

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, 1881.

MacVeagh's Resignation.

And they now say that Mr. MacVeagh's resignation as attorney general has not been accepted by the president. Nevertheless Mr. MacVeagh has vacated the office and the solicitor general has been assigned to perform its duties. It is hardly supposable that the president denies the power of an attorney general to resign his office, although the story we now have runs that Supreme Court Justice Bradley once upon a time decided that a cabinet officer's resignation did not relieve him of his place until it was accepted. It would not be safe to deny that Supreme Court Justice Bradley had made such a decision because there is no knowing what that judge will do under pressure, since he made a decision on the electoral commission which he was persuaded to upset next morning. Still it is so manifestly silly to undertake to hold a man in an office that he will not have that it does not seem likely that Mr. Arthur really thinks that he can retain Mr. MacVeagh against his will. If he had the power, it would be a case of leading a horse to water to make him drink. It may be plausibly argued that when a man accepts an office he undertakes to keep it for its term; an argument which would prevent any man who is elected to office by the people from surrendering his place without previously obtaining the people's permission. A cabinet officer who is chosen for no fixed term, would be less lightly bound to stay in it beyond his pleasure. The common sense of people tells them that there is no real soundness in any such position. It cannot be admitted that the public interests will suffer by the resignation of any official; there are too many men at hand to take his place.

If there is a resignation of any official that ought to be promptly accepted by the president it would seem to be that of a member of his cabinet, whom he is in confidential relations with and ought to regard with perfect trust and confidence. It is notorious that no such feeling as this exists between Mr. Arthur and Mr. MacVeagh; and Mr. MacVeagh would have been removed from his place but for the fact that the president desires his services until the prosecutions of the star route people are done with. His ostensible reason is that they will be likely to be more successfully prosecuted under the officer who initiated them. His real reason is to relieve himself from responsibility for them. The three able lawyers who were placed in charge of these cases by Mr. MacVeagh still remain to prosecute them, so far as the attorneys' services go, the prosecutions are in as good shape as ever. It is certainly very unseemly in the president to refuse to part with an attorney general who spurs the office and him. Whether Mr. MacVeagh is right or wrong in temporarily resigning, Mr. Arthur is certainly wrong in declining to receive his resignation. It is so silly that we can hardly think it possible; yet the failure to make an appointment of an attorney general gives color to the story.

The Guitau Trial.

The conduct of Guitau cannot but impress everyone with the idea that there is something wanting in the administration of criminal justice where unsoundness of mind constitutes the prisoner's defense. This court room bids fair to degenerate into the style of a circus arena if the prisoner is permitted to remain in it and exhibit his noisy refractoriness. And yet he cannot properly be excluded. There seems to be no way open to avoid his interruptions and the revivings of his counsel and everyone to whom he takes exception. As we have before said, the position he takes in the trial by himself, or by counsel of his own selection, is a sound one and he can only be denied on the ground of his insanity; but this is the very question which is on trial.

It would seem to be better where the defense is insanity that this issue should be tried before a jury for his offense. The soundness of a man's mind is a very different question from that as to whether the unlawful act was perpetrated by him; and if this matter was first considered it could be determined with much more satisfaction and certainty than if it was complicated with the consideration of other questions determining the prisoner's guilt. It seems to be an inquiry more properly for the court than for a jury; however it is determined it does not, or should not, set the prisoner free; in one case he goes to an insane asylum, and in the other to a jail or the scaffold.

No one will doubt that Guitau, whether sane or insane, is an unsafe man to be at large. The protection of society demands the confinement of this class of persons; and one great defect in the system of government is in the fact that so many of them are permitted to run at large. Unless they commit some crime, justice does not regard them; whereas we all know of persons, dangerous by reason of their manifest unsoundness of mind, who should be confined for the public safety. It is a question indeed whether most criminals are not of unsound mind and whether they should not be confined for that reason rather than in punishment for their crimes. Certainly many convicts are of this kind. Scientific investigation into the mental state of jail inmates would certainly show very many of that uncertain line which determines responsibility for crime. Guitau's derangement is of this class. No one will question his infirmity of intellect; but the query is whether it is such as to make him irresponsible for his acts. The doubt being accorded in his favor, he should be held in confinement; but in an asylum from which escape is as difficult as from a jail. The prejudice against the plea of insanity arises largely from the fact that the acquitted lawyer so often is again let loose upon the community by an escape through a certificate, bought with a fee,

of his recovery. Such things should not be.

