

Cameron and the Force Bill.

Senator CAMERON deserves credit for his opposition to the Force Bill. He has no confidence in it as a party scheme and objects to it as a measure that would continue sectional feeling and interfere with business relations between the North and the South.

I will vote against the Election bill whatever form it may assume. I am opposed to it in principle and in its details. The South is now resuming its old condition. Northern capital has been flowing into the South in great quantities; manufacturing establishments have been created and are now in full operation, and a community of commercial interests is fast oblitterating sectional lines and will finally result, in the not far distant future, in forming one homogeneous mass of people, whether being in the North, South, East or West.

This is a manly and patriotic view of the question and in taking it the Senator certainly reflects the sentiments of a majority of his constituents.

A Holiday Benefaction.

The public is indebted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a means of enjoying the holiday season which furnishes an appreciable addition to the delights of that festive period. By its excursion rates which materially reduce the cost of travel, friends at a distance are enabled at decreased expense to interchange visits and come together in the enjoyment of the festivities and pleasures of the season.

This winter the Pennsylvania Company extends its benefaction by enabling the snow-bound denizens of the North, at excursion rates, to get beyond the reign of winter by a visit to the tropics. It is now selling round trip tickets to the Island of Jamaica, which includes a sea voyage from Tampa, Florida, thus affording the enjoyment of a sail over the sunny sea of the Antilles. Nothing could be more enjoyable to a resident of the North than a winter sojourn in the balmy climate of the West Indies, and the Company avails itself of the occasion of the Jamaica International Exposition to enable the people of the North to have this delightful experience.

We call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Harrisburg Patriot in another column. It is the central Democratic organ of the State and as such does its duty faithfully and well. There is no wavering in its support of Democratic principles; no uncertainty in its political expression. Withal it is a good newspaper. Its editor, Hon. B. F. MEYERS, is one of the old sentinels who for years has kept watch and ward on the outer walls of Democracy, and who when he dies will die inside the breastworks. A Democrat who wants a daily party paper can't get a better one than the Patriot.

A Useful Public Document.

We have received a copy of a compilation entitled "Appropriations, New Officers, etc.," made by THOS. P. CLEAVES, Clerk to Appr. Com. of the U. S. Senate, and JAS. C. COURTS, Clerk to Appr. Com. of the House of Representatives. The volume embraces all the general appropriations as well as all other acts of 1st. Sess. of the 51st Congress carrying with them the expenditure of money from the public treasury, together with the new tariff law; a tabulated statement showing at a glance the amount of money authorized to be expended by the several departments; a list of new offices created for the benefit of Republican office seekers, and also those abolished. The increase of officials by this legislation is 1,354, with salaries amounting to \$1,450,348, besides the

increase of others by an additional sum of \$1,446,500, while it abolished 121 offices with salaries amounting to \$174,919.38, and reduced salaries \$35,800. In addition to this they raised the salaries of their pet retainers to the number of 1,108, by an increase of \$141,295.12, while they reduced the pay of only 8, no doubt worthy fellows, to the amount of \$1,803.40. The general appropriations for the year 1891 by these acts are increased over those of the previous year, \$68,060,994.52. It also gives a history of appropriation bills from the time the estimates leave the several departments until they round up in laws for the furtherance of public business. As a book of reference and general information it surpasses all other government publications. The gentlemen who compiled it have made it their study to give to the public nothing but the facts, thus avoiding the waste of time and discouragement that usually attend the search for information through most of our government publications.

Senator Wallace's Financial Embarrassment.

The surprise of the week was the announcement of the assignment of Hon. WILLIAM A. WALLACE who has become financially embarrassed. As the principal of the Clearfield County Bank he made an assignment on Tuesday and the doors of the Bank were closed. Reports represent his liabilities at about \$400,000, while his assets are valued at \$600,000. His property includes some of the best coal lands in Clearfield county, and good judges believe that they alone are worth the amount of his indebtedness. Judge KREBS, his son-in-law, being also involved, has also made an assignment. Mr. WALLACE had endorsed his notes and when he made an assignment the Judge was forced to do likewise.

The Senator was led to the course he has taken by his being loaded with securities upon which he was unable to realize without a great sacrifice, and he honorably determined to give his creditors the benefit of their real value. He has the full sympathy of the people of Clearfield who recognize his integrity and have the utmost confidence in his ability to extricate himself from the difficulty which has overtaken him.

