

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING NOV. 15, 1882.

A Sensible Platform. General Butler believes that free trade is best for the country, but that at present it is impracticable. In other words the theory is excellent but the practice is impracticable. It is a very good platform for a national politician to adopt and for a national party to proclaim. It happens to suit this case very well. It is about the only platform upon the question of tariff and free trade upon which a national party can be harmonized. A free trade party and a tariff party must both be sectional, because people are guided in their decision as to which policy is best for the country by their determination as to which is best for themselves; and we find that manufacturing districts always favor a protective tariff, while commercial sections clamor for free trade. It will always be so, and any party that undertakes to plant its adherents upon one side or the other will find itself localized in its strength.

The great parties have not been treating this question very honestly. They have not said that it is one upon which they refuse to take a position on either side, but they have essayed to put their party in sympathy with the strength of sentiment in the district in which they were working. In the last national convention, it is true, that Watterson, of Kentucky, who happened to be chairman of the committee on resolutions and who has free trade as one of the questions on which he is more or less crazy, succeeded in putting a call in the national platform for a tariff for revenue only. It did the party a great deal of harm, because it was a false declaration. The party as a national party does not believe in that doctrine. The party in Kentucky does; in Pennsylvania it does not. The declaration of the national platform has been freely repudiated since wherever it is not in accord with Democratic sentiment. It will always be thus repudiated. So would a declaration in favor of a protective tariff be rejected by the Democrats in the states where the people think that their interests demand a tariff for revenue only. It is sheer folly to pretend that the Democratic party in the nation can at present be harmonized on a declaration for either free trade or protection. Some time in the future we believe it may be. The interests of the country are steadily advancing towards the free trade point. Whenever the manufacturing industry becomes such that it needs to seek to supply other nations to keep it busy, the hour of free trade will have struck, for it will be the hour when the interests of the whole country demand it. Meanwhile Democrats must agree to disagree. The party lines cannot be drawn on this question, because the party members are not agreed upon it. Free trade or tariff is not a test of Democracy. The party is based upon other and more vital issues, which must be subordinated to our purpose to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party.

We observe, with regret, that there is an idea to force it obnoxiously upon the party, as the test upon which its candidate for speaker of the next House will be chosen. Already a year in advance of the selection, Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, are announced as the opposing candidates for the speakership. One represents a state in which the Democratic sentiment is for free trade, and the other one in which that sentiment demands a fair protection for its great industries. It is right for these states to differ, as their interests differ; but it is not right for their representatives to decide their vote for a Democratic candidate for speaker of the House upon this difference, unless it is right to make the difference a test of Democracy. It is no such test now, and it will never do to make it one. The party should not be arrayed against itself upon the question in the selection of a speaker. Both Mr. Randall and Mr. Carlisle are undoubtedly fit for the office; and the representatives should decide between them according to their ideas of their superior fitness or according to their personal predilections; not safely according to their views upon a question of political economy, which is not one upon which Democrats are united.

There is no difficulty at all in proclaiming this division; there is none in admitting it to exist in a political party which is built upon other and greater political foundations. The question of tariff is a great economical one undoubtedly, but its decision is not vital to the existence of a free and prosperous Democracy. We can safely agree to disagree upon it. Nature demands that we shall disagree, because nature has made the interests of Kentucky and Pennsylvania to differ. Yet we are in a common country, which must be kept united and harmonious, and which must have a united and harmonious party governing it that is to be found in its strength in every section of it. It is far more essential to our national prosperity that its political parties should be sectional than it is that they should be in accord upon the question of free trade. Let us agree upon this to disagree; or to embrace it theoretically, and reject it practically, as Ben Butler does.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania won its victory last week, elected a governor, gained senators and carried the lower House on a platform which pledges it to "an honest, just and true apportionment." It owes it to the Commonwealth and itself to make this. In casting the eye over Republican gerrymanders it is difficult to see a worse one than exists in the present division of Lancaster into wards. At present the wards are all too large for single voting precincts, and for this purpose, at least, there should be a division. But the inequality of councilmanic representation is too flagrant to remain as it is. The First ward has four common councilmen, and the Eighth, with 50 per cent. more population and voters, has only

NEWS OF THE DAY.

three representatives in common council. An "honest, just and true apportionment" demands relief from this gerrymander.