LAWYER SCOVILLE astonished Mr. Blaine with his very pertinent questions about the row in the Republican party which excited Guitau to his bloody deed. Mr. Blaine undertook to wriggle. He had to face the music; and the final brief answers and questions in his cross-examination photograph Garfield as the victim of the quarrel between the Half-breeds and Stalwarts. The quarrel excited and embittered the adherents of each side; and disturbed one mind so much as to impel it to murder.

The Shippensburg Chronicle wants the Democratic party in this state delivered from its "bosses." If the Chronicle would specify just who are the "bosses" of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, they would need only be pointed out to be sat down upon. Our observation is that of late the party has made up its mind to get rid of any pretenders to bossism, and is in just the frame of mind to tolerate no bossing.

The simple confidence of the Kentucky Republicans who recommend candidates for appointment to office on the ground that their brothers voted for Grant at Chicago, is absolutely charming. We can imagine Senator Kaufman an applicant for the local revenue collectorship on this broad patriotic issue.

It will be a Stalwart administration. And you will have no chance to forget it.

The Boston politicians have just learned the old trick of rubbing party tickets with tallow so that stickers will not stick. Innocent Boston!

ADAMS county takes the cake in the graveyard insurance business. People over there are not allowed to die in peace until the policies on them mount up to a million.

COEDUCATION of the sexes is such a marked success in Hanover college, Indiana, that nearly every girl there is finding a husband "within the lines" as the Republican reformers say.

THE pressure on our advertising columns compels a slight change of make-up. Our usual budget of general news will be found on the first page of to-day's INTELLIGENCER.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Lud. Hep., which knows a Reformer when it sees him, holds its nose at the spectacle of Congressman Bayne posing in that attitude. It rates him as "half baked," since until within a very recent period this now raging anti-Cameron warrior was one of the trusted local leaders of the senatorial "boss." All his interests, personal, legal, political and social, were bound up in the success of Cameronism and the Cameronian methods. He is only playing the harlequin now, because his defeat for re-election has been agreed upon by the Cameron clique in return for his zeal in having undertaken to set up for himself.

ABOUT the sickliest "compromise" ticket yet proposed for the Republicans next year is: Governor, Gen. James A. Beaver, of Centre; lieutenant governor, Hon. W. T. Davies, of Bradford; judge of the supreme court, Hon. George Lear, of Bucks; secretary of internal affairs, Hon. John M. Greer, of Butler. A West Chester paper prints it "simply as a matter of news." "This, it is said, would be a fair mingling of both elements of the party—Beaver and Greer being Stalwarts, and Davies and Lear Independents." Quay is evidently not the jokiest joker of his party. Give the cap and bells to the man who would run Lear and Davies as Independents.

THE Philadelphia Times is after the scalp of the "jury-fixer" and puts up standing rewards of \$2,750, open until January 1, 1882—\$1,000 for the first detection and conviction of a "jury-fixer" in Philadelphia, and anyone convicted of corrupting, or attempting to corrupt, a juror or jurors in any case, will be regarded as a "jury-fixer" \$500 for the second conviction of a "jury-fixer" \$250 for the third conviction of a "jury-fixer" \$100 each for the conviction of the next ten "jury-fixers." If the offense is as frequent and the offenders as common as the Times declares, as the lawyers complain and the public believe, somebody ought to soon earn some of these liberal rewards. The judges might turn an honest penny that way, and the district attorney.