The people of the State can have no other than a sympathetic feeling for the distinguished citizen who through fortuitous circumstances finds himself financially embarrassed.

South Carolina has departed from her custom of retaining the service of her United States Senators indefinitely, by electing Col. IRBY in the place of WADE HAMPTON. The latter has been one of her representatives in the Senate for a number of years and there was every appearance that he would be retained in that position, but the Farmers' Alliance movement introduced a new element which has disturbed the old custom in regard to the Senatorship. The new Senator, Col. IRBY, is a young man, 35 years of age, who, although a farmer, has had considerable public experience. He is a Democrat and probably will be of more service to Democratic principles than the older Senator whom we shall succeed.

The offer of the attendance of the National Guard at Governor PATRICK'S inauguration will not be wholly accepted, but it is understood that the Governor agrees that the Regiment nearest Harrisburg, which is the Eighth, and the Governor's Troop, shall attend, which he thinks will be sufficient for the occasion. It is thought proper to add a military feature to the occasion one regiment and the Troop will be enough for the purpose. It seems to be the popular wish that the inauguration should be signalized by some kind of demonstration, and the Governor, who doesn't like display, has yielded to the public desire.

It seems to be impossible to get at the bottom of Commissioner RAUM'S delinquencies in the management of the Pension Bureau. The charges against him were sufficiently direct and explicit, but there was great delay in appointing the committee to investigate them, and while in progress the investigation looked as if there were members of the committee who were interested in shielding the inculpated officer. Enough, however, has been shown to prove that RAUM is not a fit person to be at the head of the pension office.

Young Husband (moeing his wife on the street)—"Horror! is the baby dead?" Young Wife—"What nonsense! Of course not. I just this moment left him as well as ever. Why did you think any thing had happened?" Young Husband (with a gasp of relief)—"Why, here I am only two blocks from home and I don't hear him."

Teachers' County Institute.

The forty-fourth annual Institute of the Centre county common school teachers was convened in the Court House in Bellefonte on Monday morning of this week, at 10 o'clock, Superintendent Eters presiding. The room was well filled, a large percentage of the teachers being present. The exercises were opened by Rev. E. E. Hoshour reading the 101th Psalm and making a prayer. A hymn was sung, after which J. L. Spangler delivered an address of welcome.

Dr. E. E. White, of Ohio, then took the stand and spoke of the "Seven Elements of Power in the School," or "the Ladder of Success." He pictured two schools near to each other but very dissimilar in the control which the teachers exerted. These teachers used the same methods precisely, but the results were so different. Using these teachers as an illustration he would ask, "What constitutes power in a school?" He would put aside some of the things often talked about in institutes—natural aptitude, personal magnetism, etc. The first element which he would call attention to is "good scholarship" on the part of the teacher, by which he meant a thorough and fresh knowledge of what is taught as the result of recent study. This begets the confidence of the child in the teacher. The recipe he would give to any teacher would be "See it, my young friend, that you come to the class with a thorough knowledge of the lesson."—A teacher had said to him that he could not study because she was so weary at the end of the day's work. While there is one teacher who has ill health because of study there are nine who suffer for want of it. There is nothing so fatal as the worry of school life, and the teacher who will come to the school with the confidence that all the lessons can be imparted without a text book will be the better physically. Garfield, in his presence once said, "Do not feed the pupils cold victuals." Dr. Arnold the great English teacher, said more beautifully, "I prefer to have my pupils drink from a running brook instead of a stagnant pool."

The second element he mentioned was "Skill," which he illustrated, and this included skill of head and hand. The third point was "Heart," or love, which is one of the strongest elements of control. A fourth element was "Backbone." Without this the other elements would lack force.

This address was followed by a song, after which Mrs. Eastman, of Courtland, N. Y., spoke on "Disciplining Primary Classes." She said: Have the children tell you what they know. Keep them busy. Don't have the children do new work when they are tired. Instead, have a few minutes gymnastics to rest them. Do not prompt the children during recitation. Do not permit laughter at the expense of a child. Correct every incorrect expression which they may use. Teach the children to keep pencils out of their mouths. She prevented it once by dipping the pencils in oil of pennyroyal. Speak quietly and give few orders, and see that you are obeyed every time. Don't threaten. Don't report the children to the principal. She explained how, in school, she had prevented the habit of throwing paper wads; also a method of preventing the children from playing with pins. Both methods were on the entirely effective.