The few renegades who left the Democratic camp for the first time this year to go wool-gathering in Republican herds got terribly shorn.

REVIEWING last week's battle a Republican contemporary asks: "Where were the young men?" The obvious answer is: "Voting the Democratic ticket, the best of them."

THERE was an unfortunate young man who turned from the party of his faith and his father's this year because "the d-d Democrats never win." He should put his hair in mourning colors.

THE Philadelphia Press thinks Democratic newspapers should "straighten out their record" so as to show the election of Longenecker, Rep., over Reynolds, Dem., in the Bedford-Somerset-Pulton senatorial district. Meantime the Press will do well to straighten out its record and confess that it was doing some straight Blaine lying when it claimed the election of Boeler in the Cumberland Adams district.

Now that the contest is over, the unequivocal endorsement of Pattison as governor and the universal unanimity among leading Republican journals of his fitness for the position are subjects for congratulation to the Democracy. In the popular and well-grounded belief in his intentions as honest, in the assurance that he will exercise his appointing power with justice and impartiality, and in the firm conviction that he will reduce unnecessary expenses, guard the public credit and abolish the securities that so plentifully exist in the state government, can easily be detected the reasons which call forth the unstinted favor of the governor-elect's opponents.

MR. ARTHUR'S solo organ in New York says: "The Republican party is in a bad, sad almost desperate condition, and it would be the height of foolishness to deny it. The men who put it where it is can not save it. Blaine and his tools have gone in too far to bring it back, even if they would be permitted to. They have got to take their hands off. They cannot guide and direct affairs either in Pennsylvania or New York. The only safe course to pursue, then—the only thing that will remove doubt of Democratic success two years hence—will be to make a clean sweep of everything and everybody connected, directly or indirectly, with Blaine."

CLARA BELL, whom many suppose to be a man, but who isn't, being a school marm of Jersey City, thus writes of the "Jersey Lily": "She is a large-jointed woman; with big hands, and her elbows are larger than the parts of her arms between them and the shoulders, as was plainly disclosed by the tight sleeves of her costumes. I fancied that she was about seven-eighths bone, and when she smiled, with her extensive mouth and white teeth, the unpleasant thought came to me that she was exposing the whole front of her skull, which might any minute drop out, leaving her head a shapeless lot of hair and skin. Having expressed that horrid idea, I must not fail to do the woman justice by saying that, as an entirety, she is about as wholesome, healthy, clean-looking a creature as one would wish to see."

THURLOW WEEB enters upon his 86th year to-day in a very precarious state of health.

THOMAS SKINNER, a wholesale liquor dealer of Baltimore, died suddenly in his counting room yesterday morning.

BENJAMIN S. BECKWITH, a well-known politician of New York, died on Monday evening at his home in Fort Richmond, Staten Island. He was about 55 years of age.

STEPHEN JENKINS, who is well thought of for the speakership of the House, is from one of the old Wyoming valley families. He is an historian and famous collector of Indian relics, whose cabinet contains no less than 20,000 rare specimens representing the life and customs of the aborigines of the Wyoming valley. Mr. Jenkins is a close student and a forcible writer, who has lived the greater part of his life in the very spot where the battle of Wyoming was fought.