CONSIDERABLE gratuitous advertising has been secured by that Chicago school from which a young girl, "brain-weary, homesick and delirious," wandered out into the darkness the other night, to be cut to pieces under the remorseless wheels of a railroad train. A contemporary observes that her delicate strung nerves had been strained beyond endurance through the enforced application of the rigorous and iniquitous system of forcing which prevails in too many educational institutions that seek to compass within a few years the whole range of modern knowledge. Her cruel fate stands out conspicuously solely on account of the tragic manner of her death. Had she reached the home her broken and feverish spirit was longing for, taken to her bed with brain fever and died, the fact would never have been known outside a very limited and sorrowing circle. The minister would have been touchingly eloquent with his stereotyped phrases about "the flower cut off while yet blooming," the "mysterious dispensation of Providence," etc., etc.; but never a word would have been said about the real cause of sudden illness and premature death. The untimely taking off of this young lady should serve to direct, with emphatic earnestness, the attention of the nation, at such places as the delectable resorts of the present methods of popular education. It is no longer the old, safe and sensible rule: "Not how much, but how well"; the inexorable demand of the instructor is: "Not quality but quantity; you must cram the full curriculum and within a given time, or be disgraced before your fellows, your friends and the public." A census of the victims of this murderous system would startle the civilized world.

PERSONAL.

Yesterday morning Rev. E. MEISTER, pastor of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran church, was "surprised" by the members of his congregation, as an expression of their appreciation of his labors. They presented to him some beautiful and valuable gifts for household use and a sum of money.

One of the pettiforous "Southern Republicans" called on the president to urge the retention of Secretary HUNT in the cabinet. He was not very much gratified with his reception. The president said, "You are undertaking to prescribe a member of my cabinet for me, but I do not think I can take prescriptions of that kind." The president further intimated quite plainly that he did not desire any volunteer advice on the subject of his cabinet; that those whose opinion he desired would be asked to give them.

Two car loads of Cincinnati excursionists for the great cotton exposition took with them as a tribute to Atlanta a floral ship, a fac-simile of the City of Richmond, of the Iman line. It is full-rigged and is fifteen feet long. The hull is of white chrysum and the rigging is of blue and red; the masts are of yellow chrysum; the smoke-stacks red carnations; the life boats red geraniums, and the anchor is of purple immortelles. The deck is ornamented with a sprinkling of callas, and the vessel sits on a sea formed of calla leaves and another piece of high represents the celebrated Arch of Triumph at Paris. The two pieces cost \$500.

Another reason is developed for Arthur's alleged resentment at MACVEAGH. It is understood that after the shooting of President Garfield the attorney general was persuaded to accept of a political act was the result of a conspiracy, and that there were several parties to it. He instituted an investigation through the regular detectives of the department of justice and others specially employed, and a large portion of the contingent fund of the department was expended to work out this theory. Friends of the president intimate that the investigation was conducted on the idea that Guitau had accomplices or sympathizers personally interested in a change of administration and very close to those in power.

A correspondent who visited the royal palace at Turin, writes that three hundred rooms, and went through seventy which form the special apartments of the king and queen, writes: "Blue is Queen MARGHERITA's favorite color, which becomes her complexion—and her bed chamber is furnished in blue and gold. The hangings of the walls, rug of blue and gold on a floor of inlaid fragrant woods, a golden bedstead with a heavy canopy of blue damask and a spread of thread lace lined with blue satin, a blue velvet stand, blue sofa, and pretty blue footstools covered with satin damask, and a blue and gold canopy, all in an elegant blue frame." The bedroom of King HUMBERT, not one of the same suit, but opening into it through a small private door, is luxuriously furnished in gold and brown. There is no closet or wardrobe in either room; but that is not surprising, as the king has seen a closet in any bedroom in Europe. Every room is furnished with a hat rack.

When PATTI sang for the Michigan sufferers in New York the other night, the chairman of the association under the auspices of which she appeared, GEORGE W. SANDERS, insisted upon annoying her by making a speech, and she, through not being his committee man to bob up and down every time she came or went, Sanders inflicted a long and dull speech on the disgusted audience. At one point he went forward, carrying in one hand a large green wreath, decorated with streamers of red, white and blue, and in the other a silk flag, Approaching Mme. Patti, and disregarding the hisses, laughter and jeers of the audience, he said: "I am now called upon to add one more laurel to the many laurels you have won, and with this wreath, in the name of his honor the mayor, to crown you with it." He then rebuked his laughter and hissing. At last to escape, Mme. Patti darted off the stage. Mr. Sanders started off in hasty pursuit, with the streamers of his gaily-decorated wreath flying in the air. Mayor Grace seized Sanders frantically by the coat and tried to hold him fast, but he broke away and disappeared suddenly, to the inexpressible disgust of the audience. When Mr. Sanders reappeared, there were more hisses all over the hall, and cries of "Put the fool out," and "We've had enough of that."