In the evening Dr. White lectured on "Character." It was a fine effort in which the speaker dealt with the highest attributes of life and human conduct; but the conduct of many in the audience was of such a noisy and disorderly character that it was difficult to keep the run of the discourse.

TUESDAY.

The morning session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Laurie and the reading of a chapter from the Bible, followed by the singing of the hymn, "Sun of My Soul." Dr. White continued his lecture on the "Elements of Governing Power." To the four points he had previously spoken of he added a fifth, "good eyes and good ears." To use these without spying is the idea. He has been in schools where the pupils passed answers to questions on paper and slates from one to another and the teacher did not see it. Two very strong enforcements of this point were given—one relating his visit to a noisy and disorderly school. The other showed that the teacher must see mischief in its very beginning and nip it in the bud. The sixth element is "Common Sense," which will correct at the right time and in proper measure. But the crowning element is "Character." It is difficult for the teacher to govern when his actions or conduct is open to criticism.

Mrs. Eastman then gave a talk on "How to Teach Reading." It contained many points which were instructive to teachers whose business is to give rudimentary instruction in reading. Dr. Lyte, of the Millersville Normal School, spoke on "The Laws of Thought." It was a dry subject and evidently was not relished by many of his hearers.

In the afternoon the room was crowded. It was announced that 143 of the 154 teachers were in attendance.

Prof. Pond, of the Pennsylvania State College, was announced to speak on the subject of "Gas." He began very happily, by referring to the invitation of the Superintendent who rather preferred the experiment to the remarks. He defined what he means by gaseous matter. All matter is made of molecules. When these are placed the closest together the matter is solid. In the gaseous condition the molecules are spread far apart. Too often we think of the atmosphere as not material. But it supports the eagle in its flight. The atmosphere is matter. A vessel he exhibited contained hydrogen gas, which is 14 times lighter than air. He lighted it several times, each time with quite a loud explosion. The gas is colorless and not perceptible in the jars until the explosion and flame occurred. To prove that it is lighter than air he inverted the jar and as the gas went upward the explosion took place. These experiments were beautiful and satisfactory. The hydrogen gas will not support combustion, the light of the candle being extinguished when held in a long jar filled with hydrogen atmosphere.

To illustrate oxygen he drew a circle to represent all the material of the earth, one half of which is oxygen. He also placed the lighted candle in a globe filled with oxygen and it burned with a very brilliant light. Even a spark was brightly lighted in the gas. He burned a particle of sulphur, which burned in a very dull manner in the air, but with much more vigor in the oxygen. Phosphorus in the oxygen made a wonderfully brilliant light. He said that in the atmosphere only 20 per cent. is oxygen and that the atmosphere supports combustion only because of the oxygen it contains. His next experiment was with magnesium, which, even in air, burns with an intense white light, and was absolutely brilliant in the oxygen. To burn iron in the oxygen he fastened a match to an iron ribbon and the combustion of the iron in the oxygen was complete and quite startling to those who are unfamiliar with the fact that iron will burn.

In a jar which was filled with water he put two parts of hydrogen and one of oxygen. Before proceeding with this he sent some hydrogen soap-bubbles in the air and lighted them in their aerial flight to the ceiling. Some exploded. He explained that those filled with hydrogen alone burned, while those with the necessary quantities of hydrogen and oxygen ignited with a loud explosion. After a further experiment of the same principle he said that every explosion is caused in the same way. Several amusing experiments of this principle were given. The Professor froze water in the centre of a red hot crucible by the use of sulphur dioxide. The substance caused almost the entire audience to cough. A gas known as carbon dioxide was placed in a jar and every time a lighted candle was placed in it the flame was extinguished, showing that the gas will not support combustion. Its barriers were proven by pouring the invisible gas from one jar into another. By infusing the gas into a jar containing lime water the water became clouded. He afterwards blew into another jar containing the same quantity of lime water and it also became slightly clouded, showing that carbon dioxide is thrown off from the lungs. The Professor allowed a quantity of gas to escape into a bag which it immediately congealed into a solid 108° below zero. He passed the substance to those near him and no one appeared to want to hold it very long.

This was followed by an address by Prof. Lyte on "The Child," in which he spoke of the natural characteristics of children. "Language Training" was then the topic of a lecture by Dr. White. He said that the only way to give a child training in language is to go back to the ordinary use of language. You can never learn a child to talk by rule. No school art can be learned by rule. In language training the end is not grammatical accuracy, but power to express knowledge in powerful and clear language. Grammatical accuracy can be caught not taught. It will come in the use of language. All power is the result of activity, and practicing is what is necessary. The knowledge must be the child's own. To write about the clouds, the dew and fog, the child must first have knowledge of these things. In the evening the Court House was crowded to hear the Thomas Concert Company whose performance was excellent.