A FALSE LOVER'S VICTIM. Stupid by her betrothed, a Young Woman. The train that arrived in Allentown from Reading at noon on Monday had among the passengers a young, well-dressed lady. On the train it was noticed she behaved strangely. No sooner had she stepped ashore than she was seized by a man who was greatly excited, and her conversation with railroad officials confirmed the belief that she was mentally unbalanced. A. W. Lee, the station agent, had her taken into the ladies' room and carefully watched. Chief of Police Good was notified and he had her taken to the Black Bear hotel. She had forty-three dollars on her person and wore valuable jewelry. She had the appearance of belonging to a good family. Dr. Slough was called in, and after he had prescribed for her she became calmer. She said her name was Lizette Hoover, and that her stepfather, Frank Hooper, resided at Eighteenth and Washington streets, Scranton. A telegram to the chief of police of Scranton brought an answer from that official that one by the name of Early resided at that hotel. She became more violent raved continually, and completely lost her reason. During one of her more lucid moments she remarked to a gentleman that she had gone to Reading in obedience to the request of a man named William Hartman, who promised to meet her at the Keystone house. From a bundle of letters in her possession it appears that she was engaged to Hartman and that a day for the marriage had been fixed. It seems that she did not meet her, and she waited three days for him. Realizing finally that he had discarded her, she left Reading to return to her home. The cruel disappointment of her lover was a severe blow, and the reason gave way under the strain. Her betrothed and sister arrived and took the unfortunate lady home.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Hold Winter Thieves—A Mexican Killed in a Duel—Railroad Fatalities—Drowned and Murdered.

By the falling of a derriek in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, three men were killed and several others injured.

Two brothers named Hallan, aged respectively 30 and 23 years, were drowned yesterday at Halifax by the upsetting of a boat.

The president has finally refused to interfere in the case of the Indian Bravo Bear, and he was hanged to-day at about 11 o'clock.

There was heavy frost yesterday morning throughout East Tennessee, and in Alabama and Louisiana.

A small horizontal boiler exploded at Brantford, Ontario, yesterday, while being tested, fatally injuring Charles and Wm. Corbin, aged respectively 13 and 15 years.

Mrs. Hall, aged 83, was fatally injured by a ballast train, while crossing the New Jersey Central railroad, near Easton, on Monday afternoon. She died while being taken to her home in a cab.

An engine and twelve cars on the Massachusetts state railroad were thrown from the track near Deerfield, yesterday, by a broken switch. Four cars were wrecked and the conductor and fireman injured.

Miss Magill, sister of the president of Swarthmore college, was struck by a locomotive while crossing the railroad at Chester, on Monday evening, and so badly injured that she died yesterday. She was about 50 years of age.

Francis Bradley, a boss carpenter, is added to the list of those killed by the boiler explosion in the Press City works, at Cleveland, on Monday afternoon. Ten men were injured. The boiler was old and had burst before.

At Dixon Springs, Illinois, on Monday William Phelps, while eating dinner, became angry at his six-year-old daughter, knocked her from the table and kicked her to death. His neighbors are pursuing him, and he will probably be lynched if caught.

At Salina, Ontario, on Monday night, William Trimble and his two daughters took some of the young ladies' carriage and drove to a remote spot, from which they were suffering. All were taken violently sick, and Trimble and one daughter died yesterday, while the other is not expected to recover. It is supposed a quantity of deadly nightshade got among the herbs.

The fur stores of S. B. Mount, in Troy, N. Y., was robbed of \$3,000 worth of sealion otter and other furs on Monday night.

The safe of W. P. Nichols, at Dowagiac, Mich., was blown open, yesterday morning, and robbed of money and gold and silver watches to the amount of \$1,500.

Charles D. Payne, postmaster at Bridgeport, Mich., has been arrested on the charge of stealing \$140 from a registered letter.

Elroy Albee, the thieving cashier of the Ashtabula savings bank, was sentenced at Manchester, N. H., yesterday to 10 years in the penitentiary.

Lorenzo Dow Crockett, one of the notorious Biwabug gang of counterfeiters, was sentenced in St. Louis to five years in the penitentiary.

Curious Tables. The Tollstone club of Chicago, composed of wealthy men, owns several thousand acres of marsh land in Lake county, Indiana, which they use for sporting purposes. To protect their sport they posted the passage by the Indiana Legislature, of a law which forbids the club and thereby incurred the enmity of the "put-butlers" of that section. The latter, in retaliation, secured the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor to carry out of the state any game caught within its boundaries. A few members of the club, satisfied with state affairs, took flight to the north, where they were met by the terrible prohibitions on the general right through the nation. In the words of our fellow townsman known as "Cute Abner," they thought that live the most will know "logest."

