

THE TIMES.

New Bloomfield, Dec. 10, 1878.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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The present Circulation of THE TIMES exceeds NINETEEN HUNDRED copies. Our mailing list is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

THERE seems to be a hitch in arrangements regarding the location of the new penitentiary. Huntingdon county has not yet come up to the scratch as promised, and it may be that another location will yet have to be selected.

President's Message.

Congress convened at noon on Monday of last week, and shortly afterward the President sent in his message, from which we make extracts as follows:

He commences his message by referring to the satisfactory condition of our relations with other countries, and the improved state of the national credit. He gives considerable space to remarks concerning the yellow fever, and the manner in which it spread, and suggests that more vigorous quarantine regulations are necessary for the safety of the country.

The southern policy, and the condition of political affairs in that section is given much prominence in his message. After referring to the constitutional amendments which were passed to protect the freedom and equality of the colored race the President says:

"The people of the slaveholding States accepted these results and gave in every practicable form assurances that the thirteenth, fourteen and fifteenth amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should in good faith be enforced, rigidly and impartially in letter and in spirit, to the end that the humblest citizens, without distinction of race or color, should under them receive full and equal protection in person and property and political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments the southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow citizens; but a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the elections discloses. In some of those States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free.

It will be for the Congress for which these elections were held to make such examination into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meantime it becomes the duty of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the legislatures, the courts, the executive authorities, and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance toward bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty."

The President deprecates any change in the currency of the country, thinks that there is no trouble in the way of

resumption, and closes his remarks on that subject with this advice:

"Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people and the boundless resources of our country have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow."

The President is well pleased with the progress made in our refunding the public debt into bonds bearing lower interest, but thinks that some arrangements should be made so that persons having small sums to invest, should be able to do so through the post office, or other agents of the government.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were \$257,763,878.70; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$236,964,326.80, leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$20,799,551.90. The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be \$264,500,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period, will be \$236,320,419.68; leaving a surplus of \$28,179,580.32 for that year.

Taken altogether, the message is rather on the milk and water order.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Daniel Stokes, aged eighteen, a resident of Bridgewater, three miles from Chester, Delaware county, was accidentally shot and killed Thursday morning by a friend with whom he was gunning.

The only precise and truthful information we have had in regard to the robbery of Stewart's grave is that the police know nothing whatever about the mystery, and are not likely to.

Corporal Noonan, the third husband of the supposed woman who died at Fort Lincoln recently, blew out what little brains he had on the 30th ult. It is hardly probable that profound grief prompted the act.

On Sunday afternoon a bullet entered the window of a car on the Reading Railroad when near Belmont, in rather dangerous proximity to several passengers. It is supposed the leaden missile came from a long-range rifle, and accidentally fell where it did.

Three young ladies in Pike county, returning from a dance early one morning, had to row across Porter's lake. A wounded buck was discovered in the water, when the girls killed him with the oars and towed him ashore. He weighed 224 pounds.

Several nights ago, near Mason City, Ia., a number of young men undertook to charivari Mr. Henry Dunbar, who had been recently married. Dunbar was prepared for them and fired into the crowd, wounding two of them. One man lost an eye and another had 16 shot dug out of him.

HARTFORD, Conn., December 3.—Reports to-day show that the violent wind storm yesterday did great damage in Hartford county and particularly to the tobacco crop by blowing down sheds in which it was stored. Many barns and houses were injured. In Glastonburg and South Manchester church spires were blown down.

A Guelph (Canada) girl, driving home the cows in the dusk the other evening, perceived some dark objects moving round a shock of corn; and went to see what they were. She immediately found herself attacked by six large raccoons, but fortunately having a short stick, laid about her so valiantly that the coons "made tracks," leaving two dead on the field.

The clergymen of Newburg have resolved that burial services be limited, so far as practicable, to Scripture reading, singing and prayer; that they deprecate the appointing of funeral services on Sunday and the public exposure of remains, and that before the arrangements are made as to the time and place of the burial service, the convenience of the officiating clergyman should be consulted.