WEDNESDAY.

Rev. J. O. Davis, of the Episcopal church, conducted the devotional exercises with which the session was opened. After the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," Superintendent Eters named the following committees: On Nominations—W. P. Kuhn, E. R. Holmes and G. W. Ward. On Resolutions—H. C. Rothrock, S. H. Hubbard, J. M. Thompson, Sara J. Waite and Grace Moore. The ushers for the afternoon session were A. W. Gregg, J. K. Hosterman, Walter Wrye, J. M. Thompson, E. Ardrey and John Buck. Those of the evening session were K. Haines, W. E. Keene, H. Gilbert, A. C.

Ripka and J. Miller.

Mrs. Eastman then began a talk on "Teaching Numbers." By her method the children are greatly assisted in learning the multiplication table. They are taught to add rapidly. The only way to acquire the habit of adding rapidly is to compel the child to practice it regularly. At one period in the course of instruction the pupils are permitted to play store, which continues three days or a week, according to the brightness of the children. She combines addition and multiplication in her work on the board, and at the end of the second year the child can quickly solve quite complex problems.

Prof. White took up the subject of "Language," saying that it was taught by practice and not by rule. He said that the five means of leading a child to facility of expression is 1st, by means of observation; 2d, pictures; 3rd, stories; 4th, writing letters 5th; dictation, and he enlarged upon and gave illustration of these points.

Prof. L. S. Thompson, of the Jersey City, N. J., school, made his first appearance and gave a lesson in "Drawing."

Mr. Smith, of Gillett & Sons, the celebrated steel pen manufacturers, explained to the Institute how steel pens are made.

In the afternoon on account of the bad weather the court room was not crowded. The opening song was "The Voice Within Us."

Prof. Wolf made a statement in regard to the memorial to Dr. E. E. Higbee. The monument is to be placed in the cemetery at Emmetsburg, Md., and there will also be other memorials. A steel portrait of the deceased Doctor was exhibited, and Mr. Wolf read a list of the schools entitled to the portraits and requested the teachers to come forward and get them.

Prof. Buckhout, of the State College, was then introduced, who spoke on "Botany," which was certainly an interesting subject and doubtless was interesting to his hearers. He was followed by Prof. Thompson on "Drawing," who gave some valuable instruction in the practical details of that useful art. Mrs. Eastman continued her talk on teaching children arithmetic and gave samples of gymnastic exercises. The lecture of Dr. White on "Efficient Moral Training" was replete with excellent suggestions. He told a great truth when he said "It is vastly better that children should come from the schools with a greater love for honor and truth than for arithmetic and geography." He classed the moral incentives as follows: 1, the desire to stand well; 2, approbation of friends and of God; 3, a desire for knowledge; 4, a desire for future usefulness; 5, a sense of right; 6, a sense of honor; 7, a sense of duty.

The evening was taken up with the lecture of Colonel Sandford.

THURSDAY.

Thursday morning's session of the Institute was opened with song, after which Prof. Buckhout, of State College, spoke again. Mrs. Eastman then entertained and instructed her audience with a neat talk on child training, etc. The next speaker was Prof. Thompson. The Professor's theme was free hand drawing and he illustrated with a number of little blackboard sketches, showing the beauty and grace of free hand movements in curves, and impressing the necessity of interesting the scholar early in its course. The talk was highly entertaining and instructive. Dr. White, principal of the Cincinnati schools, followed with another of his delightful talks on work in the school room. The Dr. is one of the most pleasing talkers in attendance and his efforts have been very much appreciated by all who heard him. Clear and forcible in argumentation and with a vast amount of experience with children he is certainly an able instructor.

At the afternoon session Prof. Thompson again took up the subject of free hand drawing and was followed by Mrs. Eastman who took up her talk of the morning and continued for some time. Dr. White was called again and concluded the list of speakers for the afternoon.

