

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING NOV. 14, 1882.

An alleged Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Herald, who can hardly be the usually well informed representative of that journal, tries to figure out that the election of Mr. Pattison in this state is not owing to Democratic votes; and what he calls a "careful study of figures reveals a most lamentable and pitiful indifference on the part of the Democrats of the state."

It has been the rule recently in this and other states for the vote in the intervening years to fall below that of a presidential contest. The Democratic vote for governor in 1878 was 20 per cent. below that for president in 1876, while the Democratic vote of this year is only 16 per cent. less than that for Hancock.

It will not do to maintain that this comparatively large poll of the Democratic vote for Pattison is due mainly to the support of him by Independents. On the other hand, as we have said before, the figures indicate that it was due mainly to a full Democratic poll. In this county, for instance, where the Democrats polled 802 more votes than they ever before cast for a gubernatorial candidate, the Examiner shows that the average Republican vote on the county ticket is only 47 below that of Stewart and Beaver combined; and the average vote of the Democratic county ticket is only 61 below that of Pattison, hence the reasonable inference that of the nearly ten thousand votes cast here for Pattison scarcely half a hundred came from Republicans.

A Quiet Inauguration. I would like to see a quiet, unobtrusive inauguration without fuss or fanfare, without a dollar of expense to the state. I believe fifty thousand Democrats could go to New York to see and applaud such a "send-off" as that would be.

That is where Hensel's head is level. We have had too much fuss and feathers and regal state and pomp and pride. Let us have the governor sworn in with Democratic simplicity and without any exhibition of military strength and power of government.

The suggestion of a quiet and unobtrusive inauguration meets with very general favor throughout the commonwealth. The tone of the public press, so far as we have observed it, is decidedly in accord with the sentiments of the extract we make from our Eastern contemporary. Voluminous correspondence of the chairman of the state committee approves the suggestion. Even some prominent members of the national guard disapprove of any military display, and the old line Democrats generally believe that an excellent way to begin a reform administration would be to dispense with parade and expense in the inauguration. The governor-elect will be inducted into his high office on Tuesday, January 16. By that time the Legislature will have met and organized. The day before inauguration day is the time fixed for the assembling of the new Democratic state committee and for the election of its chairman, permanent secretary and executive committee of seven for the ensuing year.

GOVERNOR-ELECT PATTISON starts well. In his first appointment, probably the most purely personal that he will be called upon to make, his selection will be universally recognized as a fitting one. The choice for the governor's private secretary is Rev. Thomas Everett, a popular and accomplished Methodist preacher. He is not a bigot nor a partisan, and though he sometimes has voted one ticket and sometimes another, his voice has always been lifted for political reform and against political evils. He is a trained journalist and a man of culture who will dignify the office. He belongs to a large class who were the friends of Mr. Pattison's late revered father, who have never failed to take a friendly interest in the fortunes of the son and to whose kind offices and moral support he owes somewhat of his political advancement.

MR. RANDALL'S talk about the duty of the Democratic Congress to give the people the reforms promised in the late campaign, and for the failure to effect which the Republicans have been turned out, comes with good grace from him. As the parliamentary leader of his party in its minority and speaker of House when it controlled that body, he exemplified these reforms and enforced the policy which he advocates. His re-election as speaker is already clearly foreshadowed, and in that auspicious prospect there is promise that the reins of the House will

be held with a firm and sagacious hand. The country feels the burden of oppressive taxation to raise surplus revenue, and the policy of removal of the first and relief from the second is the keynote of popular confidence in Democratic supremacy.

Mr. KIDD, owner of the distillery, was notified to search party found several cylinders of dynamite in the engine and cross pipes of the engine. The whole building was carefully gone over, and nine more packages, weighing 81 ounces each, were found. Various warnings scrawled with chalk were also found on the walls.

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THE Pottsville Chronicle intimates that the fellows who are showering congratulatory letters and telegrams upon Governor Pattison are becoming quite too numerous, and it detects an ancient and fish-like smell about many of the names savoring somewhat of patronage.