Ashley T. Owen, a blacksmith who fell dead near Bridgeville, Mich., was the owner of a huge Newfoundland dog, and after the master's death the faithful dog refused to leave the body or allow any one to molest it. It was with great difficulty that the authorities were enabled to take charge of the remains.

At Easton a day or two since, a seven-year-old boy named Parsons was watching a number of other boys playing with a heavy wagon. The little fellow stood against a tree, and the wagon becoming unmanageable, the back end of it struck him on the neck and jammed him against the tree. When picked up he was dead, and his neck found broken.

In 1862 two young married men of Worcester township, Montgomery county, enlisted and went to the front. One of them was killed, and concerning the other no tidings ever came back to his wife, who mourned him as dead. After the lapse of many years she married again. A few days ago the supposed dead husband returned to Worcester, dressed in fine clothes and said to be worth \$60,000. The case is a remarkable one, and has created a decided sensation. What will the wife do? and which is the lawful husband? are the uppermost questions.

Teachers' Institute.

The 29th Session of Perry County Teachers' Institute met in the Court House, Monday at 1 P. M.; called to order by Prof. S. B. Fahnestock, County Superintendent. Opened by reading the 10th psalm and prayer by Rev. Laird. Next followed the election of Institute officers. Messrs. W. E. Baker and S. E. Bucke, were elected Vice Presidents; H. H. McKeehan and H. C. Gantt were elected Secretaries.

Prof. Fahnestock then addressed the teachers. The hours for meeting were ordered to be as follows: Open 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. Evening sessions to be fixed by the Superintendent.

Calling the roll followed, 77 teachers responded. Prof. J. H. Shoemaker, of Chambersburg, then gave a talk upon grammar, in which much good advice was given the teachers. Continuing his remarks, the Professor said: "The fitness of pupils to enter a higher class is not decided by age nor size. Explain the nature of a noun, then have them point out the nouns on the pages of their readers. The material part of language is learned by the way in which the word is used in the structure of the expression. What shall be the cardinal point in grammar? There being 30,000 nouns, 40,000 verbs, 15,000 each of adjectives and adverbs." In summing up the analysis of words, the speaker made the say word—the verb—principal.

Queries referred by the Superintendent. Miss Amanda Pasmore read a paper, "How to Conduct a Reading Exercise in a Primary School." The discussion of the paper followed. Messrs. J. R. Runyan, W. E. Baker, J. W. Soule, and Prof. Shoemaker participating. The main point was that pupils begin reading too soon. Stick longer to the spelling book. Adjourned to meet at 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Music by Bloomfield String Band. Paper by H. C. Gantt, on the Teacher's Profession, showing what his preparation and qualification should be, also, what responsibility he assumes. To be a good teacher he must be naturally an instructor. "Teachers are born, not made." He also spoke of the troubles and trials of the teacher, of the low salaries, short terms, &c.

Prof. Shoemaker then lectured on the "Invisible Forces." The following points were the leading thoughts of the lecture: Wind, Heat, Cold, Gravity, Cohesion, Chemical affinity, Steam, Life, Death, Oratory, Thought, Spiritual Forces, Human will, Love, Music, Patriotism, Faith—the sublime force of all—lifting the mortal to immortality.

Music by the String Band. Adjournment. Tuesday Morning, 9 A. M. Reading Scripture and prayer, by Rev. Jno. Edgar. Music by Institute—"Jesus lover of my soul."

Roll call.—Arithmetic, by Prof. Shoemaker. The speaker argued that written and mental should be combined. Again, pupils should not begin mental until they have made some advancement in written.

Query—How should pupils pass to and from recitations. Answered by S. C. Sheaffer, and further discussed by W. E. Baker, J. W. Rice, H. C. Gantt, J. W. Soule, and others.

Music—"Kindred Hearts." Class drill in reading conducted by W. E. Baker, 13 pupils in the class.

The President next introduced Miss L. E. Patridge, of Philadelphia, who spoke on Physical Culture.

Adjourned. One o'clock P. M. Roll call, 101 teachers responding. Music by Institute—"Weep for the fallen." Grammar—Prof. Shoemaker—points, compound personal pronouns formed by joining self or selves to the possessive form in the 1st and 2nd person, and to the object in the 3rd person. Rules, principles and definitions must be thoroughly committed. Require pupils to fully define the parts of speech.