STATE ITEMS.

Rev. J. Moffat, of Wheeling, has been elected president of Washington and Jefferson college.

Mrs. Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, accompanied by her three children, sailed yesterday for Europe, to be absent one year.

The house of Robert Turner, at Douglassville, Berks county, was burned on Thursday. Loss, \$4,000; partially insured.

Fame Dow, an old engineer on the Delaware & Hudson railroad, was killed at Carbondale, Luzerne county.

The clothing of Mrs. Henry Dumm, of Barr township, Cambria county, accidentally took fire and she was burned to death.

Mr. Harry C. Devine, once an editor in Johnston and an associate editor in Cambridge, has died in Elder township. He became addicted to drink, and at the time of his death was a log-driver.

An express train on the Lehigh Valley railroad was thrown from the track near Wyalusing, by the misplacement of a switch. The train consisted of a tank and the rest of the train went down an embankment, and three cars were wrecked. There were few passengers on board and all escaped serious injury.

In the national labor congress at Pittsburg, yesterday, much time was spent in perfecting a federation of the organized trade and labor unions of the United States and Canada. The object of the federation "is the encouragement and formation of national and international trade and labor unions, to secure legislation favorable to the interests of the industrial classes." The sessions of the congress are to be held annually, beginning with this Tuesday of November, at such places as the delegates may select.

Happy and Hopeful.

From Kentucky Republicans there has been filed a letter at the post office department recommending the appointment of a man named Happy as postmaster, in place of the present Republican incumbent on the ground that "a brother of Mr. Happy belonged to the immortal 306 who voted for Gen. Grant at Chicago."

A Timely Warning.

"A Christian" in New York Sun. I was told in a vision that the world will come to an end in 1881.

A Wise Determination.

It is understood that Mr. W. W. Astor, who has sailed from New York for Europe will receive a diplomatic appointment and remain abroad.

Philadelphia Epitaphs.

At William Henry Patterson's Dinner. There was a dish made of chicken breasts done up and cooked like cutlets, which had a name almost as fascinating as it tasted, and there was a salad made of oyster crabs, brought from Baltimore especially, champignons and all that sort of thing, of course, and the cream was frozen in horseshoes, with the nails of a different color to the shoe itself. For the first time here there was introduced the latest thing in Parisian dinner favors—large imitation roses, in different colors, with stems, leaves and all, which are filled with frozen ices and other sweets. The flower opens so that its contents can be eaten with a spoon. There were ever so many other favors—mince tarts, candy babies, frogs, toy helmets and a museum of other things—from which the ladies extracted the sweetness and then carried off as trophies strung to their girdles. The cards containing the guests' names were worked in silk with raised figures of various domestic animals and bouquets were like and each was of two colors, one lady, for instance, having her bouquet one half of pure white and the other half of pale pink roses, with two bows and streamers of ribbon of the same colors. The ladies and gentlemen who were part of the dinner had similar cards and bouquets and buttonholes to match. Cut glass pitchers contained the champagne, frozen to the consistency of cream and showing its fine natural color. Following the dinner the party adjourned to the Chestnut street opera house, where they had one of the lower boxes to themselves and were charmed for the hours that followed by Emma Abbott and her vocal aviary.

The Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the California, Harrington & San Antonio railroads, known as the "Huntington roads," have entered into a contract with the Texas & Pacific (including the New Orleans Pacific), the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the International & Great Northern and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroads, commonly known as the "Gould roads," by which both systems shall be operated as a joint line with a pro rata mileage division of earnings.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLUMBIA NEWS.

OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE. The "Gobble" song of the "Mascotte" is in a great demand here. The new Columbia orchestra plays very well.

Work on the Shawnee furnaces was recommenced this morning.

Prayer meeting was held in the M. E. church last evening; afterwards the services were continued.

Capt. D. B. Case was in town yesterday. He expects the inspection pay for the encampment at Wilkesbarre to be the same as that of the men who sold their time are now sorry for having done so.