REV. DR. TIFFANY seizes upon a literary and non-political occasion to tell God that he belongs to that political faction of which the late Guiteau, with equally bad taste, proclaimed himself a member. As the late elections have decided that faction—counting Tiffany and not counting Guiteau—to be in a minority of a million in the country and to number a hundred thousand less than a popular majority in this state, better people than Tiffany have occasion to be thankful for better things than satisfy him.

When forty years ago the threat of the manufacturers was "Polk in, fires out," there started a campaign cry that, only modified in form, has been howled loudly at every contest since. Sometimes it succeeded, but events demonstrated how fallible it was and the people began to pay no heed to the cry of wolf, which never did and never will come.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, the tragedian, at the close of a play in Pittsburgh, uttered some very significant words relative to the position that the legitimate drama holds with the people. He had played during the week King Lear, and each performance had been most enthusiastically received. This fact caused the eminent actor to felicitate the people of Pittsburgh upon the genuine appreciation they had of real dramatic merit.

MR. ASA PACKER is seriously ill at the late home of her husband in Mauch Chunk. SPOKER KEIFER left Washington yesterday for a two weeks' visit to his home in Ohio. CHARLES LUM, an old and respected citizen of Ogdensburg, New York, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning.

MR. JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS, of Chicago, made her debut in New York last night at the Grand Opera House. GEORGE ROSE, better known as Arthur Sketchley, is dead. He was the editor of the London Era. In 1858 he paid a visit to America and soon afterward published a satirical volume, entitled "The Great Country or Impressions of America."

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, of New Jersey, writes to Governor-elect Pattison, saying: "Although no doubt overwhelmed with congratulations I hope you will allow me to add mine upon the election which has placed you in the highest position in my native state, rescued at length from the control of unworthy men. I am especially grateful that the office has fallen to one whose personal and official antecedents give the surest promise that the duties will be wisely and honestly administered that all good citizens will acquire perfect confidence in the capacity and integrity of the Democratic party in the state and in 1884 will be the effort to retain the Keystone state in that Democratic column which has thus long rejoined."

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DEADLY DYNAMITE.

MANY HUMAN LIVES IMPERILED. Dastardly Attempt to Blow Up a "Masher" at Des Moines, Iowa. The Happenings of the Day.

In Des Moines, Iowa, a profound sensation has been caused by the finding of dynamite in hazardous places at the International distillery. In the morning a letter was received by William Smith, one of the foremen, handed to him by his son, another foreman, which reads: "Mr. SMITH—Dear Sir: There are 50 pounds of dynamite in the masher. It will explode at 140 degrees Fahrenheit, or a slight jar will explode it. Notify the men but don't show this letter to any one. This is no boy's play. We mean business. If you follow instructions there will be no danger to one when it is all taken out, but to Babitt."

Charles Platt, 35 years of age, the owner of a coal works at Black Rock, Conn., walked out of a coal store window of his boarding house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while asleep, sustaining injuries from which he cannot recover. The court house at Crockett, Texas, in which the jail was located, was destroyed by fire. All the records were lost, and two prisoners perished in the flames.

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POLITICAL POINTS.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY. A Republican State Senator Probably Disqualified—Alleged Vote Coming Down—Crazed by the Defeat of His Candidate.

Complete returns from the state of Illinois, on the subject of public instruction, give Raab (Democrat) 3,868 majority over Stratton (Republican). Full returns of the vote of New Hampshire for governor give Hale, Republican, 38,398; Edgerly, Democrat, 35,900; and 329 scattering.

The official canvass of the vote of the Ninth congressional district of Missouri gives Dr. J. H. McLean, Republican, a majority of 21 for the long term. Broadhead, his Democratic competitor will contest. In Idaho T. P. Giegler (Rep.), has been elected to Congress by 3,103 majority, so far as heard from, but it is probable that the complete returns will increase his majority to 3,500.