Miss Alice Conrad read "The Leak in the Dyke." Music—"Softly now the light of day."

Paper by Lem. E. McGlunes, on "Reviews and examinations, how and when to conduct them." Examinations furnish that incentive to application and labor, which is much needed in the school-room. The thoroughness that the knowledge of examinations induce is of incalculable benefit, and the confidence, the self-possession, and self-reliance which is gained by the pupils is of long value.

Exercise in Pronunciation, by Rev. Edgar. Miss Patridge followed—"Language Lessons," illustrating her talk by giving an object lesson from a slate, thus drawing out the ideas of the child, then have them put the ideas thus noted on their slates, and in this manner a composition is written without alarming the pupils with the idea that he or she is to write a composition.

Adjourned. Seven P. M.—Music by String Band. "Manners and Morals," read by Miss Alma Karstetter. The paper, proving that manners and morals are highly essential, was well read and well received.

Queries—How can a teacher keep his school room clean? Answered by J. D. Spong, S. E. Bucke, W. E. Baker, and H. H. McKeehan. To what extent should text books be used in a primary class? Answered by S. E. Bucke.

Music by String Band. Lecture—"We Grieve, a Protest," by Miss Patridge. This was an excellent lecture, and the speaker showed herself conversant with her subject.

Music by the String Band. Song by Prof. Shoemaker. Adjourned.

Wednesday, 9 A. M.—Institute opened by reading Scripture and prayer by S. D. Baker. Roll called, 106 present.

Music—"Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise Thee." Arithmetic—Prof. Shoemaker—explaining addition and subtraction.

Paper—What shall teachers read? J. E. Stephens. Should read biographies, history, and thoroughly the scientific as well as the current events of the day.

What preparation should the teacher make for each day's duty? Answered by W. A. Smith, W. E. Baker, J. R. Runyan—thorough knowledge of the subject matter, precise searching into facts not given in text books.

The next subject—by Miss Patridge—School Government. Teach a child to govern itself. Your school-room must be either Monocratic or Republican, but the best school-room government is a Republican form. A child is a bundle of possibilities we must be their guides, therefore we must first learn the science of self-government. Make the child believe in himself.

Adjourned. One P. M. President Fahnestock in the chair. How do you teach long division? Answered by J. S. Campbell.

A paper was next in order by S. E. Bucke.—What can be done by school directors to improve our public schools? Each school-room should contain 100 square feet of black surface, water bucket, wash basin, brooms, dusters, towels, etc. A good teacher should be paid good wages, uniformity of text books, and further, the list of books recommended by the Directors should be rigidly adhered to.—Directors should recommend teachers to attend Institute. The organization of district institutes should be insisted upon by the directors.

Paper by J. R. Runyan, "School Furniture." The speaker closed his paper by offering the

Resolve, That, it is of highest import that directors furnish houses with the most improved furniture. Seconded by S. P. Stambaugh, and unanimously adopted.

Miss Conrad read "Rocker's Christmas." Music—"Come to the old oak tree."

Lecture—"Hygiene of the school-room," by Prof. Shoemaker. Responsibilities of the directors and parents. Music—"Weep for the fallen."

Can a teacher be true to his profession and not attend Institute? Answered affirmatively by J. W. Memmlinger.

Miss Patridge followed in a talk, "How to make your school-room interesting? Be interested and interesting. Decorate your school-rooms. The tree that has most apples on it will have the most stones thrown at it. Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Adjourned. Evening session, 7 P. M. President in chair. Music by String Band. A paper on the "Study of English," by Prof. J. R. Flickinger, Prin. Bloomfield Academy. The importance of its study urged upon all, statesman, and philosopher. The study of nouns and English Literature is of prime importance. Words are full of history, science, poetry, and art.

Music—String Band. Prof. Shoemaker, two songs, "Blow, Blow Bugle Blow," and "Beautiful Hills." The songs were loudly applauded.

Lecture—by Col. Sanford, of Iowa, "Old Times and New Times." The speaker portrayed the grandeur of "Old Times," and then showed that even "old was new" that old was copied from still older. With the probable 4500 years looking down upon "Cheops," there may be 5500 darkened centuries looking down upon the "Chinese Wall."

