Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1881.

Too Many Doctors.

In a multitude of counsellors there is said to be wisdom; on this conviction people are wont usually to act in times of trouble, and especially do they incline, when they lie at the door of death, to summon to their succor many doctors. But experience has often taught the little wisdom of such a course, and few people of good sense and calm judgment will dispute that a patient's safety lies in the quality and not the quantity of his physicians, and that his chance is best with one or two good doctors attending him, who are sole tenants of the responsibility of the case, and who are not hindered from prompt action by awaiting consultation, or embarrassed by the danger of conflicting opinions. In almost everything in life it is much safer to trust to the decisive action of a single individual of good sense for the successful discharge of an imposed duty. We have always found that executive functions are very imperfectly discharged by commissions and boards, and even where the duty is one of thought and not action, as in legislation, it is a question whether it is not better performed by a few than many. A multitude of counsellors is a questionable benefit, the old saw to the contrary notwithstanding, in any case; but from many doctors at least every sufferer has reason to pray to the good Lord to deliver him. The president has too many. Four doctors sit on him and find it necessary to sign their names to the bulletins which give the public minute facts which might be as well stated by the nurse. If they would reserve their combined certificate for the statement of their judgment as to the patient's state it would seem less silly. We distrust the sound judgment of doctors who so unnecessarily thrust themselves on the public notice, to say nothing of the matter of their communication; though they seem fairly subject to criticism in deeming it worth while to publish the very style and manner of the presidential evacuations.

The people are greatly interested in the president's condition and want to know the varying phases of his state; but we don't believe they care to be told when he changes his linen, or takes his milk or like matters, though we can absorb this information with more patience than we read the four names iterated in certification of these details. Dr. Bliss appears to have established himself as physician in chief by supplanting the family physician, whom he charged with addiction to the same method of gaining notoriety of which he himself was giving so conspicuous an example. His conduct in his rencontre with Dr. Baxter does not inspire confidence in his discretion; and we incline to consider that among the dangers threatening the president shot by a crank, is the succor of another.

THE possible succession of Arthur to the presidency revives the discussion of his alleged Canadian birth. There is a good deal of foundation for the story, and of course its truth would make Arthur ineligible to the presidency. He has, it is true, been invested with the vice presidency, but this was done, nobody opposing. It may be a different matter when Congress is called upon to recognize his title to the presidency, and it may refuse to so, if his birth is challenged, until it has investigated the truth of the allegation. Yet we know of no particular method of raising the question. The constitution prescribes that no foreigner shall be eligible to the presidency; but if one is elected and claims the office who is to deny it to him, and how is his ineligibility to be determined? Arthur's title to the vice presidency having passed unchallenged, the existing officers of the government could not well refuse to recognize his claim to the presidency; yet public sentiment runs so strongly against Arthur that Secretary Blaine might be sustained in an undertaking to keep him out of the presidency if he could plausible show that he was a "blarsted Britisher."

THE Democratic members of the committee of the New York Legislature to investigate the alleged bribery there find that perjury was certainly committed by one of the implicated Republicans or both bribery and perjury by the other. This is an irresistible conclusion and no amount of hair splitting or Jack Bunsbyism should be allowed to obscure the issue, which, after all, can only be fairly and finally determined by a court and jury, with full powers to enforce and extract the testimony, and determine the truth. The honor of the great state of New York demands this judicial investigation, and the validity or its senators' credentials may depend upon it, for the Democratic majority of the federal senate will not admit any man who comes to its door with purchased credentials. Their honest majority has been wrested from them by the bribery of Mahone; restored by the resignation of Conkling and Platt, it is not to be taken away by men who secure their places by fraud or corruption.

MR. TILDEN thinks that one thing which is taught us by the assault on the president is the necessity of taking away the incentive to such a crime by depriving the president of his universal patronage. Every four years there is a grand gift distribution of many thousand offices, and those who don't get the prizes are made savage, while the whole country is demoralized by the scramble. There is no doubt that if lotteries are an evil this political lottery is the chiefest of all, and needs to be suppressed. The only way to do it is to make the tenure of office independent of the will of the executive; but if Mr. Tilden can point out the way to effect this he will do more than any civil service reformer has yet been able to do.

THE man who was "wounded just where the president was" is now rapidly coming to the front with a claim for distinction that he never before seems to have thought of.

PERSONAL.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British minister, transferred from Washington to St. Petersburg, sailed from New York yesterday for Europe on the steamship Bothnia.

Hon. THOMAS J. EDGE, the energetic and wide awake secretary of the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture, has accepted the vice presidency of the great international cotton exposition, to be held at Atlanta next fall.

As early as last October it has been found that GUITTEAU wrote to Garfield as follows: "I, Charles Guitteau, hereby make application for the Austrian mission. Being about to marry a wealthy and accemplished heiress of this city, we think that together we might represent this nation with dignity and grace. On the principle first come first served, I have faith that you will give this application favorable consideration."

