

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVI—No. 289.

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1880

Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING.
Spring Opening
—AT—
24 CENTRE SQUARE.

We have for sale for the coming seasons an immense stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
of our own manufacture, which comprises the latest and most

STYLISH DESIGNS.

Come and see our

NEW GOODS

MERCHANT TAILORING,

which is larger and composed of the best styles to be found in the city.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,
24 CENTRE SQUARE.

LANCASTER, PA.

SPRING OPENING

H. GERHART'S

Tailoring Establishment,

MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Having just returned from the New York Fashion Market, I am now prepared to exhibit one of the best selected stocks of

WOOLENS

—FOR THE—

Spring and Summer Trade,

ever brought to this city. None but the very

ENGLISH, FRENCH

—AND—

AMERICAN FABRICS,

all the leading styles. Prices as low as the west, and all goods warranted as represented.

H. GERHART'S,

No. 51 North Queen Street.

SMALING,

THE ARTIST TAILOR.

Closing out our stock of Light Weights at cost to make room for

Fall and Winter Stock.

A Large Line of

English Novelties.

TROPICAL SUITINGS,

SERGES AND REPS,

BANNOCKBURN AND CELTICS,

GAMBROON PARAMATA

AND BATHISTE SUITINGS.

SEERSUCKERS, VALENCIA, PAROLE

AND MOHAIR COATINGS.

A Splendid Assortment of Wilford's Padded Ducks in Plain and Fancy Styles. A Fall Line of

Marseilles and Duck Vestings.

All the latest novelties. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

I. K. SMALING,

ARTIST TAILOR,

121 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

FAST FREIGHT,

The Old Bitner Line, Established 1846.

J. R. BITNER'S

FAST FREIGHT LINE

—BETWEEN—

Lancaster and Philadelphia,

VIA PENN'A. R. R.

All Freight sent to Front and Prime streets, Philadelphia, up to 6 o'clock and to No. 5 Dock street, to 5 o'clock p. m., will arrive same night at Depot, in Lancaster.

The Drayage to these Central Depots is lower than to any other. No Drayage charged for Delivery at Lancaster.

All Freight loaded in Lancaster, up to 6 o'clock p. m., will reach Front and Prime streets, Philadelphia, early next morning.

Jy 19, 22, 24, Aug 2

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

HENRY A. RILEY
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
21 Park Row, New York.
Collections made in all parts of the United States, and a general legal business transacted. Refers by permission to Steinman & Hensel.

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS IN CALICOES
—AT THE—
NEW YORK STORE.

5,000 YDS. NEW DARK CALICOES AT 5 CTS. A YARD.

Just opened an elegant assortment of choice styles in Calicoes, Cretonnes, and Chintzes.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Standard Makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins from 10 to 30 per cent. below June prices. INDIA LINENS, VICTORIA LAUNNS, WHITE FIGURES AND CAMBRIGS AT BOTTLE PRICES.

A stated meeting of the board was held last evening. The following named members were present:

Messrs. D. G. Baker, Brosius, Eberly, Eberman, Erisman, Evans, J. I. Hartman, Jackson, Johnston, Marshall, McConney, McConomy, Morton, Richards, Schwabach, Smeyel, Snyder, Spurrer, Westhaefel, Wilson, Christian Zeiler, George W. Zecher, Warfel—president.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Evans from the finance committee presented the following bills which having been examined and approved were ordered to be paid.

H. H. Huber, carpenter work, \$3; John King, white-washing, \$20; Steinman and Hensel, advertising and printing, \$36.45; Gorrecht & Co., hauling, \$2.25; New Era, advertising and printing, \$43.25; Gorrecht & Co., for coal, \$878.82; John Dowart & Co., plastering and material, \$31.80; A. J. Eberly, preparing paper book, and arguing case of John Evans & Son, vs. Lancaster city school board, \$40; Jan. C. Carpenter, carpenter work and material, \$37.48; C. Wenditz, whitewashing, etc., \$22; John Hensel, cleaning schools, \$16.50; F. E. Davis, architect, drawings of plans for Lemon street school building, \$300; W. F. Haas, services as plumber, \$10; E. J. Erisman, re-covering blackboard rubbers, \$3.22; Geo. Steele repairing roof, \$5.75.