Unofficial returns from 86 counties of North Carolina give Bennett, the Democratic candidate for congressman at large, a majority of 525. The remaining counties in 1880 gave a Democratic majority of 874. The result of the congressional election in the Fifth district of Iowa "hinges upon the vote of Taylor township, which was thrown out by the board because the returns were signed by only two judges, the third judge's name having been added by a clerk, as the judge could not be found. The township judge Wilson (Rep.) 40 majority, and would give him a majority of 29 in the district, whereas with the vote thrown out, Frederick (Dem.) has a majority of 17."

Allegany County Down to 1845. The official computation of the votes cast last Tuesday for governor and General Weaver's plurality in Allegany county, West Virginia, has been decided that they could not properly consider the position of Morrison Foster contesting the election of Hugh McNeill, the Republican candidate in the Forty-second senatorial district, and it was dismissed. Mr. Foster is not dismayed by this decision, but announces that he will begin to contest anew in the county courts. It is also stated that a number of criminal prosecutions will be commenced immediately.

In Erie, William M. Caveny, the well known Greenbacker, has become a raving maniac. His wife, who was intensely interested in the contest, working day and night for Armstrong, his favorite candidate for governor. When the news of Pattison's election was received he was sadly disappointed, and his actions became so strange that it was deemed expedient to lead him to the county hospital or the police. He was no sooner behind his cell door than he began foaming at the mouth and tearing at the bars of his cell, which he burst like twigs. During his ravings he cursed Beaver and Pattison for defeating Armstrong, and for his part he swore that he would lead a party to the county jail, and with his deputies went to secure him he held them at bay with an iron bar for a long time. There is little hope of his recovery.

Gen. Davis' Dogmatism. Some Democrats are denouncing a great demonstration at the inauguration of Governor-elect Pattison. We want nothing of the kind. The induction into office of the reform governor of Pennsylvania, as quiet, and unostentatious as possible, is the only thing which we desire. We would like to see the method of Thomas Jefferson's inauguration, revived; who hid his horse to the fence in front of the capitol, and quietly took the oath of office. Let us have a quiet inauguration, conducted with the greatest possible simplicity.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS T. EVERETT to be the New Governor's Private Secretary. Governor-elect Pattison on Monday appointed as his private secretary the Rev. Dr. Thomas T. Everett, pastor of St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal church, 421 Germantown avenue. Dr. Everett will accept the position. He is Mr. Pattison's private secretary, and Dr. Everett has known each other for about five years. Their relations have been of the most intimate character and entirely distinct from politics. Dr. Everett's life prior to 1868, in which year he entered the ministry, was devoted to journalism, and he has since then been engaged in writing and editing for several city papers for about eight years. In 1863 or 1864 he went to Pittsburgh and remained on the staff of the Commercial of that city until his entry into the ministry. He was for eight years pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, on Race streets, where his close social relations with the late Colonel Foster, whose funeral oration he pronounced, are well known.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to the governor receives a salary in all of \$3,000 a year—\$2,500 as secretary and \$500 as recorder for the board of pardons. The last week has been rather quiet in leaf tobacco—too much politics for business, and tobacco was in the same boat as all other branches. Those who were too happy to do business, and those who lost just the other way. There has been no sales mostly in a small way. There are several lots of 80 hanging by the eyelids; one of our 500 cases has in all probability been sold before this time. There have been several buyers on the market, but few of any consequence seem to mean business. In '81 there is not much done but should '80 get out of the way it will move. There have been a few sales at pretty steep prices in the '82 and we may expect to see the market open soon in a lively spirit.

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION. A Large Crowd Present on the Opening Day—Learned Discussions of Topics Interesting to Teachers.

Monday Afternoon—After the announcement of the inauguration, given in yesterday's Intelligencer, Prof. S. B. Heiges, principal of the Shippensburg normal school, delivered a very interesting address on "The Laws of Mental Development." He prefaced his discourse with the remark that he was pleased to see so large a gathering of teachers, as it was an earnest of their interest in the good cause. He alluded to a number of letters that he had received since the last institute from Lancaster county teachers, which he had answered to the best of his ability, and he further stated that he would be ready to explain what his auditors present failed to understand. The professor began with the general truism that all instructions to teachers must be so modified as to meet the wants of individual schools. No two teachers can or ought to teach alike, for their individuality as different teachers then becomes merged and lost. He illustrated, by the case of the celebrated Kaspar Hauser, a German, found May 26, 1828, physically helpless and mentally blind, how it was sometimes seen that as the horizon of intelligence increases, the desire to acquire knowledge decreases. This was a remarkable case of arrested mental development, when the mind in its growth did not keep pace with the body.