J. C. HUESTON, London agent of the associated press, while at Ems on his vacation, walking with his daughter across a bridge over the river Lahn, noticed a drowning woman in the stream. He plunged into the water without divesting himself of any part of his clothing, and finally reached the shore in safety with his now unconscious burden, after a severe struggle, in which for a time it was doubtful whether he could come off victor and save his own life, as the paralyzed crowd on the river bank did not even extend a cane to assist him. The rescued lady proved to be a patient in a neighboring hospital, from which she had wandered in delirium.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE *New Era* has a monopoly of the discovery that Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, was the assassin of Gen. Garfield.

THE commissioners of the public buildings in Philadelphia ask for another million and a quarter to make them bigger and uglier

AN American woman is one of three of her sex who have received medical diplomas in Paris. One of the others is an Italian; the third hails from Russia.

NOT long ago the whole world was watching with interest and doubt Dr. Tanner's trial at starving forty days. Yesterday the Chicago man, Griscom caught and passed him without attracting much notice. After Columbus stands the egg on its point anybody can do it.

NEXT Saturday England's queen will review, in the great park at Windsor, the largest gathering of volunteer troops ever assembled, from all parts of the country. The force, comprising one hundred and fourteen regiments of all arms, will number more than fifty thousand men. The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the army, will be in supreme command of the volunteers. The Prince of Wales will march past at the head of the Honorable artillery company of London, of which he is captain-general, and the Duke of Connaught will have command of the Second division of the Second army corps. Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, will command the First army corps, and General Sir Daniel Lysons, K. C. B., the Second army corps, and the occasion will be made a holiday for all London.

AND now there turns up—in Pittsburgh, of course—one Washington Beck who tells that, coming home from Europe last week in the "British King," the company assembled at the dinner table last Friday were startled to have Capt. Leckey say to them, "We will meet the pilot about five o'clock on Sunday afternoon and the first words he will say will be, 'President Garfield has been assassinated.'" Remember this was the day before the attempt on the president's life and while the vessel was in mid ocean. It turned out exactly so. The pilot boat met the steamer shortly after five o'clock Sunday afternoon. The sea was slightly rough, and after some little trouble the pilot reached the ladder and hastily climbed on deck. When he reached the deck he was out of breath, but started for the bridge. One of the passengers asked, "What is the news?" The pilot turned, and as well as he could, as he regained his breath, answered, "President Garfield has been assassinated." Mr. Handy, of the *Press*, is referred to by Beck as corroboration of this story.

STATE ITEMS.

The Westmoreland county bar mourns the death of A. A. Stewart, esq., one of its brightest members.

Frank Ditch, aged 11, son of a miner, has been drowned at East Brady.

The Garfield oil well, rig and tank, in the Bradford region has been burned entirely.

James Rich's child, at Duncannon, has died from a peanut shell lodging in its windpipe.

Wm. McKain, a farmer, driving a spring wagon across the P. R. R. at Derry, was struck and killed outright.

The first payment has been made of $200,000 on Hamilton Disston's purchase of $4,000,000 acres of land in Florida.

Thieves broke into Squire Moyer's office, Bethlehem, drilled open his his safe and burned his docket.

Courtland Hayes, twenty-two months old child of Mr. and Mrs. John C. McGovern, died in his mother's arms en route from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg.

Michael Brennan, from the West, visiting the chief of police at Scranton, went in bathing, was taken with cramp and drowned.

Gustavus H. Von Ryan lies in a Philadelphia hospital in a critical condition from the effects of a beating, at the hands of Al. Hall, for whom the police are searching.

An unknown man was run over and killed while passing through the tunnel at Thirty-second and Chestnut streets Philadelphia. E. Hoover his companion was badly injured about the head.

Michael Kreisendorfer shot and killed Kate Smith, with whom he had been living, and then committed suicide, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday night. Jealousy was the cause.

Thomas Marshall, a well to do and respectable farmer, aged about seventy, living in upper Chicester, Delaware county, fell from his wagon while loading hay, and striking on the back of his head broke his neck.

Joseph Herb, a boilermaker, of Erie, had been inside of the boiler, which he was repairing. The furnace of the boiler is supplied with natural gas. The boiler became filled with gas, and he had just reached the man-hole when the gas exploded and shot him out like a cannon ball. He struck the ceiling, thirty feet high, and fell to the ground a lacerated and bleeding mass.

CRIME AND DISASTER.

Owing to the Dispensations of Providence and the Wickedness of his Creatures.

A large knitting factory at Caledonia, Ontario, was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

One man was killed and two others injured by the caving in of a sand pit near Augusta, Georgia.

James Cooper, employed in the Standard oil works at Jersey City, was killed by the falling upon him of a barrel of oil.