The colored men of Tow Hill have given up the idea of raising a military company. The state will not furnish them arms and equipments, neither can they get anybody to drill them.

Mrs. Adeline Rollen, white, sued George Eddie, colored, for slander before Squire Young, last evening, but as the principal witness of the plaintiff was not present the case was postponed until tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock.

Paul Heister, colored, Brown and Slatzer, were summoned yesterday by Officer Rodehauser to appear before Chief Burgess Smith this evening at 7 o'clock, for acting in a disorderly manner in the opera house at one of the recent performances.

Parents should be careful in selecting nurses for their children. There are several young girls who come down Leont street, with baby carriages, and as soon as they cross Leont street they have a race. Yesterday, while they were amusing themselves in this way, a young girl, riding her carriage, ran into the gutter and was upset and the baby thrown violently into the gutter. Luckily it was not hurt but serious results might have happened.

"My Geraldine" was performed in the opera house last evening, to a full paragon and a very successful one. The play, which was one of the best of a Columbia audience ever witnessed and received well-merited applause at every "hit," which were frequent. The different characters could not have been performed better. The transformation scene in the fourth act was a very fine one. The play was performed for whose benefit the play was performed, worked hard, and although not realizing what they expected, cannot complain.

Borough Briefs.

Rev. J. W. Deshong in town—P. R. R. yards blocked with freight—A. R. Hengen-dorfer's piano broken in removal to opera house—Shawnee "C. A. R." will cut—Shawnee men worked ardently—Butcher Charles Shillow and Butcher John Lebergen fought in Henry Kieffer's saloon Monday; Squire Grider will hear the suit against Lebergen, who fruitfully cut his rival's face.

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Persons living or passing in the vicinity of Lime and Orange streets, were under the impression yesterday that the enter-prise of V. Yecker, opera house proprietor and bill poster, had secured the erection of a new two-story bill board on the east side of the beautiful grounds attached to the fine mansion of Mr. John R. Diffebaugh, at the south-east corner of the above named streets.

It is not a bill board.

As the property on the east side of the above named streets, and the windows of the building, on the west side and south end, overlook the Diffebaugh grounds. The proprietor of the latter conveyed some time ago that, in the shape of time rights detrimental to the interests of the schools, the swinging of Shenck's shutters above his hall. He put up a light rail restraint upon them. It was thrown down and the shut-ters were taken off.

Meanwhile there has been no comity between the property on the east side and the windows of the building, on the west side and south end, overlook the Diffebaugh grounds. The proprietor of the latter conveyed some time ago that, in the shape of time rights detrimental to the interests of the schools, the swinging of Shenck's shutters above his hall. He put up a light rail restraint upon them. It was thrown down and the shut-ters were taken off.

One of the fine fronts in the city will be that of the new bank building being erected by the Lancaster County national bank, on East King street. The fancy brick work is being inspected daily as it progresses by crowds of superintendents.

In the suit for damages for slander, brought by L. S. Hoopes, of this city, against Amos W. Froelich of Bird-in-hand, for reporting that Hoopes had failed in his arbitration, a morning awarded Hoopes the sum of \$200. Mr. Hoopes was represented by B. F. Eshleman, esq., and

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

NEARING THE END OF THE MEETING.

Addresses by Deputy State Superintendent Honck, ex-Superintendent Wickert, and the other members of the Institute.

Thursday Afternoon.—The attendance was larger than any former meeting during the week, every seat and every available inch of standing room in the aisles and ante-rooms being occupied, and crowds hanging on the window-sills and invading the seats in the bench and the bar. It was a jam.

Prof. Brown, on being introduced, said he had been asked the other day whether all persons could be made good readers by proper culture. He answered, "No"; that two in every three would make poor readers, while the third might be indifferently good; but not one in a hundred will be good when judged by an art standard. He would arrange the good readers into three classes. The vital, the emotional and the mental. Of the emotional class, Honck and John C. Calhoun, were conspicuous and of the vital class Beecher was a distinguished representative. He would read Mark Antony's oration over the dead body of Caesar, as it was the best stump speech ever made, and besides, contains the elements of the vital, the emotional and the mental school of oratory. He also read "Counting" "In-dred," from the Danbury News Man; and also "The Rhyme of the Rail," all of which were well read and received with applause.