The first fact which the speaker wished to call attention to was that "the mind needs food." If parents or teachers neglect this duty of supplying the necessary amount there will be little mental development. That "Knowledge is food for the mind." Whilst believing in the idea of an angel in every block of marble, he did not admit the existence of an angel in the same sense in the mind. Education is derived from the heart, the foster, the body grows by the assimilation of food in the stomach, so also is the growth of the mind accelerated by the assimilation of knowledge. But it is necessary for the teacher to adjust the knowledge to suit the capacities of his pupils.

The third rule necessary to be observed is "Teach in the concrete, before teaching in the abstract" as the exhibition of the object spoken of renders it vastly more intelligible. Again it is eminently proper to teach in the concrete, as an object before its parts. Nature develops all things as entities. Thus the entomologist, on viewing a butterfly, sees in it only the species, while the unscientific man looks upon it as a whole. And lastly it must be remembered, that all primary instructions should be in the form of object lessons. Failure to observe these simple common sense rules, often impairs the teacher's efficiency.

Prof. Shaub stated that he preferred the "word method" to the "A. B. C. method" not concerning those who differed from him in opinion. Prof. R. K. Buehrle, city superintendent, next delivered a very instructive lecture on "The Uses of History." Some one has defined history as "philosophy teaching by example." The speaker then contrasted very effectively the superior utility of the study of history as compared with that of geography, grammar and natural sciences. History is the study of mankind, and is therefore properly styled one of the humanities. Morality is said to be not sufficiently taught in our schools, yet what better example of moral courage and self-denial than Luther before the Diet of Worms, or Washington's unflinching stand upon the conclusion of the revolutionary war.

History also in its effect on men and measures is conducive of intelligent balloting. We must study the past to understand the present, and we cannot ignore history if we are to exercise justly our political rights and duties. The first stage of teaching history is the biographical, embracing stories of the famous men and women of history. Next comes the narrative stage, after which comes the study of the lives of great men, who begin to inquire into the motives which actuate the character under discussion. Another means of enlivening the attention of pupils is to illustrate historical discussions by pictures, busts, plans of cities, &c. The speaker also animatedly inveighed against the habit of requiring pupils to remember and observe the instructions given them. A system to strengthen the remembrance of historical happenings called a "diary of events" was next urged upon, and its merits were demonstrated in a very successful manner. It was for a good share of the speaker's remarks.

Prof. Moses T. Brown's appearance on the platform was the signal for a hearty round of applause. He was gratefully acknowledged by its recipient. The subject of his lecture was "Elocution," which he said had of late years become more an art than ever. He paid a high tribute to the profession of a teacher, mentioning as the great names in that profession, Pyralis, Huxley and Hoelz. One of the aphorisms of the famous De la Harpe was, "He is only an elocutionist who forgets elocution." To follow rules alone hinders rather than helps the student. De la Harpe's rule that "the speaker should precede the expression" means simply that the order of nature is to be followed in the teaching of the pupils. All orators, according to the method pursued by De la Harpe, can be classified according as the vital, moral or mental element predominates in their oratory. The speaker distinguished his meaning by the classification of several eminent orators of modern times, and concluded with a florid oratorical outburst on the influence of Jonathan Edwards, the great theologian of American colonial times.

Prof. Shaub, at the conclusion of the last address, adjourned the institute to meet Tuesday at 9 a. m. He also stated that the roll keeper would be ready to receive names each morning from 8:30 to 9 a. m. Dr. Tiffany's Lecture Monday Evening.—Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Philadelphia, delivered the opening lecture of the institute course in Fulton opera house. After a solo and chorus, "The King of the Land and the Sea," sung by Messrs. Hall and Woodard and Misses Sener and Hoch, the reverend lecturer was introduced by Superintendent Shaub, and his subject announced as "The Century and its Lessons."