SALE OF

DAMAGED GOODS.

HAGER & BROTHER will continue the sale of Goods damaged only by water during the recent fire on their premises.

WALL PAPER CARPETS,

Mattings and Oil Cloths, Muslins and Sheetings,

Linens and Quilts, Woolens for Men's Wear,

and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.,

All of the above have been marked at a very low price, as we are determined to close out the entire lot.

The sale is going on daily from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m. Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock in store rooms in rear of main store.

As there was no damage to stock in main store room business there goes on as usual.

HAGER & BROTHER,

NO. 25 WEST KING STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EDW. J. ZAHM,

JEWELER,

ZAHM'S CORNER, LANCASTER, PA.

Our largely increased business makes it necessary for us to enlarge our store room. To make room for the alterations we contemplate, we will close out as much of our stock as possible, between this date and the 10th of AUGUST, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

This offer applies to any article in our extensive stock EXCEPT SPECTACLES, and will afford all who desire goods in our line a rare opportunity to buy from first-class stock at unusually low prices.

ZAHM'S CORNER, LANCASTER, PA.

CLOTHING.

CLOSING OUT OF SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

In order to close out our stock of Spring and Summer Goods to make room for a heavy Fall Trade, we are offering great inducements in Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing.

In our Custom Department we have a large lot of Piece Goods, which must be closed out before September 1, regardless of profit.

In our Ready-made Department we have an unusually fine stock of Summer Clothing, all of which can be purchased at very lowest bottom figures.

Gentlemen, our facilities are not equaled in the city. It will cost you nothing to examine our stock.

MYERS & RATHFON,

No. 12 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PENN'A.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

CAMPAIGN GOODS!

Capes, Coats, Helmets, a variety of Tin and Metal Torches, Coal Oil by the Barrel, Resin and Political Torches, Political Flags and Streamers, Chinese Lanterns with names of Candidates, Muslin Flags of all sizes, Belges, &c.

Bunting Flags of all Sizes.

FIREWORKS

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We invite Clubs, Committees and others to give us a call.

D. S. BURSK,

17 East King Street, Lancaster.

GENT'S GOODS.

—GO TO— ERISMAN'S.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1880.

THE SCHOOL FATHERS.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS DISCUSSED.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Bills Paid—Report of Book Committee—City Superintendent's Report—The Inland Insurance and Deposit Company.

A stated meeting of the board was held last evening. The following named members were present:

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Report of Book Committee.

Mr. Erisman, of the book committee, read a written report as follows:

To the Members of the Lancaster School Board:

The book committee would recommend that the same text books heretofore in use in the public schools be retained, with the exception of McClintock & Cook's First Greek book, and would recommend that White's Greek Lessons with Eastman's Greek Grammar be substituted, and also that Brooks's Normal Primary be used in the primary schools in place of Brooks's Normal Mental.

E. J. ERISMAN,
W. A. WILSON,
J. M. JOHNSTON.

Mr. Erisman stated that the proposed change in the Greek text book was urged by Mr. Glover, teacher of Greek at the boys' high school, who regarded White's Greek Lessons far superior to McClintock and Cook's. The change in the arithmetic for the primary schools is recommended because only twenty-six pages of the same text books heretofore in use are adapted to the primary schools—the same book being used in the secondary and high schools.

Mr. Eberly moved to strike from the committee's report all except the clause proposing the substitution of the Greek lessons and the primary Arithmetic. He said his reason for making the motion was that if the report as presented be adopted as a whole, the board can make no change in any of the books now in use for three years to come.

After a debate participated in by Messrs. Spurrer, Baker, Johnson, Brosius, Wilson and the president, Mr. Spurrer moved to postpone the further consideration of the book committee's report until the report of the City Superintendent be heard.