A MILE OF MEN.

The Walk Around of the Lancaster Democrats—Captives—Coons and Crowing.

Last night the Democrats of Lancaster city had their walk-around in celebration of the recent sweeping Democratic victories in the city, state and nation. The air was keen, the streets were muddy and the route was necessarily long, in order to give each of the nine wards a good show at the spectacle. Nothing counted by these disadvantages, however, the zealous members of the party turned out in force, and graybeards, who had waited for more than a score of years for the day of political vengeance, touched elbows with the beardless youth, and every step to the music of Democratic jubilation.

The line was formed at North Queen and Orange, amid great enthusiasm and to the stirring sounds of music and bursting rockets. The sidewalks and streets were thronged, and a few minutes after eight the procession moved in the following order: Chief Marshal Wm. B. Fordney and staff, Ironville Band.

Young Men's Democratic Club, Franklin & Marshall College Democratic Club, Central Club, Millersville Band, First Ward Club, Keystone Drum Corps, Second Ward Club, Third Ward Club, Washington Borough Band, Fourth Ward Club, Excelsior Drum Corps, Sixth Ward Club, Goodwill (colored) Band, Seventh Ward Club, Keystone Band, Eighth Ward Club, Eden Band, Ninth Ward Club, County Clubs and Horsemen, Some Special Features.

Owing to a lack of torches the line was not as brilliant as it might have been, but the blaze of fire works, bon fires and the illumination of residences and places of business along the route shed their light upon the line sufficiently to make conspicuous the more picturesque features of the display. Among these one of the most striking was the device rigged up by Mr. Henry F. Hartman, the popular line burner of East Lampeter. It consisted of his team drawn a wagon on which were a party of men engaged in drilling a rock, and it attracted a good deal of attention and applause.

"Bucky" Hambricht's Salt River boat and the disconsolate crew of representative Republicans was another unique feature. The Yohn steer was driven in single harness to a wagon at the side of which was the inscription: "Our Ox is Not Gored." Nearly every division of the line carried banners with a great variety of comical and suggestive mottoes such as "40,000 Majority," "After Twenty Years Absence We Have Come to Stay," "There were many gaily decorated vehicles and many merry masks. The Seventh ward banner had a representation of the "cooked con," and the Ninth ward among its various devices carried a live rooster and an opossum, loose on top of the banner, labelled "They Had No Coon."

The line of march was as follows: Down North Queen to Center Square, to South Queen, to Middle Queen, to Shippen, to Orange, to Duke, to James, to Mulberry, to Walnut, to Prince to Orange, to Liberty, to W. King, to Dorwart, to Manor, to W. King, to Center Square, to E. King, to Marshall, to center square to Lime, thence to the residence of W. U. Hensel, esp., No. 42 North Lime street and dismiss.

As will be seen it was a very long route, involving the marching of the line through muddy streets and in some places over freshly macadamized highways and a great deal of up and down hill work; so that by the time of the countermarch the line was well tired. The first of the line was halted at Mr. Hensel's house, and the Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

The illumination of the city was very brilliant. Democratic homes were lighted from cellar to attic, the blinds raised and the windows, doors and interiors decorated with flags, evergreens, inscriptions and portraits of the governor elect. It was wonderful in how many places the faces of the people were lit up. Of public buildings, the Intelligencer office was conspicuous with lines of lanterns around every story; Geo. Wall's, Wacker's and John Pontz's and other saloons were brilliant, as well as a number of other business places. Among the more notable ones were the residence of Mr. Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

The illumination of the city was very brilliant. Democratic homes were lighted from cellar to attic, the blinds raised and the windows, doors and interiors decorated with flags, evergreens, inscriptions and portraits of the governor elect. It was wonderful in how many places the faces of the people were lit up. Of public buildings, the Intelligencer office was conspicuous with lines of lanterns around every story; Geo. Wall's, Wacker's and John Pontz's and other saloons were brilliant, as well as a number of other business places. Among the more notable ones were the residence of Mr. Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