In the "new" things we find that the railroads, telegraph, sewing machine, &c., are the proof of the utilitarian age in which we live.—Although America has only wheeled herself in the line of nations within the century gone by, she stands to-day foremost in Liberty and Freedom. Verily, we live in the oldest times.

Music by the String Band. Adjourned. THURSDAY SESSION. Institute opened at 9 A. M., with Scripture, 91st psalm and prayer by Prof. Shoemaker.—Roll call, 137; Arithmetic resumed by Prof. Shoemaker. Rev. J. Edgar gave a second pronouncing exercise, bringing out many interesting points, recommending the teacher to thoroughly understand the diacritical marks.

Music—"Come to the old oak tree." Prof. H. B. Zimmerman read an essay entitled "Nothing."

Miss Patridge resumed and concluded her talk on "Morals." Music—"The boat song."

Prof. Brooks, Ph. D., of Millersville State Normal School, was introduced, spoke on "How shall we teach our little ones to read?" arguing that the old a-b, ab method and sentence method have serious objections. Advocating the word method for the reasons:

1. That we must proceed from the whole to the parts.
2. From the known to the unknown.

AFTERNOON SESSION. One P. M.—Music—"Soft, Soft Music is Stealing." Prof. Brooks spoke on "Concrete Education."

Music—"The Mower's Song." The report of Messrs. Dr. Strickler and W. H. H. McClintock, who conducted the election of Committee on Permanent Certificates, reported as follows:

W. E. Baker, H. C. Gantt, L. E. McGlunes, J. S. Campbell, L. B. Kerr.

"The Kindergarten" was then thoroughly explained and illustrated by Miss Patridge. Query—Shall 17 days' teaching and 5 days' attendance at County Institute constitute a school month? Referred to W. N. Seibert, Esq., and his opinion will be found below.

Miss Patridge then gave her parting talk. Adjourned. Evening session, 7 P. M. Called to order by Prof. Fahnestock.

Music by the String Band. Original Poem—"Retrospection," by W. E. Baker.

Music—a trio—Prof. Shoemaker, G. C. Palm, S. P. Stambaugh.

Cultivation of the "Mental Faculties," a paper, by W. E. Baker.

A comic song by Prof. Shoemaker. Prof. Brooks was then introduced as the lecturer of the evening, interesting the audience a short time on the subject of "Home Education."

"Jolly Jonathan," a comic quartette. Music by the String Band. Adjournment.

FRIDAY SESSION. Nine A. M.—Scripture, 57 psalm and prayer by S. E. Bucke.

Music—"Mower's Song." Roll call. The first speaker was Prof. Brooks, who spoke on "Primary Instruction."

Prof. Shoemaker resumed his talk on Arithmetic and Grammar.

Rev. Edgar followed in a talk in "Pronunciation."

Queries—Is it teachers duty to cut the wood? S. E. Bucke. If directors do not, teachers must. How can parents be induced to visit the schools? J. D. Owen. Should district institutes be instituted? J. D. Baker. How to prevent tobacco chewing? J. M. Steine.

Prof. Shoemaker bade good-by. Music—"When Shall We Meet Again." Prayer by Rev. Edgar, S. M. Doxology. Adjourned sine die.

Opinion of W. N. Seibert, Esq., on Query: Shall 17 days' teaching and 5 days' attendance at Institute constitute a school month? That in counties of Washington, Huntingdon, Erie, Northampton, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Perry, Delaware, and Franklin, time must be granted by reasons of Act 19th, March, 1872, P. L. 428. The terms of this act are absolute and mandatory. Boards of Directors are creatures of the statute. They must abide strictly by legal provisions affecting them. In support of his opinion he quoted various authorities.

H. H. M'KEEHAN, H. C. GANTT, Secretaries.

A MOVING PALACE.