City Superintendent Buehrle presented and read his report to the board, as follows:

To the Board of School Directors:

GENTLEMEN—The city superintendent desires to present as his first monthly report an outline of a course of study for the pupils of the lower grades of the public schools. It is of course understood that much ought not and can not wisely be attempted at this early stage of his official career in your midst, when the shortness of the time he has been with you has prevented his understanding your system of public instruction to an extent sufficient to justify him in proposing great changes.

Nevertheless, as the object of the entire system is the proper education of the children of the city so far as the care be effected by the schools, and as the lower grades are the most important, embracing, as they do, the greatest number of pupils, and especially since all true progress must begin below, where the foundation is laid, these schools have claimed and received his first attention; and with a view to their improvement in that direction which is most pressing just now, namely, the character of the instruction there imparted, he would recommend the adoption of the following course of study for the primary and secondary grades:

It follows a tabulated course of study for the special guidance of teachers of primary and secondary schools, the several branches being carefully graded for each of the six classes, commencing with object lessons and continuing with alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, natural history, &c., with frequent dictation lessons, reviews, &c.]

Into this scheme nothing of doubtful value has been admitted; attention has been given mainly to those subjects which have been acknowledged as standards and to them has been added only so much from the realms of science as would serve to give variety to what would otherwise be dry and monotonous. Experience has proved that the nature of the child demands this; that, if confined to one or two branches, its progress even in these will be retarded rather than accelerated; that to be a good reader, for instance, requires knowledge obtained by the study of other branches, and the same law holds good also for other studies. The mind as well as the body is so constituted as to demand different kinds of food for its perfect development. To vary their reading lessons, therefore, Hooker's "Child's Book of Nature," than which no better substitute for the ordinary reader is to be found, has been introduced into the course to be used occasionally in addition to, but not to the exclusion of the regular reading book. To reduce the expense from this source to a minimum, it is recommended that a supply of these books be purchased for each grade by the board, and be given to the children only when they are about to read from them, but at all other times to be in the care of the teachers. The study of English grammar, as such, has been postponed to the two highest grades in the secondary schools, in its stead, and as an introduction to it, lessons in the use of

language, oral and written, have been inserted.

This step seems to be demanded both by the practical spirit of the times and by a rational system of education. In the course of nature, an event where precedes science; man acts before he sits down to philosophize about his actions; he speaks before he discovers and studies the laws of speech. The text book for the use of the teachers who are to impart these language lessons will of course also be purchased by the board, which is the rule now in force in regard to the books used by the teachers in the school room. For reasons given above, Hooker's first book in Physiology and Hooker's Natural History has been substituted for it in the highest grade of the male secondary schools. Lessons in dictation and composition have been included, and will necessitate the purchase, on the part of each pupil, of a blank book in which to write them. No doubt the necessity for paying greater attention to writing, both as regards form and content is so evident to all as to render anything that might be advanced in regard to it entirely superfluous. So many of the children of the common people, the great middle classes, are obliged to bring their scientific studies to a close very early that it was thought the beginnings of science which now so largely permeates every department of life, the essentials of English composition and the elements of book keeping should be taught in these grades.

Music and German presenting greater difficulties, and being in charge of special teachers, no change affecting them has been deemed necessary or prudent at this time.

No additional books will be required in the primary grades, but the substitution of the Normal Union arithmetic, Part I, for Normal Mental, now used in the highest grade of the primary schools would be a real boon to them. The Normal Mental, prepared as it was for normal schools, is not adapted to our primary grades, for the pupil in which, the Normal Union arithmetic is abundant and simple examples in both written and mental arithmetic.

To afford variety of reading matter, to supply suitable matter for oral instruction, and to render the study of geography easier and more attractive, the strange drosses of the old text book are to be used as first as a reading book, so that its language may become familiar and intelligible, before it is required to be systematically studied and committed to memory. Object lessons partially graded have been added for every class, and all the lessons to be given have been indicated both as to kind and extent with the understanding that these limits shall operate as a check only to prevent one-sided development, to serve as a guide to the teacher, and to aid in systematizing the work. Grades are established to promote, and they will not be allowed to retard progress. But the more definitely the work of the teacher is prescribed, the greater is the probability that it will be done, and the easier it is to judge correctly of the teacher's efficiency. It will readily be seen that the course is complete in itself, for all those who are unable to pursue their studies further; and at the same time it lays a good foundation for an additional superstructure for such as have the time and means to do so.