As will be seen it was a very long route, involving the marching of the line through muddy streets and in some places over freshly macadamized highways and a great deal of up and down hill work; so that by the time of the countermarch the line was well tired. The first of the line was halted at Mr. Hensel's house, and the Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

The illumination of the city was very brilliant. Democratic homes were lighted from cellar to attic, the blinds raised and the windows, doors and interiors decorated with flags, evergreens, inscriptions and portraits of the governor elect. It was wonderful in how many places the faces of the people were lit up. Of public buildings, the Intelligencer office was conspicuous with lines of lanterns around every story; Geo. Wall's, Wacker's and John Pontz's and other saloons were brilliant, as well as a number of other business places. Among the more notable ones were the residence of Mr. Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

As will be seen it was a very long route, involving the marching of the line through muddy streets and in some places over freshly macadamized highways and a great deal of up and down hill work; so that by the time of the countermarch the line was well tired. The first of the line was halted at Mr. Hensel's house, and the Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

The illumination of the city was very brilliant. Democratic homes were lighted from cellar to attic, the blinds raised and the windows, doors and interiors decorated with flags, evergreens, inscriptions and portraits of the governor elect. It was wonderful in how many places the faces of the people were lit up. Of public buildings, the Intelligencer office was conspicuous with lines of lanterns around every story; Geo. Wall's, Wacker's and John Pontz's and other saloons were brilliant, as well as a number of other business places. Among the more notable ones were the residence of Mr. Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

As will be seen it was a very long route, involving the marching of the line through muddy streets and in some places over freshly macadamized highways and a great deal of up and down hill work; so that by the time of the countermarch the line was well tired. The first of the line was halted at Mr. Hensel's house, and the Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

The illumination of the city was very brilliant. Democratic homes were lighted from cellar to attic, the blinds raised and the windows, doors and interiors decorated with flags, evergreens, inscriptions and portraits of the governor elect. It was wonderful in how many places the faces of the people were lit up. Of public buildings, the Intelligencer office was conspicuous with lines of lanterns around every story; Geo. Wall's, Wacker's and John Pontz's and other saloons were brilliant, as well as a number of other business places. Among the more notable ones were the residence of Mr. Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

As will be seen it was a very long route, involving the marching of the line through muddy streets and in some places over freshly macadamized highways and a great deal of up and down hill work; so that by the time of the countermarch the line was well tired. The first of the line was halted at Mr. Hensel's house, and the Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

The illumination of the city was very brilliant. Democratic homes were lighted from cellar to attic, the blinds raised and the windows, doors and interiors decorated with flags, evergreens, inscriptions and portraits of the governor elect. It was wonderful in how many places the faces of the people were lit up. Of public buildings, the Intelligencer office was conspicuous with lines of lanterns around every story; Geo. Wall's, Wacker's and John Pontz's and other saloons were brilliant, as well as a number of other business places. Among the more notable ones were the residence of Mr. Young Men's club with the Ironville band tendered him a serenade. Later the Ninth ward club and its band also serenaded him, and in response to calls, the state chairman, who had marched over the route of the line, appeared at his front door and made a brief speech of congratulation to the Lancaster Democracy and of thanks for their uniform courtesy to him.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

SECOND DAY'S WORK OF THE SESSION. Interesting and Instructive Addresses on Various Topics Delivered Before the Teachers—Permanent Certificates.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Institute opened with "Twickenham Ferry" and "Good Night" songs by the audience, after which Prof. Heiges was introduced and he spoke twenty minutes on the subject of "Rapid Calculation." He said that addition constitutes the basis of all arithmetic, and in order to teach children how to add by object he made the suggestion that teachers take an ordinary slate frame and by means of beans strung upon wires or threads and run through the frame they can improve a very effective "arithmetician"; that will enable them to count very easily, and answer the same purpose as the numerals frames set at the blackboards. The proper way to begin to teach addition is by single columns. It is then a very ready step to teach them to read double figures by merely telling them of the little connecting phrase "ty," as for instance a 1 placed before a 3 is known as 1 ty 3, and such exceptions to the rule as are formed by "twenty," "thirty" and "fifty" can be impressed upon young pupils by special drill. In the "tyens" the same principle can be applied. In primary schools it is necessary that there shall be more of art than of science. Teach the little people the "how" of things before you try to teach them the "why." The lecturer said that it is not necessary to take the children way up among the thousands and millions and billions and trillions; teach them the tens and units first, because they rarely need to go beyond the hundreds. The lecturer added that he is not an advocate of the Dolan or Pittsburgh system because he did not think it met the wants and needs of practical life. Prof. Heiges introduced a number of objective systems that possess advantages in teaching addition, and pointed out different combinations of figures that can be formed.