THE DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The calling of the meeting was somewhat retarded by the lateness of the morning trains, but when it was brought to order, in the new brick school building on Bishop street, a goodly number of Directors had assembled. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres. G. Taylor, Bogs twp; Vice Pres., G. W. Hosterman, Centre Hall; Sec. and Treas., Wm. B. Rankin, of Bellefonte, and Ex. Com., D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte, J. C. Steer, Union Twp., J. H. Keller, Potter twp., Henry Lee, Patton Twp. and Hiram Thompson, College. The regular routine of business was then gone through with, and a number of resolutions passed. Two very interesting lectures delivered by Prof. Wm. H. Buckhout, of Pennsylvania State College, and Prof. G. Groff, President of the State Board of Health, of Buckwell University at Lewisburg, were listened to. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a new system by which country schools are to be graded. It was intro-

duced by Prof. D. M. Lieb, principal of the Bellefonte Schools, ex-county Sup. Wolf, and Prof. Hosterman, of Centre Hall, and is said that it will fill a long requirement in the country school districts.

On Thursday evening Dr. Hammers delivered a highly illustrated and instructive lecture on "From Paris to Pompeii." It was much enjoyed by a fair sized audience, but many of the teachers were to be found at the Opera House seeing "Old Jonathan Coburg" played.

TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.

Bellefonte—D. M. Lieb, G. W. Johnsonbaugh, D. M. Wolf, J. F. Harrison, Ella Levy, Lizzie Bittorf, Kate Brown, Kate Powers, Anna McCafferty, Jennie Strickland, Anna McBride, Carrie Weaver, Rosie Fox, Laura Wright, Bella Rankin, Beattie Doranorth.

Boggs twp.—Jno. W. Clark, T. L. Crust, D. W. Geiss, H. N. Hoy, S. H. Hoy, Jas. G. Marchant, H. G. Menas.

Centre Hall—T. S. DeLong, Nannie DeLong, Florence Orrie, Edith Zimmerman, Lydia Spangler, Estie Edmonson, Bridget Curry, Nina Walker, Bertha Leathers, Nettie Lucas, Lida Eason, Elias Hancock, E. K. Hancock, W. P. Kuhn.

Burris twp.—L. W. Musser, Emma Miltan, Nettie Perry.

Centre Hall—H. C. Rothrock, J. G. Dauberman, Maggie Hanna.

College twp.—G. W. Williams, J. H. Jacobs, J. D. Miller, Sallie Barz, H. F. McGirk, J. L. Truesier, Grace M. Moore, J. M. Hartswick, Carrie Hunter, Edith J. Irwin.

Centre twp.—D. E. Robb, Sadie E. Bechdel, L. O. Paeker, Mollie E. Kelly, Jas. P. Wagner.

Perry twp.—Jacob Rhone, Sue Jannely, Nannie Thomas, A. G. Aroney, J. A. Krebs, W. H. Roush, Annie McWilliams, Clara Walker, Hannah Meek, Nettie Ewing, Cooper Miller, Carrie Miller, Jacob Harter, Gattie Osman, Jas. A. Miller.

Gregg twp.—C. R. Neff, Chas. Royer, Annie C. Grove, F. F. Jamison, W. A. Mehlman, W. W. Bible, W. A. Krise, J. M. Hartswick, Harry Guise, Geo. F. Weaver, Carrie Secrist, Harry Grove, A. L. Duck, E. M. Luck.

Haines twp.—W. E. Keene, Z. Thomas, A. Martin, F. A. Foraman, Kate Bollinger, W. T. Winkelsbeck, H. Detwiler, T. A. Annan, Ab. Bierly.

Levitt twp.—S. D. Gattig, A. L. Annan, Florence Kiley, W. P. Hoover, C. Coxey, R. Harrison.

Half Moon twp.—W. B. Matern, E. Lytle, Sarah Waite, Irene Beck, Frank Thompson, Walter Wrye.

Levitt twp.—J. L. Gardner, W. Leathers, T. Pietscher, H. W. Reeder, Mary Zimmerman, Temple Hall, Fannie Gardner.

Levitt twp.—E. W. Kline, P. B. Loder, Amy Kline.

Houston twp.—T. Telhelm, E. Williams, Alice Heahon, Mary McCallan.

Levitt twp.—I. N. McCloskey, R. Haines, J. T. Hovers, Laura Foreman, Henry Spangler, W. Haines, S. L. Pietscher, I. Spangler, R. Pietscher.

Levitt twp.—E. Holter, S. Butler, W. Smith, C. W. Hartley, Lida Krise.

Miles twp.—C. Grove, C. E. Emerick, Alice Wolf, Mrs. C. L. Gramley, W. Lambert, H. L. Gilbert, J. Morris, J. DeLong, A. J. Hazel, Rev. Dotterer.