In conclusion, it ought to be understood that this course is only tentative, rather than aimed at than realized at once. It may not be possible to carry it into effect now in all its extent, but it is well to have the objects in view toward which to strive, better work and greater progress will be the result.

To do the most successful teaching, the best methods of presenting the subject, as well as of governing and managing a school must be well understood. To aid the teachers in acquiring these methods, which your superintendent understands to be his duty prescribed in the law creating the office, he would prefer to call the teachers together frequently at the beginning of the term, and less often toward the close, for the purpose of giving them instruction in the art of teaching. Such an arrangement will be most advantageous to them, and most convenient for him, as the closing months are always the most crowded with work. In accordance with this view, he has called a meeting of the teachers for this purpose, for several days immediately preceding the opening of the schools in September.

Respectfully submitted,
R. K. BEHRLE,
City Supt.

D. G. Baker, esp., moved that so much of the city superintendent's report as proposed changes in government of the schools be referred to the special committee on rules, and that those parts proposing a change of text books be referred to the book committee, and that when the board adjourn it be to Thursday next, August 19, to hear the reports of the above named committees.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Morton presented the following paper:

The undersigned, creditors of The Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, do hereby agree, each for himself, with H. M. North, that the latter shall be authorized, on their behalf, to pursue such legal remedies as in his judgment may seem proper to secure as much money as possible towards paying the claims of said creditors; and for his services he shall have thirty per cent. of all the moneys he shall collect.

Witness our hands September, 1879: Lea P. Brown, S. and S. J. Boyd, John Humphreys, S. James Boyd, Boyd Bros., executors; Wm. T. Boyd, Jr., Sanders McSparran, Mary Ann Morris, James A. McConkey, John Hawk, James M. and Wm. F. McSparran, administrators; Wm. Boyd, Jr., Boyd Bros., executors; Wm. Boyd, jr., John Humphreys.

Mr. Morton moved that the Lancaster school board become a party to suits proposed against the directors of the Inland.

After debate, participated in by Messrs. Baker, Morton, McConomy and Spurrer, the further consideration of the matter was postponed until next stated meeting.

John T. Taylor, a prominent lawyer of Mobile, was killed by a fall from his horse, near that city on Wednesday night.

A Strange Story.

A Rival to Tanner.

The most serious and interesting letter received by Dr. Tanner since he began his fast was that which came from a young lady of New Orleans. She did not give her name, but gave reference by which she said, the truthfulness of her strange story may be easily ascertained. The letter was as follows:

"I am of Austrian descent, 27 years of age, of medium height, a blonde, the third child of my parents, weigh 107 pounds, and have never been sick in bed. My mother died giving birth to me, and my father, who had never been sick, died when I was 17. When I was 16 my eldest sister, who had been married a little less than a year, died in child-bed. At this time I was at a boarding school 200 miles from home.

When the sad news reached me I went into a fit of weeping and lamentation that alarmed the whole institution. This stormy grief finally subsided into moaning and lasted six days, during which I could neither swallow solids nor liquids of any description. My teachers, by alternate coaxing and scolding, tried to induce me to take food; but finding that I really could not, and fearing to have me die on their hands, sent me home. On my arrival there my stepmother made some remarks that made me very angry. This seemed to restore my appetite, and I began eating immediately. I was surprised that my father also had been unable to take food, but he had been drinking beer, always his favorite beverage, daily. In a few weeks I returned to school. Before the end of the year another sister, the only one I then had, died in the same manner as the other. My father thought it best to conceal her death from me. He had not recovered his spirits since the death of my eldest sister, and when this one was taken gave up entirely, and died of grief in two weeks, during which time he took no food.