Music—"The Rosy Crown," "Home's Not Merely Four Square Walls." Geography. Prof. Buehrle, after answering a few questions that had been propounded bearing upon his remarks of the morning, resumed his discussion of "Mathematical Geography." He said that if the earth was at rest it would, by the law of gravitation, be a perfect sphere. The rotation of the earth, therefore, accounts for the fact that it is flattened at the poles. This rotation gives us the idea of the axis of the earth. We get an idea of the zones by the inclination of the axis, and are enabled from the inclination to determine the width of the zones. In illustration the lecturer drew upon the board a figure from which he demonstrated how the climate of the various regions of the earth is determined by the rotation of the earth, by reason of the greater or less degree of speed had by the gulf streams in each of the zones. The direction of the trade winds is determined the same way. One question answered by Mr. Buehrle was as to whether it was right for a child to study geography if forbidden to do so by his parents. Mr. Buehrle said it was right to oppose the parents, and to disobey if necessary, but to practice deception upon them, and if a parent said his child should not study geography the lecturer would not allow him to study it and tell his father or a mother that he did not study it.

Superintendent Shaub spoke for some time on reference to this question, and said that, while he would not encourage deception on pupils or teachers, he would say to the teacher that he should have it known throughout his district that he was teaching anything for which he found any pupils, and if parents did not wish their children to study any particular branch that was taught in the school they had better keep them away. Prof. Buehrle coincided with the superintendent's view of the missionary character of school work, but did not think the records would sustain any teacher or school board in forcing a parent to send his child to school on the alternative of expulsion from the school.

Music—"Jehalia Land," "The Chapel." Drawing. Prof. George E. Little, of Washington, was the next lecturer, and his subject was "Drawing." The teachers were furnished with copy books, and the lecturer drew a number of angles upon the board, and then made squares of different sizes, which were copied by the teachers in the books, and a number of figures of various shapes were formed by the junction of angles. Music—"Away to School," "Music Everywhere."

Reading and Elocution. Prof. Brown resumed his lecture on reading and elocution, premising his remarks by quoting from the letter of a friend the means by which Mr. Boecher formed the picturesque and forceful illustrations his sermons. The lecturer defined memory as the faculty by which the mind retains and recalls events; the law of association is the central law that differentiates man from the lower animals. Imagination is the mind's eye, the picture-loving and picture-making faculty. Reason is that faculty which infers, judges, compares and understands. Generalization is that faculty which takes these comparisons, judgments, inferences and understandings. The right control of expression. No thought and feeling control expression. Reading is getting thought and feeling. Reading is giving thought and feeling. The first hangs upon DeLassalle's law. The lecturer said these definitions would have their place in the remarks that he would have to-morrow.

Music—"Vesper Hymn." Permanent Certificates. Nominations for committee on permanent certificates being announced in order the following were named: John F. Rath of West Lampeter; S. Geist, of Manassas; M. D. Milltown; H. C. Fickes, of West Lampeter; I. S. Geist, of Manassas; C. V. Lienty, of Lancaster; W. E. Arnold, of West Lampeter; John B. Eshloman, of West Lampeter; Miss Clara B. Huber, of Lancaster.

As there were eight nominations, and only five persons can be appointed upon the committee, Superintendent Shaub said the formality of a ballot could be obtained by the withdrawal of three of the candidates, whereupon Messrs. Geist and Fickes and Miss Huber withdrew, and the treasurer was directed to cast the ballot on motion of the institute for the remaining five candidates.