William Bard was found dead, with his skull crushed in, on a hillside near Deadwood.

Edward Nulan, a tailor of dissipated habits, committed suicide by taking laudanum in Staunton, Virginia.

F. C. Ryder, superintendent of the city delivery at Providence, Rhode Island, shot and fatally wounded himself in a fit of insanity.

Amelia Bacon, a Wilmington young woman, about twenty years of age, was so affected by her father's participation in a drunken row, that she was thrown into spasms, from which she died.

Doulter, who murdered his divorced wife, in Chicago, on Sunday, and subsequently escaped from jail, has been found lying dead outside the city, with the top of his head blown off and a pistol by his side.

The south bound stage on the El Paso and Chihuahua line was attacked by Indians about one hundred miles south of El Paso and four passengers and two drivers were killed. One passenger escaped wounded.

In New Albany, Ind., William Willis and Robert Prunett, French settlers, agreed to settle an old dispute with pistols. They fired six shots at each other at ten paces. Willis was shot dangerously in the mouth and is dying.

John S. Avilar, 33 years old, brakeman on a shifting train, was struck by the pole of his engine on the P., W. & B. railroad and sustained injuries which resulted in his death shortly after. He was an entire stranger, and said before dying that he was alone in the world.

Henry Allen, colored, was killed in a harvest field, near Mt. Sterling, Ky., by Dick Freeman. Allen had refused to work and threatened Freeman, when the latter cut his throat. Parties were at Allen's house next night to lynch him for an assault upon a woman, but they found him already dead.

A five-year-old colored girl was shot dead in the lower part of New Castle county, Delaware, on Sunday, by a man who says he "pointed a gun at her in play." Nicholas Johnson, a colored man of 80 years, was found dead near Blackbird Hundred, in the same county, on Tuesday night, with marks of violence on his person.

Parricides.

Charles E. and Albert P. Talbot, sentenced to be hanged at Maryville, Missouri, on the 22d instant, for the murder of their father, Doctor P. H. Talbot, have made a confession. Charles says "he responded to his mother's call for help, and upon going down stairs he found her on the floor and his father kicking her. His father asked for a revolver, and Charles seized a gun and shot him in the back. His father, knowing that he had received a fatal wound, told the sons to deny the shooting for the sake of their mother, and to say it was the work of an assassin."

A Bloody Tar.

At Jersey City early yesterday morning, Captain Henry Taylor, of the schooner River Queen, went on board the schooner Yankee Doodle, lying alongside his own vessel, and, without apparent provocation, assaulted Captain Frederick H. Reeder with an axe. Taylor, after nearly cutting off one of Roeder's legs, broke the other with a club. Captain Noah Crammer, of the schooner Excel, went to Roeder's assistance and was shot in the abdomen by Taylor, who had obtained a gun. Officer Speer, attracted by the noise, went on board to arrest Taylor, but was compelled to retreat before Taylor's axe. Finding a detective named Bowe, they returned to the vessel, and Taylor continuing defiant, Bowe fired three shots at him, two of which took effect in his legs. Taylor then jumped overboard and swam about in the river for half an hour before the officers could capture him.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The steamer Newport has just made the trip from Havana to New York in three days, one hour and fifty-six minutes—the quickest passage on record.

The council of Atlantic City has determined to suppress at that place all gambling or games of chance, and not to issue licenses for pool wheels or other gambling purposes.

During recreation hour in the Reform school at Westboro, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, fifteen boys got into the paint shop and escaped by sawing out the bars of one of the windows.

The steamship Quinta has arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, with 500 Chinamen. The collector of the provincial school tax attempted to collect the tax as the passengers landed, and was roughly hustled about by the Chinese, two of his assistants being severely beaten.

At noon yesterday the beginning of the fortieth day of his fast, Griscom weighed 153½ pounds, a loss of one pound in twenty-four hours, during which he drank 32 ounces of water. His pulse was 53, respiration 13, and temperature 97½. He has lost 43½ pounds in weight since the beginning of his fast.

In the Grand Pacific reading room in Chicago an unknown scamp poured forth "a stream of insulting and filthy language" towards President Garfield. He was knocked down by another stranger who overheard him, and who was a Confederate soldier under Stonewall Jackson.

The electric light at Niagara now is strong enough to reach the Horseshoe falls and penetrate the huge clouds of spray. The American falls are reached at every point and form a beautiful view. New reflectors have been placed in such a position as to throw strong rays of light on the rapids just above the falls, which resemble a huge sheet of quicksilver, the whole forming a magnificent illumination.

THE COMET DIVIDED.

Separating into Two Parts, One of Which Carries Off the Tail.