A vocal solo by Miss Lizzie Stehman, of Pottsville, entitled "The Tide Comes in," was next sung. Miss Stehman's voice being not quite equal to the demands of so large a room and so large and mixed an audience as that before which she appeared.

School Matters. Professor French gave a talk on several important school matters. He saw no good reason for having all the children of all the public schools turned loose every morning and every afternoon for ten or twenty minutes at a time in what is called "recess." He was convinced that more vulgarity, profanity, obscenity and other evil practices prevail on the school ground during recess than during all the other hours of the day. It is true that in some schools the teachers keep a supervision of the pupils during recess, but the proportion of teachers who do so is so small that it may be well questioned whether it would not be better to abolish the practice and shorten the school hours accordingly. Prof. French related several instances in which great reform had been brought about among incorrigible pupils by abolishing the recess and shortening the school session.

The keeping of school records was another matter which Prof. French regarded as important, so that the names of pupils, the time of their entering school, their promotion and dismissal, graduation and other matters of interest may be easily ascertained, as is done at West Point, Dartmouth and other first-class schools and colleges.

Another matter that did not receive proper attention was the care of school property. He thought this should be conducted on business principles. An inventory of the property should be taken and the teacher should be charged with it and receipt for it, and be responsible for all of it that may be lost or destroyed unless satisfactorily accounted for. In this way from \$25 to \$50 might be saved every session to every school district without any loss of a cent to the teacher, as it would cause him to have a more careful supervision of the school property entrusted to his care.

Another reform that was necessary was the establishment of more friendly and intimate relations among pupils, teachers and parents. It was the duty of the teacher to regard their teacher as their natural enemy instead of their friend and instructor; and not a few teachers regard the directors as a set of men whose prime motive is to get out of them the greatest possible work for the smallest possible pay, while some directors seem to think that the teachers are a class of comorants who want to get their salaries and do as little work as possible. All this is wrong; and pupils, parents, teachers and directors, ought to regard themselves as being engaged in a common cause and all working for a common good.

One other matter Dr. French recommended: that slates, pencils, pens, paper, ink, etc., should be purchased by and be the property of the school district instead of the pupil. The cost would be much less this way and the school would be under the authority of the teacher instead of the pupil, and all necessary supplies could be furnished the pupil without fail and without waste. Necessary school apparatus should also be furnished by the school district, and this would cost very little if Prof. Heiges's suggestions were adopted.

Deputy Superintendent Honck Spinks. Deputy State Superintendent Honck was next introduced and received with loud applause. On taking the stand he said he was glad to meet the teachers of Lancaster county, many of whom he had frequently met before. He had just been informed that the number of them enrolled in the Institute was 613, a larger number than had ever before been enrolled in any Pennsylvania institute. In general terms Mr. Honck commended the public schools of Pennsylvania and declared them to be equal to the schools in the country. There was still room for improvement, however, and he hoped to see them much better than they now are. He contrasted their pleasant and flourishing condition now with the rudeness and uncleanliness of the schools of the past when he was a boy. Then, now could be seen capacious barns and comfortable quarters for the pigs and cattle, while the public school house close by was a miserable shanty, unprovided with any educational conveniences. Even in cities that he had visited he had seen shown the splendid jails and court-houses, but when he had asked to see the school houses he had been told that they were in the back alleys and were not worth seeing. All this is changed now; and on entering the cities, boroughs and villages of the commonwealth the fine structures are seen to be the school houses. The speaker interspersed his remarks with a great many amusing anecdotes; gave a number of reminiscences of his own school days; deplored the destruction of timber, which is going on wastefully; recommended the setting apart of a day during each school term on which each pupil of the public schools should plant at least one tree; and concluded with a warm eulogy on the pioneers of the free school system.

Miss Lizzie Stehman sang "Waiting," with organ accompaniment by Professor Matz.

