Culture. thought and knowledge are the things for the pupils.

Col. J. P. Sanford was introduced, and delivered a short talk to the Institute. His talk was very pleasing.

THURSDAY NIGHT. Col. J. P. Sanford delivered his lecture

on "Old Times and New." The subject of the lecture was changed by request from " China and Japan." The lecture was of a high order and entertained the audience to complete satisfaction.

FRIDAY MORNING.
Institute met at 8:30. After music and the reading of the minutes of the previous ession, the election of the Permanent Certificate Committee took place. Miss Olive Topper, Mr. M. D. Berkley and Mr. J. T. Glasgow were appointed tellers to count the vote. The general resolution were then read as follows:

WHEREAS, The Institute, just closing, has been one of unusual interest and success, WHEREAS, The teachers of Cambria c do appreciate the co-operation which has be tendered them and the interest shown in th

tendered them and the Interest shown in their profession; therefore be it R-solved. That the thanks of the Institute be tendered the Commissioners of Cambria county for the use of the Court House; and Judge John-ston for courtesies shown and interest in behalf of the Institute; also to Mr. Buck for the use of the hall and musical instruments. Resolved, That the teachers appreciate th

Reserved, That the teachers, appreciate the instructions given by Dr. E. E. White, Dr. X. X. Snyder, Superintendent M. G. Brumbaugh, and Professor M. E. Bennett, and also the lectures given by Colonel R. H. Conwell, Senator B. K. Bruce, Dr. E. E. White and Colonel J. P. Santord anford.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be

tendered Miss Flo Driggs for her services as pianist; to the members of the Ebensburg orchestra for the very excellent music discoursed; and particularly to Professor Innes for his valuable services as instructor of vocal music. Resolved, That thanks be tendered to the hotel keepers and to the Fennsylvania Railro for reduced rates

Resolved, That we appreciate the patron ourtesy and hospitality of the people of El

Resolved. That we appreciate the patronage, courtesy and hospitality of the people of Ebensburg during our stay among them.

Resolved, That our worthy County Superintendent Professor J. W. Leech, for the able and masterly way in which he has conducted the Institute for the past two years described. Institute for the past two years, de pecial praise; and that we recognize in him a rogressive and efficient leader, whose first and highest interest in the welfare of our public CHARLES ELRICK, Chairman

G. W. WILLIAMS, JOHN S. FOLEY, EFFIB MYERS MAGGIE REILLY, SARA HILL,

The Institute then in regard for those whose death had occurred with the year adopted by a rising vote the follow-

ing: MEMORIAL.

Within the last year beath has claimed more of our number than we have ever been called upon to mourn at one time. Without warning and in his most dreadful form, he at one stroke swept from our midst Charles F. Gallahe Mary Dowling, Katie McAneny, Maggie Jone Mary Dowling, Katle McAneny, Maggle Jones, Laura Hamilton, Rose Carroll, Minnie Linton, Mattie McDivitt, Jennie Wells, Mary Purse White, and Emma Pisher. Later we lost from our ranks Mary Josephine Gregg, whose life went out by reason of the same dire disaster, and William J. Kauffman, both on the eve of another year's labors. Mary A. Walker (Angus), whose early days had also been consecrated to the work of teaching, was destined to yield up here useful life, while carrying civilization and Christianity to the heart of the dark continent. Christianity to the heart of the dark continen They had all been faithful workers for the good of their fellow man, their zeal in education

edifying examples to the young in their charg difying examples to the young in their charge. We regret that their careers, seemingly so full if promise, should be cut so short. In the prime of life, and full of the earnestness and ardor which characterize the true teacher, the influnce they exerted for good did not cease with heir lives; though dead they yet live in our nemories and in the hearts of their pupils.

THOMAS J. TRELL Chairman.

as steadfast; as Christians their lives were

THOMAS J. ITELL, Chairman. CLARA A. ENGELBACH, MARY D. JENKINS, FRANK BOYER. ANNIE KRATZER E. H. BURKHART

Remarks were made on the memorial by Mr. Foley, Professor Innes, Dr. White, Mr. McCormick, and Mr. Itell, who all spoke teelingly of the great disaster and those who went down in it.

On Motion of Mr. Itell, seconded by tute to appropriate all the surplus Institute proceeds to the schools of the passable in many places.

After music, conducted by Professor Innes, Superintendent Brumbaugh gave

ers reported the result of the election for permanent certificate committee. following were shown to be elected: Charles Elrick, J. G. Carroll, R. H. Biter, Clara Engelbach, Thomas J. Iteli.