Professor Stone, of the Cincinnati observatory, has discovered that the comet is separating into two parts. The line of separation is horizontal and divides the nucleus into two about equal parts. The upper half is the part to which the tail is attached and is carrying the entire tail off with it. The lower part appears like a half moon and is slowly falling away. It is, of course, too early to speculate as to what track the two bodies will pursue or what their destiny will be. Professor Stone states that when the separation was first observed by him it appeared as though a dark line had been drawn through the nucleus. The division is now very manifest. There is a precedent for this behavior of the present comet in that of Biela's lost comet, which in 1845 suffered a similar accident, for which no explanation has ever been given. The comet separated in two distinct parts of quite unequal brightness, so that thare were two apparently complete comets instead of one. During the month following the lesser of the two continually increased until is became equal to its companion. Then it grew smaller and in March vanished entirely, though it companion was still plainly seen for a month longer. The distance apart of the two portions, according to the computations of Professor Hubbard, was about 200,000 miles. The next return of the comet took place in 1852, and was looked for with great interest. It was found still divided and the two parts were far more widely separated than in 1846, the distance being increased to about 1,500,000 miles. Sometimes one part was the brighter and sometimes the other, so that it was impossible to decide which ought to be regarded as representing the principal comet The pair crossed out of view about the end of September, 1852, and have not been seen since.

THE HEATED TERM.

Fatalities of the Picnic Season.

The accounts of the poisoning by lemonade at Warrenburg, Missouri, were exaggerated, none of the victims died.

Two hundred persons were severely sickened, near Keota, Iowa, on the Fourth, by eating ice-cream made in a copper bottomed boiler.

Sixty or more picnickers were made very sick for a while on the Fourth, at Eagleville, Connecticut, by drinking coffee prepared in a copper boiler.

New Jersey temperatures were reported yesterday, of 90° in the shade at Long Branch, 98° at Red Bank and 101° at South Amboy. In Philadelphia it was 98°.

The hot weather has caused a rapid rise in the mortality rate in New York. Two hundred deaths, a large portion of the victims being children, were reported yesterday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE MATTERS.

Attempt to Burn the American Engine House.

About 6 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the cupola of the American engine house, on Church street near East King. An alarm was sounded, the firemen were soon on the ground and the flames were extinguished before any great damage had been done to any part of the building except the cupola.

How the fire originated is not positively known but it appears very probable that it was set on fire by some one well acquainted with the premises, and probably by one of the gang who make the house a headquarters for their debaucheries. It is said that a party of young men some of whom were intoxicated, were in the house at the time the fire broke out; and further that a bundle of cotton waste partly burned was found in the cupola.

Denunciation of the American.

A well-informed citizen writes us as follows: That Mayor MacGonigle had good reasons for saying that most of the fires are incendiary, and that the incendiaries are the worst element among the firemen, was proven conclusively last evening in the attempt to burn the American engine house. No one will venture to say that the fire was accidental, as it was in the cupala where no one had any occasion to go unless for the purpose of having a fire. Would it not be infinitely better for the good name of the city and for the credit of the many gentlemen who compose the other fire companies that the American should be disbanded or cut off from the city appropriation. We admit that at times the American does good service at fires, but then we have enough other companies composed of good men that they can easily be spared in the department, which their conduct fully proves.

It is notorious that the members of this company are supplied with beer by the politicians from the time the primary election contests open until they close. Whether by the consent of the company or not, it still remains a fact that such is the case. Of course this company has some very good citizens and gentlemen among its membership, yet they are greatly overbalanced by the rowdy element, whom it appears they cannot control.

How much better it would be to have a paid department, then the rowdy element would be scattered, and have no place of resort. Then we would not have these drunken firemen going around after a fire begging for beer for the services they have performed, and in some cases using the name of a reputable company so that their demands may be more readily granted. Under a paid department we would not have the almost continual requests from our citizens to buy a ball or picnic ticket, to contribute toward fairs, or repairs of the apparatus or houses of different comnies.

We feel quite sure that a majority of firemen of this city (and when we say firemen we mean the gentlemen composing the different companies and not the beer bummers and hangers-on) would vote for a paid department, and give it their hearty support in any emergency, in case it was established.

The gentlemen of the fire department well know that all that is said against the firemen is not intended for them, and the rowdy element should know that the citisens are becoming tired of their conduct.

* * *

Meeting of Firemen's Union.

The following communication was handed to Major Howell this morning:

LANCASTER, July 7, 1881.

To Charles M. Howell, President of the City Firemen's Union:

DEAR SIR: We the undersigned members of the city firemen's union petition you to call a special meeting of the union at an early day to consider the grave charges made against our department by certain persons representing certain corporations, and to devise some means to protect and defend our department from these assaults and calumniations.

[Signed]
P. S. GOODMAN, Shiffler,
SAMUEL B. COX, Sun,
DANIEL L. TREWITZ, Friendship,
J. K. BARR, American,
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Humane,
A. H. HAMMOND, Washington,
HARRY N. HOWELL, Empire.