Dr. Wickersham's Address. Dr. J. P. Wickersham, on being introduced, was warmly applauded. He said it was almost twenty-nine years since he made his address before a Lancaster county Institute in Fulton hall—the first Teachers' Institute ever held in Eastern Pennsylvania. Ever since that time he has been an engineer on the great Pennsylvania educational railway. For a time he was chief engineer on the road; had in many times up grade, down grade and on the level by day and night, in a machine and in storm, and thank

God, he never wrecked a train. Lately he left the locomotive and has taken a seat in the parlor car, which he finds much more comfortable. He has merely stopped off at this station to see some old friends, who have induced him for a day to put on a harness. The subject of his talk would be school discipline. While he was sure there had been great improvement made within the past few years in the methods of instruction, he was not sure that much progress had been made in the true principles of education. The great end now aimed at is knowledge, whereas it ought to be the formation of character and the shaping of life. These things are of much more importance than the mere work of instruction. He would divide the methods of school discipline into four classes: 1st, the discipline of force; 2d, tact; 3d, consequences; 4th, conscience. First—The discipline of force was an appeal to the pupil's fear. This method was regarded as a method of barbarism, which should be rarely if ever used. Second—The discipline of tact was a method of management. The teacher should be a manager, a general; he should be all eye and ear, and have a clear judgment by which he could instinctively pick out the wrong-doers in the school. In illustration of the method to be pursued by the wise teacher, he told the story of the bad boys who had dug a deep pit and placed the teacher's fat hog in it; and instead of showing anger, the teacher suggested that the boys should now bury the hog. With willing hands they threw the dirt upon the hog, but soon discovered that as fast as they threw the dirt into the pit the hog trumped it beneath its feet and soon rose to the surface and walked off with a grunt.

Third—Consequences. This is a wise method of discipline—it is the discipline of the law. If we violate the laws we suffer. So let it be in the school; if a boy breaks a glass or destroys school property make him repair or pay for it. If he neglects his studies in school, make him study them afterwards; if he litters the school make him clean it up. Give him to understand that every one of his transgressions must be paid for.

Fourth—Conscience. The discipline of conscience is the most effective of all. The teacher who inflicts any other kind of discipline and fails to appeal to the conscience of his pupil overlooks the most important duty. The school should be a nursery for the formation of good character and this can only be attained where the conscience as well as the fears or interests of the pupils are reached.

Mr. Knight's Entertainment. Thursday Evening.—The opera house was packed from top to bottom, being almost as greatly crowded as was the court house during the afternoon session. The entertainment consisted of ballad and operatic selections, recitations, and impersonations from Shakespeare and other authors, the performance being given by Knight's Lyceum combination, consisting of Alfred J. Knight, Frank M. Howard, Sophie M. Osburn and Emma Howard. There is but little plot and no striking effects in drama, or opera, or whatever else it may be called. Several pieces given were highly interesting and presented to the audience in a little commonplace dialogue among the actors. Mr. Knight essayed a rendition of Mark Antony's oration, and assisted by Miss Osburn, gave the murder scene from Macbeth—neither of which were of especial merit. Mr. Knight's recitation were fairly rendered, and several popular selections were well sung by Frank M. Howard, and the company, the best being the "Gobble" duet from Mascotte.

Friday Morning.—Rev. C. Elvin Houtp, of Grace Lutheran church, read the morning scriptural lesson and offered prayer.

A New School. Dr. French answered a few arithmetical questions asked by teachers, and then gave some account of his visit to Quincy, Mass., a town of 10,000 inhabitants. A few years ago these schools were much like other schools; and even now they are better than they have ever been before; but there is a collection of the best things that can be found anywhere else. When Col. Packer accepted the superintendency of these schools he stipulated that he should hold the office for two years, that he must have entire control of the schools without any interference from any quarter, and that the board should furnish him with all the money he might consider necessary to carry on the schools. The board agreed to all these conditions, holding the superintendent responsible for results. The results attained under this system have given prominence to what is known as the Quincy system. There are 2,000 pupils in the schools and 46 teachers. The primary schools there are supplied with abundant blackboards. The lower half of the board is divided into spaces by vertical lines, in red paint, and the children are each given one of the spaces within which to write their lessons. There are short horizontal lines two inches apart as guides for the pencils of the pupils. No books are used. All the lessons for young pupils are given on the board. They are taught to read script before they read print. The instruction in reading is given by the phonic, and word method combined. No reading books are used until the child has three years of study. There is no regular study of reading lessons. Each paragraph of the primary readers is a story complete in itself; and the pupils are called up one at a time and each one reports from memory, as well as he can, the contents of the story. There is no rigid discipline in the schools; it is rather "an organized disorder." The pupils are not all required to sit in the same position; there is nothing of the straight-jacket order of discipline; there is a hum and bustle in all parts of the room; the pupils in different parts of the room are at their several lessons. It is found of advantage to have in the schools several series of readers, rather than a single series.