Miles twp.—S. D. Hunter, A. M. Butler, Lida Taylor Emma Martin.

Miles twp.—M. Kennely, W. L. Goodhart, Ida Small.

Patton twp.—J. W. Blair, R. Hartsok, Ed. Bowersox, M. E. Heberling, G. Selber, J. F. Garthoff, H. U. Bittner, W. E. Bracht, Ella Mersinger.

Philipsburg twp.—H. W. Weber, Lena B. Carleton, Jennie Morrison, W. P. Elkin, Emma J. Herriot, Carrie E. Vaughan, Alta M. Smith, Ella M. Ward, Lida E. Holt, Cora E. James, Lida M. Ward, Clara B. Loucks, Nellie Matthews.

Patton twp.—A. C. Williams, Hiram Thompson, Tammie Evans, David K. Keller, W. R. Neff, Maggie J. Spangler, Lora Kerlin, Grace Durest, W. G. Runkle, Jno. B. Fortney, U. A. Fleisher, R. D. Foreman, Jas. K. Hosterman, Jas. Gregg, J. F. Miller.

Rush twp.—J. S. Reid, Jennie Talhelm, Anna Crosswell, J. E. Richard, Harry Waite, J. M. Thompson, Agnes Squires, Mattie Wilson, Della Stine, Nora Myers, Gertie Vroman, Jane Woodring, T. V. Stevens.

Spring twp.—A. W. Gregg, Maria Marshall, Boyd A. Noll, S. C. Bathgate, Jas. Cort, E. H. Zeigler, W. C. Smeltzer, Aggie Reasick, E. E. Ardrey, Jno. A. J. Stevie, J. K. Shetter, Bella Barnhart, Bertha Davidson, J. C. Dale, Anna J. Stott, T. M. Barnhart.

Snow Shoe twp.—Jas. Shaw, H. E. Leathers, P. M. Benson, Mollie E. Pile, J. K. Johnson, Maggie Smith, J. F. Leathers, E. R. Holmes, Mollie Bing, Lena Roth.

Taylor twp.—G. W. Ward, Emma Beck, Jodie Erhard, J. F. Geas, J. M. Beck.

Union twp.—Elda Hoover, Amelia Rumberger, J. C. Thompson, Cyrus Calhoun, Dora G. White, Sallie Davidson.

Union twp.—E. H. Hubbard, Ella Fleck.

Walker twp.—T. B. Rupert, J. A. Deitrick, H. DeSylvia, W. H. Marste, R. Holmes, Nelson Robb, L. H. Youm, B. J. Sawyer, W. J. Weaver.

Worth twp.—W. Woodring, Candace Woodring, Ida Williams, J. O. Harpster, J. H. Harpster, Joshua Marriot.

It is reported that President HARRISON will soon send a message to congress in which he will recommend legislation that will ease the present financial strain. If Mr. HARRISON had a mind capable of comprehending the causes of the strain, recommendation of remedial measures coming from him wouldn't have quite so much the appearance of absurdity. It would about size up to his mental caliber if he should recommend giving the tariff screw another twist as the remedy needed to ease the present difficulty.

The Death of Sitting Bull.

He and His Son Killed by the Indian Police.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 15.—The news of the killing of Sitting Bull has been confirmed by the advices received by General Miles at military headquarters in this city. He received two dispatches this evening, the first was from Pierre, S. D., stating that Sitting Bull and his son had been killed, but giving no further particulars. The other dispatch was from Standing Rock agency and stated that the Indian police started out this morning to arrest Sitting Bull, having understood that he proposed starting for the Bad Lands at once. The police were followed by a troop of cavalry under Captain Touchet, and the infantry under Colonel Drum. When the police reached Sitting Bull's camp on the Grand river, about forty miles from Standing Rock, they found that arrangements had been made for departure. The cavalry had not yet reached the camp. When the police arrested Bull and started back with him his followers quickly rallied to his rescue and tried to make head. In the melee that ensued the wild old chief is said to have been killed and five of the Indian police were also killed. One of the police jumped on one of Sitting Bull's horses and rode back to the cavalry and infantry, telling them to hurry up to the support of the police, and then hurried on to the agency with the news of the battle.

"Now, children, I tell you, you must never steal. When you want new clothes the way to do is to buy them on credit. Then you will always be well clothed; you won't have paid out any money for them; and you will be looked on as honest, respectable people."