Upon receiving the above call, Mr. Howell directed the secretary to call a meeting of the union for Saturday evening at eight o'clock in the hall of the Washington company.

Arranging for Reading.

The delegates from the several fire companies to the state association have been requested to meet in the office of Alderman Barr to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in order to make arrangements to have the Lancaster delegation quartered together during the sessions of the state association in Reading next September.

The Siamese Y hose coupling, for the purpose of uniting and concentrating the streams from two steamers or plugs through a single line of hose, and of which a satisfactory test was made on the 4th of July, was made by Jacob R. Waters.

Wheat Burned.

Yesterday afternoon a field of wheat which had not been cut, belonging to Eli Mylin whose farm lies along the line of the Quarryville railroad, near the water tank, caught fire from the spark of a locomotive. The field contained between 12 and 15 acres, and least 6 acres of the wheat were entirely destroyed. The flames were extinguished by the hard work of Mr. Mylin's employees and neighbors.

Proposals Asked For.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column, asking proposals for the erection of a boiler house and four boilers, at the Lancaster water works; and of a wooden bridge over the Pequea at Harnish's saw mill.

TEST OF TRAINING.

THE MILLERSVILLE EXAMINATION.

Intellectual Whetstones for Normal Wits.

The Questions Submitted to the Graduating Class.

The present week is the occasion of the examination of the members of the graduating class of Millersville state normal school. These examinations it will be remembered are made under the direction of the school department of the state. The examiners are Dep. Supt. Houck, Prof. Thomas, principal of the state normal school at Mansfield, Prof. Nitrauer, Bor. Supt. of Lebanon, and Prof. Buehrle, of Lancaster.

The examinations in the practice of reading, book-keeping and vocal music were oral. Physiology was omitted. There are 39 members in the class and the following are the questions submitted to them for answers in writing:

1. Orthography.

1. Write two primitive words, and form derivatives from them.
2. How does a compound word differ from a derivative? Illustrate.
3. Classify the letters according to the organs required to produce the sounds represented by them.
4. How does syncope differ from aphaeresis?
5. What is the object of learning to spell?

The following words were dictated for written spelling: Lief, leaving, leaf, believing, conceive, conceit, receipt, recipe, syncope, granary, sovereignty, deleble, indelibe, concealing, rhythm, vermilion, million, clairvoyance, bier, beer, leer, rear, Humboldt, tenon, sieve, stupefy, apprehensible, accordion, melodeon, inseparable, conscientious, conscious, unconscionable, intelligibly, metaphysically, effacement, pristine, principle, principal, rarefy, Macaulay, Tuesday, Wednesday, February, Christmas, Phidias, gauge, rise, rice, eclat.

2. Reading.

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight,
Stand like Druids of eld wth voices sad and prophetic"
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms.
Lond from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighboring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest."

1. Name the quality of voice, the pitch and the rate required in reading the above.
2. What pauses are required in reading poetry that are not required in reading prose?
3. Of what use to the reader are marks of punctuation?
4. Explain what is meant by "murmuring pines," "*bearded* with moss," "Druids," "eld," "voices," "accents," "the wail of the forest," "hemlocks."
5. What words show that pines are old? Why are they compared to harpers?

3. Grammar.

"The chariest maid is *prodigal enough*,
If she *unmask* her beauty to the moon.
Virtue *itself* 'scapes not calumnious strokes.
The canker gails the infants of the spring.
Too oft before their buttons *be disclos'd*
And in the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious blastments are most imminent.

1. Analyze the 6th and 7th lines.
2. Parse the words italicized.
3. Decline "their" and "maid;" compare "chariest."
4. Write a synopsis of disclos'd in the first person, indicative active, progressive form and passive in the present and present perfect tenses.
5. How it is determined whether "strokes" is a noun or a verb, "before" a preposition or an adverb?

4. Rhetoric.

1. Scan the first three lines, naming feet and metre, and marking their quantity.
2. This being an extract from Hamlet, designate and define the kind of poetry it is, and name the author.
3. Name and define the figures of rhetoric in the fourth and fifth lines.
4. Which would be likely to use more figurative language—a Sioux Chief or George Bancroft? Give a reason for your answer.
5. Define the essential properties of style.
6. How does a barbarism differ from a solecism?
7. Discriminate *maid* and *girl*; *enough* and *sufficient*; *infant*, *babe* and *child*.
8. Define rhetoric and defend the study of it.

5. Arithmetic.

I Simplify $\frac{1\frac{1}{4}\times\frac{2}{3}\cdot 3-\frac{2}{3}}{5\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{10}\text{ of }7}$

II. The difference in time between Buffalo and Cleveland being 11 minutes, what is the difference in longitude?

III. What is the exact interest on $140.40 from Aug. 29, 1864, to Nov. 29, 1865 at 6½ per cent.?

IV. If a staff 5 ft. casts a shadow 3 ft., how high is a steeple whose shadow at the same time is 90 ft.?

V. A man walks 100 miles in two days; and one third of the distance walked the first, added to one-fourth the distance walked the second day, equals half the distance walked the first day; how far did he walk each day?