Prof. Buehler answered several questions, one of which was as to what can be done to interest the younger pupils. He recommended in a general way the Kindergarten practice of uniting work with play—giving them sticks and blocks and nuts and cards and anything else that may be of use. He exhibited quite a number of perforated cardboards with pretty geometrical figures worked on them in brilliant and well blended colors in worsted, and recommended their use by teachers in instructing and amusing the girls.

Prof. Buehler was not prepared to give preference to teaching pupils to write. He said he had been told by Mr. Rowland that he would commence by teaching them to draw on the slate or blackboard the simplest letters of the alphabet, as "a" and "x," and then unite them, and form the word "ax." Then have them draw the letter "a," which will give them another word, "ax," and several short phrases, as "an ox," "an ax," "on an ox," "on an ax." By the use of a few other letters a great number of words and phrases may be obtained and the pupil be rapidly advanced in both reading and spelling.

Dr. French continued his remarks on the methods of instruction in the Quincy primary and grammar schools. While reading is not taught from text books as a distinctive branch, every lesson is a reading lesson and a language lesson, whether

it be of history, geography, philosophy or any other study.

Prof. Brown continued his talk on reading and education. In answer to a question he said the parrot could be taught to articulate a few sounds, because it has a free tongue, more like man than the tongue of any other bird. He gave an amusing illustration in the manner in which the yell outcries is want to read Mark Antony's oration. He urged teachers to be natural in their readings and to teach their pupils to be natural; never let a pupil read until you have given him an opportunity to read his lesson in silence and gain a knowledge of its purport.

The report of the committee appointed to conduct the election of a committee on permanent certificates reported through the secretary, Mr. C. W. Lighty, the result of the voting, that Miss Lizzie Stehman, James C. Gable, Franklin Smith, Caleb Corner and Elam Herr, having received the highest number of votes, were elected.

NOTE.—It was proposed to discuss the following question during the Institute, but as the program was crowded it was decided to refer it to Deputy Superintendent Honck as the one in authority to decide the matter: "Should pupils be marked absent who are allowed to leave at any time before the close of the session, upon the presentation of good excuse?" The superintendent of selected readings, recitations, etc. There will also be music by local talent.

The concluding entertainment of the Institute series will be given at the opera house this evening, when Prof. Moses T. Brown, who has been prominent in the proceedings of the week as lecturer on education and the voice, will appear in a program of selected readings, recitations, etc. There will also be music by local talent.

Y. M. C. A. Work.

The meeting of the Young Men's Christian association, held in St. Paul's Reformed church last evening, was quite well attended. It was led by W. Diller. After the reading of the minutes, several Scripture prayers were offered by the members. A report concerning the plan of work of the association, was read by J. M. Davidson, executive secretary. The members are quite encouraged by the interest taken in their meeting and their donations from Mr. C. King and the Gas Company. They are making an effort to organize for more effectual work and they desire the support of the Christian people of this city. Another meeting will be held to-night at the Exchange Hotel, on Mulberry street at 7:15, to which all are cordially invited, and another on Saturday evening in St. John's Lutheran church.

Marriages.

Last evening Grace Lutheran church was filled to its utmost capacity with a gay crowd assembled to witness the marriage of Mr. Howard C. Roy, son of John H. Roy, and Miss Beekie Cordes, daughter of Henry Cordes. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Elvin Houtp, assisted by Rev. Dr. Greenwood. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a reception took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 12 West James street. Many valuable presents were made the bride and an elegant set-out was enjoyed by the guests. At 11:20 the happy couple went to a wedding tour, which will include Baltimore, Washington and other cities.