Dr. Tiffany denominated the historical facts of the last century as equal in their marvelous character with the romance of the wildest imagination. He referred to the growth and progress of the country in all its material, moral and intellectual aspects, and said that the war of the rebellion, by which the crime of slavery was wiped out of the land, was a landmark in the record of a most wonderful epoch. There are causes for the events that have signalized the achievements of the century, and we can go back for some of them to the days when the fathers founded the Republic on the noblest principles in the charter of freedom, the Declaration of Independence. The orator sketched the points in this instrument and indicated the varied lessons they impress upon the understanding in contemplating the history of the century and the events of the century. Washington, Lincoln and Grant came in for a good share of the speaker's admiration.

White one lesson that is foremost in our apprehension of the results of the century is the value of the industrial classes, there presents itself also the great need for the culture of the masses. No republic can exist unless the law, which is the will of the people, depends upon the enlightenment of the people. The life of the nation is imperiled unless the schoolhouse is accessible to all. Here is the cure for caste in society. After speaking of the blessings attached to government, which is ruled solely by the will of the people, the lecturer took occasion to say that he had no sympathy with that branch of the Republican party which styles itself Independent—he said he was a Stalwart.

The orator looked forward to the closing of the institute, when the spires of the churches, casting their shadows over the school houses, shall be the great things of the land; when from every hillside shall rise the song of a united and free people. Equal rights and equal burdens will be the motto of the nation, and the stripes shall symbolize the tears and blood which purchased union, and the stars shall hope which crown our destiny.

Tuesday Morning.—The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Colebrook, after which the audience sang the hymn, "While the Morning Bells are Ringing." Prof. S. B. Heiges continued his admirable discourse the day before. He reviewed the salient points of what he had already said, and defined, in answer to a question by a teacher, the meaning of the word "concrete." As matter preceded mind, so it is only necessary to begin instruction with object lessons. Do not confine yourself to books, but let us endeavor to read the mind as it is presented to you by the different persons that come under your eyes. The sixth point which the speaker made was that "instructing begins with knowledge ends." The objective system may be introduced even into the study of history by allowing your pupils to imagine themselves the historical characters of whom they are reading. George Washington, Henry Christopher Columbus and the great inventors who have done so much to develop our continent. We may find where knowledge ends by a few leading questions to our pupils to see whether they fully understand what they have read.

The seventh rule is that "object lessons should be systematic, leading into the physical sciences." The sight of an ear of corn leads naturally to the investigation of the laws of growth. The eighth point, on which particular stress was laid, was that "the teacher should be a student." The half learned is not learned at all. The ninth rule is "that pupils should reproduce the lesson in their own words." When boys and girls can thus reproduce their lessons they can then be justly said to understand. And lastly, it is only after we finish a branch of science that we can really test its definition. He hoped that the teachers would carefully weigh what he had said and let its effects be manifest in their future instructions.

Song—"Let Others Dream." Vesper Hymn. Prof. Shaub suggested that the teachers report anonymously points of lectures which they regarded as of particular benefit to themselves. Prof. R. K. Buehrle continued his lecture on history by dwelling on the importance of mathematical geography. Some teachers he had found who could not tell the difference between the diameter and the equator of the earth. The Greeks and the Aztecs of Mexico did not know the roundness of the earth. The speaker then by means of illustrations showed how the circumference of the earth might be measured. And how from this data, the diameter, area and volume may be ascertained. He then proceeded to demonstrate how by taking the difference between the length of degrees at varying latitudes, it may be proved that the earth is flattened at the poles. A tolling point was made by the speaker that the teacher is only the parent's assistant, and should therefore always have the latter's hearty co-operation.