This is truly an age of wonders, and among them are, talking by lightning, walking on air, riding on the wings of the wind, and transferring, as it were, a whole orchestra over hundreds of miles of wire. These are no greater than the rapidity of travel on the railways, however, as the hurrying trains every day show. There are always new conveniences and improvements in the manner of travel which add greatly to the comfort of those who are journeying. One of the latest, though it has been in use some time, is the Pullman Hotel Cars, where one is always "at home," and can eat, walk, talk, or sleep, as he chooses. Go down to the Chicago & North-Western depot any evening, or any morning, and you will see the moving palace. The Pullman Hotel Cars were put on the Chicago & North-Western Railway about the first of July, last year, and they have proven to be an unquestioned and decided success. The cars are beautiful, and a person can get aboard at Chicago in the morning and ride through to Council Bluffs without leaving the car, and still have all the conven-

ences of any of the most elegant hotels. They are on the European plan. "You pay only for what you get." If you have never seen them, it will pay you to go down to the depot some evening and go through the train.—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Daily Republican.

In these Hotel Cars the meals are a la carte—you pay for what you get, and nothing more; this at very reasonable rates.

The managers of the Company have determined to omit nothing which will add to the convenience, safety, and comfort of the traveling public who favor them with their patronage; and further, that they will not be eclipsed in this direction by any other railroad in the world. Hence these cars, constructed by the Pullman Palace Car Company especially for the Pioneer Line, are the finest ever built.

It is not exaggeration to say that no road in the world can produce the equal to the magnificent cars, and as the average traveler wants the best of everything that can be had, he must of necessity use this line in his trans-continental trip.

The charges for berths in these Hotel Cars are the same (and no higher) as are made in the more common Sleeping Car, so that the traveler using one of the palatial hotels is given much more worth for his money than he can get on any other line.

Remember! Pullman Hotel Cars are now running regularly between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the Denver and California Express trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. West-bound, they leave Chicago daily, except Sunday, (and on every third Sunday), from the Wells Street Depot, at 10:30 A. M., and arrive at Council Bluffs next morning. East-bound, they leave Council Bluffs at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday, (and on every third Saturday), and reach Chicago the next afternoon.

Bear in mind! No other road runs Pullman Hotel Cars, Pullman Dining Cars, or any other form of Hotel, Dining, or Restaurant Cars through between Chicago and the Missouri river. On no other road can you get all the require between Chicago and Omaha without leaving the car you start in. This is the only line that has through eating cars of any sort.

PLEASE READ THIS.

MORE JOBS LOTS

CHEAP CHEAP CHEAP

We ask our patrons to call and see the bargains we can now offer,

Read and think over these prices

Silk Finished Velveteen, 60 cents per yard. Pretty Dress Goods for 8 and 10 cents per yard. Good " " " 12 1/2 and 15 cents per yard.

Cashmeres, double fold, 28 cents per yard. Balmoral Skirts, " " " 50 cents.

Good Canton Flannel at 5 cents per yard. Very Heavy Canton Flannel at 10 cents per yard.

Bleached Canton Flannels, Double Thick, 14 cents per yard. A lot of Prints, good styles, and fast colors at 5 cents per yard.

Patch-Work Prints—good styles, 6 1/2 cts. per yd. Germantown Wool, 8 Cents Per Ounce. Rusches, good style, at 2 and 3 cents each.

Foxed Button Galters at \$1 00 per pair. Children's sizes ditto at \$1 25 " "

The best Turkey Morocco Button Shoes made, every pair warranted \$2 10 " "

These shoes are made to order for our trade by the best Manufacturer in the country, and are all made from the best stock. We can warrant the quality in every particular.

A Splendid Assortment of Hats suitable for men and boys. Men's Heavy Boots, \$2 50 & \$3 00 " "

Overalls, " " " 50 cts. " " A Pretty Tumbler, 40 " per doz. Goblets, 92 " per doz.

Rail Road Lanterns 80 cents each. Rail Road Lantern Oil.

GROCERIES VERY LOW! Good Syrup 10 Cents per Quart. Choice Raisins 10 Cents per Pound. Dried Currants 10 Cents per Pound. French Prunes 10 Cents per Pound.

Pure Fresh Ground Spices. Also lots of other Bargains too numerous to specify. Call and see the stock; it will

Not Cost You Anything to Look!

F. MORTIMER, New Bloomfield, Pa.