VI. If I buy salt at ¾ of a cent a pound, and sell it in butter at 25 cents a pound, what is my gain per cent?

VII. A man gave $18810 for horses and sold a certain number of them for $7990, at $85 each, and by so doing lost $10 each; for how much must he sell the remainder to gain $2180 in the tranaction?

VIII. A triangular box is 6 ft. on a side, and 4 ft. high. How many bushels of wheat will it hold?

IX. What would be the cost of 3 sticks of timber 8x10 inches, and 32 ft. long at $12 per thousand feet?

X. The joint stock of a company was $5400, which was doubled at the end of the year. A put in half for three fourths of a year; B two-fifths for half a year, and C the remainder for one year. How much is each one's share of the entire stock at the end of the year?

6. Botany.

I. Describe the different kinds of woody tissue, and mention the plants and parts of plants, where they are respectively found.

II Describe the parts seen in the transverse section of a dicotyledonous stem one year old.

III. Define a rhizome, creeping stem, tuber, bulb, corn and tubercle.

IV. What is the difference between indeterminate and determinate inflorescene? Enumerate the kinds of each respectively.

V. Describe the structure and development of the anther.

VI. Give the essential characters of the following natural orders; Malvaceæ, Rosaceæ. Compositæ, Polygonaceæ, Iridaceæ and Melanthaceæ.

7. Geography.

1. What is supposed to be the reason why the earth is flattened at the poles.
2. Name the two great mountain systems of the United States, the four great rivers, the largest four cities, and the three great sea ports.
3. Why does so little rain fall on that part of South America west of the Andes?
4. What is the length of the longest day at the Equator, at the Arctic Circle, and at the North Pole?
5. Name a large city in Europe noted for its manufacture of cotton cloth, one noted for its silks, one for its linen.
6. What part of the United States is a plateau or highland? Why does it have less rain than the Valley of the Mississippi?
7. Name the two great rivers of South America; two of Africa; four of Europe.
8. What country produces the most cotton? which the most sugar? which the most rice? which the most coffee?
9. By what two great commercial routes can we travel around the world starting from New York?
10. Why does the climate of Labrador differ so materially from that of England?

8. Algebra.

I. Find the greatest common divisor of $5x$ square minus $2x$ minus 3, and $5x$ square minus $11x$ plus 6.

II. Factor 1 plus c cube also y cube minus 1.

III. Expand $(3x$ minus $5)$ cube.

IV. Given $3x$ minus 1 divided by the square root of $3x$ plus $1=1$ plus the square root of $3x$ minus 1 divided by 2 to find x.

V. Given x plus $y=10$ and x multiplied by the square root of $y=12$ to find x and y.

VI. A and B together shoot 100 arrows at a target. A put in 11 arrows out of 12, and B 5 arrows out of 8. How many must each shoot that they may put in 80 arrows between them?

VII. A person walking along the road in a fog, meets one wagon and overtakes another which is traveling at the same rate as the former, and he observes that between the time of his first seeing and passing the wagons he walks 20 yds. and 60 yds. respectively. How far can he see in the fog?

VIII. The continued product of three numbers in geometrical progression is 216, and the sum of the squares of the extremes is 328. What are the numbers?

Geometry.

I. Prove that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

II. Are the triangles whose sides are proportioned to 2, 3, 4, and 3, 4, 5, respectively right-angled or not?

III. Prove that the area of a rhombus is equal to half the rectangle contained by the diagonals.

IV. When is a straight line said to touch a circle? What is the segment of a circle.

V. If a : b :: c : d, prove that am : bn :: cm : dn.

VI. What is the difference in area between a rectangle 60 ft. by 40 ft., and a square which has the same perimeter?

VII. What are the three regular figures which can be used in paving a plane area? Show that no regular figures but these will fill up a space round a point.

10. Latin.

Divico respondit: ita *Helvetios* a majoribus suis *institutos esse*, uti *obsides* accipere, non *dare* consuerint: ejus *rei* populum Romanum esse *testem*. Hoc responso dato, discessit.

1. Write a translation of the above as nearly literal as the English idiom will allow.
2. Decline *majoribus, rei, populum*.
3. Give principal parts of *respondit, accipere, esse, dare*.
4. Parse the words italicized.
5. Write two derivative English words from each of five Latin words given above, naming the Latin words taken in each instance.
6. Who were *Divico, Helvetios, obsides, Populum, Romanum*, Cæsar?
7. What were Cæsar's commentaries?