Prof. Shaub, at the termination of Prof. Buehrle's remarks, appointed the following named persons as a committee to receive subscriptions to the School Journal: J. C. Gable, J. H. Wilson, W. A. Clark, W. H. Buller, Clarence V. Lichty, Hattie J. Bruckhart and Rachel E. Jackson. Song—"Home's Not Merely Four Square Walls." Hymn—"The Chapel." Prof. Brown, in a continuation of Monday's lecture that he wished to make a few remarks on the first lessons in reading. Col. Parker, when asked his method of oratorical teaching, replied that it was a matter of common sense applied to oratory. One modern method is to simply give an introduction of those which made the great orators of the past. "Learn to do things by doing them" is an aphorism which truly represents the new system of education. If we could put ourselves into the personality of the great men, we properly might be able to instruct him.

The first faculty to be developed in the child is the perceptive faculty. Man, however, at birth is far more helpless and less perceptive than any other animal, but he soon outstrips all others when his mind has grown to maturity. Education is it which makes this difference between man and the rest of the animal kingdom. The second faculty is memory, thirdly comes imagination, and fourthly reason. These are the essential steps to the primary school to the college. The teacher should ask the child about objects with which it is familiar. The next step is to have the child point out the different parts of the object. And now comes the third part of the method, which is to present the object by a word made of symbols unintelligible to him. The path leads from the perceptive to the reasoning faculties. From this latter point we begin the construction of language for the child.

Hymn—"Shall We Meet Beyond the River." Col. Copeland to-night. This eminent lecturer will appear in Fulton opera house this evening, and a rich treat can be promised all those who attend. He was originally advertised to lecture on "The Future of the Republic," but a change of programme being found necessary, he has spoken on "Some Mistakes of Bob; or, What's to Hinder?" He is said to be an orator of remarkable fluency and ripe scholarship, and whatever his subject he will no doubt awake the interest and secure the unwearied attention of his audience.

An Early Morning Fire. This morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a brick building dwelling house No. 118 North Christian street, occupied by Jacob E. Moore as a tailor establishment, and owned by Dr. John L. Atlee. The fire was discovered early and was extinguished by buckets of water. There is an insurance of \$400 on building in Reading insurance company, and \$600 on contents in the Union of Philadelphia. Loss \$20. The fire caught from an overheated stove. A baby lying in a crib nearby escaped suffocation. The chief engineer reminds parties watching an alarm fire struck at night, that they should go to the nearest box where they can ascertain who holds keys.

A Cat's Suicide. A valuable cat belonging to Abo Stiffle, driver of Brimmer's baggage wagon, committed suicide by hanging itself in the meshes of a hammock.

COLUMBIA NEWS.

OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE. Events Along the Susquehanna—Items of Interest in and Around the Borough Picked Up by the Intelli-

Mrs. Mary Butts, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends on Fourth street. Miss Fanny Long, of Boston, is the guest of friends on Water street. The grand fair of Gen. Welsh post No. 118, G. A. R., begins in the armory tomorrow evening. William Morry, residing near this place had a wrist broken and one of his legs injured yesterday by a fall from his hayloft. Information is wanted regarding the dog Rover, the pet of the Pennsylvania railroad men at this place. He has been missing for three weeks. The pay car of the Pennsylvania railroad will arrive here this evening. The officials will remain in town over night, a thing that is seldom done.

A row fight which occurred on Third street yesterday, made things lively for a time. Barum should have those two animals with which to form an interesting feature of his show. The notification of his election has been sent to the Rev. G. W. Bly, who was elected to fill the vacant pulpit of the Presbyterian church of this place. His answer has not yet been received. He will preach on Sunday, however. For attempting to beat a ride on the Pennsylvania railroad, this morning two farmers were taken to the jail for disturbing the crew. One of them was hurt about the head and arms by the violent contact with another car. Reported judgments having been entered against the borough in the matter of payment of the physicians' vaccination bills, it looks as if in the end the doctors will gain their point and the expense to the borough be considerably more than if the bills had been paid without going to law over it.