On finding myself thus doubly afflicted and entirely an orphan, I did not as in the previous occasion, indulge in wild weeping. I cannot better describe my feelings than by saying that I could feel my heart sink, sink, within me, and see all my hopes (I was then, and am now, much grieved to state) of future happiness in life vanish instantly and entirely. Then for seven days it was utterly impossible for me to take food or drink of any kind. All this time I did not shed a tear, but moaned and moaned. I began on the seventh day to feel a numbness and a strange drowsiness steal over me. I think I should have died just as my father did had not my teachers, knowing me to be too weak to journey home, sent for my step mother. The sight of her brought to my mind recollections of past injuries done to myself and to her, and I was so full of anger, and with it my strength, began to revive. Then I craved food and took it without further difficulty.

Last winter I became engaged to a young man, but two weeks before the appointed time for our marriage I discovered a flaw in his moral character. Knowing that love on my part would henceforth be impossible, and marriage without it is miserable, I determined to extricate myself as best I might. Dreading a quarrel, which probably would have resulted in the death of some one, I concluded that to disappear quietly would be best. I made the discovery on a Wednesday evening—the last time I either saw or tasted food until the following Tuesday evening—and accordingly on Monday morning I walked to a village eight miles distant. In the morning I could not conceal myself there, I walked back home to provide myself with the means of going where I could. Before dark I walked four miles of the distance—which is twenty-five to the city where I intended to seek refuge. In the morning I was being very dark, I could not proceed on my way, so I climbed a tree, on a limb of which, about ten feet from the ground, I sat all night. In the morning, after I had walked a few miles, it began to storm and as I walked I thought, I must unmercifully. Seeing a bridge by, I ran and sought shelter under it, and finding a comparatively dry place, on a rising of the bank of the stream, I sat there all day. At night, fearing snakes or whatever else might lurk in so horribly dismal a place, I again sought refuge up a tree, where, tired and very sleepy, I spent the night miserably. At daybreak I continued on my way and reached my journey's end at dusk. No boat going my way I went to a hotel, took a room, and slept until 11 o'clock. At once my strength returned, and I went to my work. I went down to the wharf boat, where I sat in a kind of stupor and almost motionless, and waited until Monday morning, when my boat arrived and I went aboard.

Not having money enough with me to pay the fare of the passenger, and wishing to conceal myself as much as possible, I determined not to take any food until I should reach this city (five days journey), and would have kept my resolution had not the kind officers, one of whom especially I shall always remember with gratitude, and had seen to my room on Friday evening, and at every meal time afterward.

On arriving in this city I sold the little jewelry I had, and with the money rented a furnished room, for which I paid in advance. I had 81 left, and with it bought bread—a five cent loaf as long as it lasted. When my last nickel and I were about to part company I held solemn counsel with myself as to whether I had better to lay it out in something else that would last longer than bread. Fifty cents was sold, and I had in my pocket only three cents, and after having lived nearly three weeks on bread and water, I now lived eight days on salt and water, and should probably have done so much longer had not just then a position been offered me, which I gladly accepted.

I forgot to say that during my salt and water fast (eight days and some hours) I was in perfect health and excellent spirits. For reading I succeeded in borrowing Burns, and thoroughly winnowed him, "Jolly Beggars" and all for consolation.

"I was completely prostrated with the Asthma Oil. I procured a bottle, and it did me so much good that I got another, and used it until my strength was restored. My son was cured of a wild fire, and made cures wherever he went." For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

You Look Remarkably Well, Mrs. Brown. Have you recovered from that last cough, which troubled you so long?" "O, yes, entirely. What did you take for it?" "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It's perfectly splendid. Two bottles and a half set me all right. I notice that you are still in good health, and in a better remedy?" "He did and was cured." For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

REMOVALS.

DR. S. H. FOKEMAN, (PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON), removed from No. 11 North Prince street to No. 21 West King street, Lancaster, Pa. 1m2-3nd*

MARCUS G. NEHMER, HOUSE CARPENTER, No. 120 North Prince street. Prompt and particular attention paid to all erection and repairs. 412-1yd

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO GET

almost everything

below value.

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