11. History.

1. What land did Columbus first discover and when? How many voyages did he make? What reward did he receive for his discoveries? When was he buried?
2. What nations explored the future United States? When and by what nation was negro slavery introduced?
3. What were the chief causes which led to the Revolution? What was the stamp act? Who was Patrick Henry?
4. Describe the attack on Fort Moultrie.
5. When did Washington take command of the army, and how large was his force? How did he force the British to evacuate Boston?
6. When was the Declaration of Independence accepted by Congress? What did it declare? What became necessary after the Declaration?
7. When, where, and to whom did Burgoyne surrender? What was the agreement in this surrender?
8. Describe the surrender of Detroit during the war of 1812.
9. What were the causes which led to the war with Mexico? What was the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico?
10. When, where and with what result was the encounter between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*? How was slavery abolished in the United States?

12. Constitution.

1. What is a constitution?
2. What are legislative powers, and in what are they vested?
3. How are senators and representatives elected? For how long a term of office? How is their number determined?
4. If vacancies happen in the representation of any state, how are they filled.
5. Who is president of the Senate? Can he vote?
6. What is impeachment?
7. When shall Congress assemble? Can it assemble at any other time? Can a member be arrested while Congress is in session? How do members receive compensation?
8. In whom is the executive power vested? Who are eligible to the office? How are the president and vice president elected?
9. What power has Congress in regard to the territories and other property belonging to the United States?
10. What is the supreme law of the land? Who are bound by oath to support it?

12. Mental Philosophy.

1. Show how we come by three forms of mental activity.
2. Is consciousness a distinct faculty of the mind? Why?
3. Distinguish between sensation and perception.
4. Upon what does a talent for description of objects depend?
5. Is it possible by a voluntary effort to recall what has gone from the mind? Describe the process.
6. Explain "probable reasoning" and give an example.
7. Does civilization promote patriotism? Explain.

13. Natural Philosophy.

1. A bar 4 feet 6 inches long rests with its ends on two props, and a weight of 486 lbs. is suspended from the bar 20 inches from one of the props. Find the pressure on the props.
2. State and prove the principle of Archimedes concerning bodies placed in fluids. Explain why cork floats in water, stating all the forces which act on it.
3. Describe the single-barrel air pump, and explain its working. If a barometer be under the receiver, how will it be affected by working the pump?
4. State how you conceive sound to be propagated through the atmosphere; state also its velocity in air and in water respectively.
5. What are the two kinds of spectacles necessary for long and short sight? Explain how it is that they remedy these defects.
6. If you look into a concave spherical mirror, and are sufficiently close to it, you see an enlarged and upright image of your face, but when the mirror is sufficiently distant, the image which you see is diminished and inverted. Explain the formation of the two images.

14. Teaching.

1. Define the science of teaching and name three of its leading principles.
2. By what methods may the reasoning powers be cultivated?
3. Distinguish between an Empirical science and a Rational science.
4. Give an example of synthesis in teaching.
5. Give the characteristics of good questions, and give examples.
6. Who are the strongest opponents to the public schools and what are their arguments?

THE JURY WHEEL.

List of Names Drawn July 6, 1881.

Names of 24 grand jurors to serve in a quarter sessions court, commencing Monday, August 15th:

Henry Dietrich, merchant, W. Lampeter.
Isaac Miller, farmer, E. Hempfield.
White Swift, farmer, Fulton.
David Miles, tinsmith, 9th Ward, city.
John R. Diffenbach, gentleman, 2d Ward, city
Albert G. Sutton, hardware, Earl.
Samuel W. Harnish, machinist, Manheim twp.
Henry W. Shantz, cigarmaker, 8th Ward, city.
Ephraim Newcomer, farmer, W. Hempfield.
Carpenter Weaver, shoemaker, Earl.
John Sharp, butcher, Elizabeth township.
James Dunlap, dentist, Manheim "
Adam Scheurenbrand, tailor, 8th Ward, city.
John R. Wissler, merchant, Warwick.
John McKillips, gentleman, 9th Ward, city.
Philip Lebzelter, turner, 6th Ward, city.
Harry Loyman, blacksmith, E. Lampeter.
J. Fred Sener, lumber merchant, Manheim township.
George A. Marshall, hardware, 5th Ward.
Harry R. Reist, farmer, Manheim twp.
Henry E. Leman, jr., clerk, 6th Ward, city.
Joseph Aiken, innkeeper, Paradise.
Henry Humphreyville, tinsmith, W. Hempfield.
C. A. Derrick, farmer, Martic.