State Teachers' Association. The following were nominated for delegates to the State Teachers' association, which meets in Williamsport: J. R. Hunsicker, of New Milltown; H. C. Fickes, of West Lampeter; I. S. Geist, of Manassas; C. V. Lienty, of Lancaster; W. E. Arnold, of West Lampeter; John B. Eshloman, of West Lampeter; Miss Clara B. Huber, of Lancaster.

On motion the treasurer was directed to cast the ballot of the institute for all of the above candidates. Superintendent Heiges. Dr. E. E. Heiges, state superintendent of public instruction, was introduced and spoke for about five minutes reviewing the impressions he gathered from the great contrasts that are to be observed in the educational facilities of to-day and those of his boyhood. He told of the rough old schoolhouse he attended and of the little uncouth pedagogue in

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

blue spectacles, who imparted instruction, but that old pedagogue, if he was without the appliances and facilities of modern education, was not a pedagogue; he did not care for outside appliances, but struck straight and with force. The distinguished educator illustrated the practical methods employed by his old pedagogue by relating how he first gave him a real knowledge of geography, not the dead mechanical sort that he possessed at the time. It is not said, Dr. Heiges, appliances, methods or facilities that comprise the real means of instruction, but the power of personal character, of mind ascending mind, of soul looking into soul, and of deep understanding deep that are the true element of education.

Superintendent Heiges was listened to with attention and loudly applauded. Prof. Thomas M. Balliet, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall college, and now superintendent of Carbon county, and Col. Copeland, of Indiana, were introduced, the audience, at Prof. Shaub's instance, being put through the rather silly performance of rising in their seats and bowing their acknowledgments of the presentation, as they had also previously seen Superintendent Heiges do. Col. Copeland made a semi-humorous speech of some ten minutes, in which he took occasion to pay a deserved tribute to the teachers of the land and to express his sympathy with the great work they are carrying forward.

Prof. Copeland's Lecture. Tuesday Evening.—Fallon opera house was filled, the attraction being the second lecture of the Institute course by Col. L. H. Copeland, of Indiana, on the subject of "Snobs and Snobbery." Col. Copeland is an ex-teacher himself, and has discussed in a humorous vein, comprising an almost uninterrupted series of funny stories that kept the audience in a roar of laughter for two hours.

Wednesday Morning.—Opened with music, "Twickenham Ferry" and "Good Night" songs by the audience, after which Rev. C. Heimensnyder read the 112th Psalm and the audience sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

Some Questions Answered. Prof. Heiges answered a several questions that had been sent by the institute, throwing out a number of valuable suggestions in regard to object teaching and subjects of kindred interest to teachers, but was cut short before he got a chance to take up his subject of the "Philosophy of Questioning."

Prof. Heiges said that Shaub briefly addressed the institute in relation to several interrogatories that had been sent up, one of them being as to legislation beneficial to the teachers and how it could be best secured. Superintendent Shaub said it was a subject on which a long speech would not do, but that he would wrinkle added that the whole matter had better be left to the "Democratic Legislature," and if additional benefits could be secured from this quarter he certainly would be very glad. [Laughter and applause.]

Prof. Heiges said that Shaub briefly addressed the institute in relation to several interrogatories that had been sent up, one of them being as to legislation beneficial to the teachers and how it could be best secured. Superintendent Shaub said it was a subject on which a long speech would not do, but that he would wrinkle added that the whole matter had better be left to the "Democratic Legislature," and if additional benefits could be secured from this quarter he certainly would be very glad. [Laughter and applause.]

Prof. Heiges said that Shaub briefly addressed the institute in relation to several interrogatories that had been sent up, one of them being as to legislation beneficial to the teachers and how it could be best secured. Superintendent Shaub said it was a subject on which a long speech would not do, but that he would wrinkle added that the whole matter had better be left to the "Democratic Legislature," and if additional benefits could be secured from this quarter he certainly would be very glad. [Laughter and applause.]