A Pleasant Trip. Miss Sallie B. Mayo has recently returned from a trip through Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, which consumed three weeks. The journey was made in an English drag, in company with Mr. Gardner McCandless and wife, of New York, who passed through Columbia three weeks since, when Miss Mayo joined them. Reported on Account of Bad Weather. The Democratic "walk-out" has been postponed until Friday evening. The weather was too inclement last evening. Every effort should be made by all to make this evening a success. A disappointment should not cause it to be a fizzle. Although the managing committee is blamed for postponing it, it was not their fault. They could not control the weather. At the Theatre Last Night. The performance of "Foggy's Ferry" last evening, was a universal satisfaction. Minnie Madson is a charming actress. She became a favorite at her first appearance on the stage. Her eyes resemble Madeline Lucette's in their sparkling power. The conduct of several disorderly persons was detestable. The entire audience was disturbed by them. It was not confined to the gallery last night. The parquet circle had its share. It is generally supposed that the police stationed in the opera house were placed there to make arrests and not to expel or disorderly persons. They don't do it by any means. Let those having charge of the opera house look to this matter hereafter, or respectable people will not patronize the entertainment. A good number of the audience would put a stop to disorder. A certain young colored man has the habit of yelling out and laughing in the midst of the most interesting part of an act. He should be attended to along with some of the drunk and white men who disturb the audience.

REJOICING OVER THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—Local Happenings. The Democratic jubilee held at its place on Friday evening last by the Democracy of the Eastern end of the county, was one of the most successful political demonstrations ever held in the Gap. Delegations came in from all parts, and many persons came in from the surrounding country on foot, the largest mass of people being present that was witnessed at a political meeting here for years. It was a general outburst of the long pent up enthusiasm that transformed our quiet and staid little village into a condition of excitement and uproar. Every Democratic residence was ablaze with illumination and presented a scene of dazzling splendor. The residences of Sylvester Keister, Dr. A. G. Park and Thos. J. Marsh, esq., prominent Independent Republicans, were also handsomely decorated by their worthy wives, who are true and unflinching in their advocacy for the principles of the Democracy. The banners and transparencies which were carried were exquisite, and as Christmas Fox made them he deserves the credit. The procession was marshaled by Wm. McIlvaine, assisted by E. M. Wood, Edward McIlvaine and Jacob Wise. The march was in a counter-march throughout the village to the Rising Sun, where they serenaded Mrs. Sylvester Keister, thence to the highest point on the Gap heights where a huge bonfire was built.

A meeting was organized here, Jas. P. Marsh presiding. He introduced James M. Walker, esq., of Columbia, who delivered a stirring speech, which was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause and cheering. After choosing themselves a hoarse, the Democracy of the eastern end adjourned only to meet again in 1884 to hold another jubilee after giving the enemy another dose. The New Railroad. Here is work of grading the railroad bed here slowly progressing. A vast amount of loosened earth has been removed up to date, but it will be some years before the complete line is opened. They are now draining the grounds by the means of an aqueduct, which is now being constructed, and when it is completed, which will not be at an early day, the earth will be loosened and removed with less difficulty. A large culvert is being in the course of construction is about 200 feet in length and about 20 feet in height. John Keller is furnishing the material.

Local Briefs. Preparations are being made by the M. E. Sunday school to give a concert in the church on Saturday evening, Nov. 25. There will be recitations and choral singing, in which the best home talents will be introduced. The proceeds are for the benefit of the church. Dr. A. G. Park and Thos. J. Marsh, esq., prominent Independent Republicans, were also handsomely decorated by their worthy wives, who are true and unflinching in their advocacy for the principles of the Democracy. The banners and transparencies which were carried were exquisite, and as Christmas Fox made them he deserves the credit. The procession was marshaled by Wm. McIlvaine, assisted by E. M. Wood, Edward McIlvaine and Jacob Wise. The march was in a counter-march throughout the village to the Rising Sun, where they serenaded Mrs. Sylvester Keister, thence to the highest point on the Gap heights where a huge bonfire was built.

The entire amount of stock to be subscribed in the new national bank here has been taken. Further details of organizing it will be made at an early date.