Superintendent Leech announced the on of the county for holding district Institutes and the leaders as follows: Yoder and Grubbtown... Yoder and Coopersdale. Lower Yoder and Coopersdale... Frank Boyer. West Taylor G. B. Hite. Millville, Conemaugh borough, Woodvale... J. G. Carroll Franklin Fast Taylor Conemaugh G. Carroll ranklin, East Taylor, Conemaugh township, East Conemaugh...Charles E rick. . W. J. Rose. . W. W. Frice. . May Killens. .G. L. Bearer. .J. C. Kaylor. .I. P. Yahner. squehanna and Elder... est ade and White G. W. Whinan-artield and Chest Springs J. S. Foley, an, Ashville and Ashand A. J. Sanker, legheny and Munster Peter J. Little. allitzin township an borough and R. H. Biter. washington.... R. H. Biter.
Portage, Wilmore, Croyle, Summerhill
and South Fork
Ebensburg and cambria twp...... T. B. Allison.
Dr. Snyder.

Dr. Snyder spoke on "Teaching Sumbers." He first spoke on primary Numbers." numbers, giving very useful instruction to show how the work in that branch is tobe done all the way from the beginning to the completion of school life. He used the geometrical form to illustrate the development of mensuration. Dr. White then gave his final talk. He

pleaded for moral training. It should be taught in the contrete and not by lecture. Fill the child's mind with good maxims. gems of poetry and proverbs bearing on good conduct and pure morals. The Doctor presented the points in the course. in morals as introduced by him into the public schools of Cincinnati. It was as follows: 1, Cleanliness and Neatness; 2, politeness; 3, Gentleness; 4, Kindness to-Others ; 5, Kindness to Anim ils ; 6, Love for Parents, Friends, et al.; 7, Respect and Reverence; 8, Obedience; 9, Gratitude; 10, Truthfulness; 11, Moral Courage; 12, Honesty; 13, Honor; 14, Reputation-a good name ; 15, Self Control; 16, Confession of Wrong, Forgive. ness of Others; 17, Evil Speaking-Slander; 18, Profanity-Obscenity; 19, Bad Habits; First, that destroy econd, reputation; Third, waste money; Fourth, offensive, etc.; 20, Good Manners; 21, Industry; 22; Gambling; 23, Temptation; 24, Civil Duties-patriotism, respect for rulers, obedience to law, fidelity to official trust, nature and obligation of an oath, the ballot, dignity and honor of citizenship. Col. Sanford was then called upon to speak to the institute for a few minutes. His remarks were very amusing. He was loudly applauded at the end of his remarks.

The report of the Auditing Committee was next heard. It was as follows:

INSTITUTE PROPER. \$236 79 Dr. White...... Dr. Snyder..... Dr. Snyder..... ofessor Innes.... \$347 94

Total..... .\$347 94 . 236 79 Deficit.....LECTURE COURSE. .\$111 15 \$198 49 Surplus..... .\$335 66 ...\$224 51 Surplus ... Orehestra are to come. T. B. ALLISON,

Treasurer. We, the Auditing Committee, have examined nd audited the acc unt of the Treasurer, and and audited the account of the find it correct as stated above.

George L. Bearer,

ED. BRAWLEY,
HERMAN JONES.
Mr. J. G. Carroll, Chairman of the

Committee on Permanent Certificates, stated that the examination would be held in April, the date to be announced later. All applications are to be in the hands of the Chairman by March 1, 1890. After a few announcements the Institute sang "Home, Sweet Home" and at 12:30 adjourned sine die.

The people of Johnstown are much out of patience about the muddy condition of our streets and crossings in many places.. We were not accustomed to much mud before the flood, and now since we have a little more than usual, it seems intolerable. But those of our people who have been in Ebensburg or Altoona this week, will be disposed hereafter to say nothing of the little mud we have here compared with what there is in those places. There is a solid bottom here somewhere, but you might seek in vain for one in some parts of those places. The country roads, too, are almost im-

Father Sheehan's New Appointment. Rev, Cornelius Sheehan, formerly assnould also be asked. The third object is to put the seal of authoritative condemnation on wrong-doing.

Mr. Itell moved, and Mr. Hollen sectored that the memorial to the deceased teachers be appropriately printed by the Institute and a copy furnished to the families and friends of the deceased. It was decided that enough to the deceased. It was decided that enough directors, commenced yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon. The punishments must be suited to the offense. Punishments

his parting talk.

Mr. Itell moved, and Mr. Hollen sectored that the memorial to the deceased teachers be appropriately printed by the Institute and a copy furnished to the families and friends of the deceased. It was decided that enough copies be printed to furnish each teacher with a copy. Carried unanimously.

The Institute took a recess of half an hour, after which the Committee of Tellsistant at St. John's Catholic Church here,