Names of 48 petit jurors to serve in a quarter sessions court, commencing Monday, August 15th:

Henry M. Musselman, farmer, E. Hempfield.
A. T. McClellen, farmer, Salsbury.
John Marsh, gentleman, Salisbury.
Horace Grash, coachmaker, Warwick.
Joseph Penrose, gentleman, Drumore.
John Bender, innkeeper, Warwick
George K. Leiever, farmer, Eden.
L. H. Shelly, merchant, Warwick.
Fred Gerth, cigarmaker, Manor.
F. G. Musser, clerk, 9th Ward, city.
J. G. Zook, tobacco dealer, 4th Ward, city.
A. W. Shober, gentleman, Warwick.
Taylor Nicholson, blacksmith, Conestoga.
G. L. Bowman, marble-mason, Brecknock.
Adam Dennison, farmer, Conoy.
John B. Stehman, tobacco dealer, W. Hempfield.
Christian Smith, wood dealer, Ephrata.
Wm. Riddle, book agent, 6th Ward, city.
Martin Andes, wheelwright, W. Hempfield.
Frank G. Panner, silver plater, Mt. Joy bor.
David M. Groff, farmer, Salisbury.
Isaac Murr, blacksmith, Leacock.
Anthony Maxwell, laborer, 7th Ward, city.
John C. Lichty, blacksmith, 6th Ward, city.
George M. Knight, shoemaker, Salsbury.
Francis N. Scott, farmer, Colerain.
Amos Herr, farmer, Providence.
James Sterling, laborer, Marietta.
Edward Miller shoemaker, Caernarvon.
Henry Stauffer, saddler, Drumore.
Eli Roberts farmer, Washington bor.
Henry Eckman, laborer, Providence.
Frank B. Grosh, merchant, Mt. Joy twp.
John Albright, blacksmith, E. Donegal.
Robert S. McClure, farmer, Bart.
Andrew Rudisill, tanner, 8th Ward, city.
George W. Harris, tobacconist, 4th Ward.
Amos B. Shuman, farmer, Manor.
John E. Lantz, farmer, Strasburg twp.
Daniel Landis, farmer, E. Hempfield.
Wm. Balz, saloon keeper, 4th Ward, city.
John J. McConnell, carpenter, Marietta.
Samuel Arms, farmer, Columbia.
Philip Dormes, merchant, 8th Ward, city.
C. Rine Baer, book merchant, 6th Ward, city.
Jacob Shay, cigarmaker, 8th Ward, city.
Wm. Gerfen, blacksmith, E. Hempfield.
Anthony Ernst, coachmaker, Manor.

Names of 50 petit jurors to serve in a common pleas court commencing Monday, August 22:

Daniel Lee, ex-justice, Salisbury
Otto Roland, tailor, Brecknock.
H. L. Bachman, clerk, Columbia.
Israel G. Erb, scrivner, Penn.
Joseph Kantz, shoemaker, 5th ward city.
P. H. Lyne, tailor, 2d ward, city.
Sam'l Hoar, blacksmith, E. Lampeter.
E. D. Breckenridge, laborer, Lancaster twp.
John Hershey, farmer, 8th ward, city.
Tharddeus S. Dickey, clerk, 3d ward, city.
Christian Brandt, farmer, E. Donegal.
Isaac George, farmer, Warwick.
David F. Harnish, farmer, Pequea.
G. H. Erisman, innkeeper, Lancaster twp.
B. K. Eshleman, tax collector, Mt. Joy twp.
Harry Worst, jr., merchant, Salisbury.
Andrew Good, farmer, Conestoga.
A. J. McConsey, farmer, Bart.
Henry H. Metzgar, carpenter, 4th ward, city.
A. W. Baldwin, merchant, 4th ward, city.
Samuel Wechter, merchant, E. Earl.
Abraham Frankhouser, farmer, Ephrata.
Henry Shelly, farmer, Rapho.
Jno Kame, gate keeper, W. Hempfield.
Joseph Nelson, farmer, Salisbury twp.
H. M. Ensminger, printer, Manheim bor.
John B. Breneman, painter, Rapho.
Jacob Steinman, gentleman, Warwick.
James D. Winters, cigarmaker, Ephrata.
Frank P. Housel, cigarmaker, E. Donegal.
Cyrus Bruner, lumber dealer, Columbia.
Martin Hammond, farmer, E. Earl.
John C. Lewis, justice, Drumore.
Wm. C. Bates, farmer, E. Donegal.
Andrew R. Landis, farmer, Manheim twp.
John Miller, farmer, Rapho.
Elias Winters, farmer, Strasburg twp.
Patrick Moss, farmer, Martic.
Cyrus Newpher, carpenter, E. Earl.
David Bricker, merchant, Warwick.
D. H. Sollenberger, farmer, Brecknock.
James Lint, jr., farmer, W. Donegal.
Addison Eaby, surveyor, Elizabethtown.
Preston Smith, farmer, Drumore.
Amos L. Eshleman, farmer, Paradise.
John Kahl, brickmaker, Warwick.
Chas. Landis, tobacco farmer, U. Leacock.
Joseph Wissler, farmer, Clay.
Peter Buckwalter, carpenter, E. Lampeter.
Wm. H. Rineer, farmer, Drumore.