Prof. Heiges said that Shaub briefly addressed the institute in relation to several interrogatories that had been sent up, one of them being as to legislation beneficial to the teachers and how it could be best secured. Superintendent Shaub said it was a subject on which a long speech would not do, but that he would wrinkle added that the whole matter had better be left to the "Democratic Legislature," and if additional benefits could be secured from this quarter he certainly would be very glad. [Laughter and applause.]

Prof. Heiges said that Shaub briefly addressed the institute in relation to several interrogatories that had been sent up, one of them being as to legislation beneficial to the teachers and how it could be best secured. Superintendent Shaub said it was a subject on which a long speech would not do, but that he would wrinkle added that the whole matter had better be left to the "Democratic Legislature," and if additional benefits could be secured from this quarter he certainly would be very glad. [Laughter and applause.]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Orange Blossoms. Brilliant Wedding in the Presbyterian Church.

In the Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon at five o'clock Miss Dora Wickorsham, daughter of Dr. J. P. Wickorsham, ex-state superintendent of public instruction and late United States minister to Denmark, was joined in wedlock to Mr. William Henderson, son of Mr. Amos S. Henderson, the well-known banker. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. J. J. Mitchell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, in the presence of a very large audience of invited guests and as many more whom curiosity attracted to the church to witness the tying of the nuptial knot.

The nuptial recessed to the former was indicated by a white silk ribbon stretched across the church. The pulpit was very handsomely decorated with flowers and growing plants that added greatly to the spirited effect of the scene, occasioned by the rich toilettes and happy faces assembled for the occasion.

Promptly on the hour of five while the joyous strains of the wedding march rang through the church, the bridal party entered in the following order: Ushers, Messrs Horace A. Keeler, Pine Grove Furnace, Pa., and Wm. Baker, Philadelphia; D. W. Patterson, jr., city; and J. K. Metzger, St. Paul, Minn., formerly of Lancaster; the maids of honor, Misses Ella Wilson, New York and Mary Wells, Downingtown, Pa.; Mary Moriarty, Putnam, Conn.; and Delia Leman, Lancaster; the bridesmaids, Misses J. Kauffman, Lancaster, Lillian Wickorsham and Annie Nauman, Lancaster; Dr. Wickorsham and the bride; Messrs. J. M. Lambertson, Harrisburg; Daniel Herr, Harrisburg, and Jos. E. Bowman, Lancaster, ushers. The groom and his best man, Mr. Samuel W. Altick, proceeded to the east aisle of the church, and joined the party at the altar. The bride's dress, imported from Paris, was of white silk, low neck and short sleeves, with double box-pleated train. She wore also a crown of pearls and diamonds, and carried a bouquet. Her maids wore white Swiss dresses with train and elaborately trimmed with lace; their hats were of white straw with white plumes, and each of the young ladies carried a bouquet of flowers. The gentlemen of the party wore evening dress.

Dr. Mitchell performed the Presbyterian ceremonial, using the ring to seal the contract that made the twin one, and to the party left the church in reverse order of that in which they had entered a few minutes before.

The reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, on North Duke street, where from 6 to 8 all was joy and merriment, the guests coming and going constantly and the street in front of the house being at times almost blocked by the throng of carriages, and the passing during the evening. Among the guests were many persons from abroad, and in the rich and elegant array of bridal gifts was one from a member of the American legation at Copenhagen, where Miss Wickorsham resided during the summer. The sum of \$100 was in charge of Augustine, the celebrated Philadelphia caterer, and Taylor's orchestra furnished sweet music for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson left on the 12:30 train for New York and the east.

HAIR ITEMS. Quiet Times Around Georgetown.

Quiet Bart is quiet, even after the excitement attending the late election, and election, by the way, passed off smoothly. All parties being previously prepared, were firm and determined. The canvass was closely made before the election, and the result was not a disappointment to any of the "knowing" ones.

There were very few voters who were satisfied with state affairs, look with a feeling of gloom upon the future, and thereby incurred the enmity of the "put-butlers" of that section. The latter, in retaliation, secured the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor to carry out of the state any game caught within its boundaries. A few members of the club, satisfied with state affairs, took flight to the north, where they were met by the terrible prohibitions on the general right through the nation. In the words