

HISTORY OF EDUCATION



THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA'S SCHOOLS.

The Local Work of Dr. Wickersham—Features of Local Interest—From the Log School House to the Lancaster System—The Model City School House of To-day.

In the "History of Education in Pennsylvania," just published by Hon. James P. Wickersham, L. L. D., of this city, the author ploughs virgin soil. No such comprehensive work has been attempted. Its plan needs no apology, and it is to be undertaken we know, no one better fitted for the task.

Full justice is done in detail to the earnest work of the Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Catholics, Methodists and all the German churches in the private education of the early days. The zeal of the Scotch-Irish pioneers and the high qualifications of the schoolmasters are told here in admirable manner; and especially is fairness dealt to the earnestness with which the Presbyterian element entered the schools of higher order; the remains of which yet to be seen in the classical academies scattered over every Presbyterian community; Rev. Wm. Ten-

ment, pastor of the Neshaminy church and founder of the famous "log college," the Hinters, Finley and Dr. Robt. Smith are mentioned with the men who gave impulse to higher education in Pennsylvania. Again we find occasion for pardonable local pride.

Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., a Log College graduate, was installed pastor of the Pecque church, Lancaster, in 1730. His school was a small building a short distance from the church. The instruction was of liberal character. The only language allowed to be spoken in the school room was Latin, and whoever

uttered a word in the mother-tongue was marked as a delinquent. A considerable body of distinguished men repaid the teacher for his self-sacrificing efforts, among them his two sons, Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith and Dr. John Blair Smith, the former of whom became president of the college of New Jersey, and the latter president of Hanpden Sidney college, Virginia, and of Union college, New York, and Dr. John McMillan, the father of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania, and the founder of

Franklin's efforts and the charity schools; the endowments of the higher education, and then the long battle for free schools and the development of the system of popular education—what more important element has there been in the unfolding of the life and the moulding of the character of our state than its educational system?

It has been of course impossible in such a work to pursue the continuous narrative of



THE OLD LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

Jefferson college. On a plain marble slab that marks the grave of Dr. Smith, with others are inscribed these words: "Long the head of a public Seminary, a great part of the clergy of this State received the elements of their education, or perfected their theological studies under his direction."

early settlers on the Delaware the interests of religion and education were closely united; the churches were used as school houses, and the ministers were the masters. The founder of the Quaker sect, Geo. Fox, had advised the "setting up" of schools and the instruction of even "girls and young maidens in whatever things were civil and useful in creation." And when he died he left 16 acres of land in Pennsylvania "to the Friends of it for a close to put Friends' houses in when they came afar to the meeting; that they may not be lost in the woods, and the other part for a meeting house and a school house, a burying place, and for a play ground for the children in town to play on and for a garden, to plant such samples and to learn to make oils and ointments."

Transplanted to America this denomination lost none of its interest in education, and the early regulations of the colony were of the strictest sort on the subject; but the mixed nationality, diverse religious opinions and many degrees of intellectual acquirements in the early composition of our citizenship, made it impossible to establish a fixed system of education while a great state was in process of partition.

Chapter of the colonial history is that which traces the partially public educational system which existed prior to the Revolution and sets forth the foundation of the academy, planned by Franklin and developed into the University of Pennsylvania. Michael Schlatter's work among the Germans and the influence of New England thought upon the Wyoming region, then a part of Connecticut, were an essential part of the development of this era.

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vanis, from the beginning to provide schools and sufficient for all its children. The first chapter of the work of the German churches in the field of education ends with the establishment of Lancaster city of Franklin's college; and in the review of the Moravian operations the famous Little Schools occupy pre-eminent position. The high school of the famous school founded by John Beck is cited as one of the best influences that characterized the private education of Pennsylvania during the time of its existence.

Among the plain sects. Nor was the spirit of education entirely dormant or suppressed among these plain, non-resistant sects which have so largely peopled Lancaster county and have been such an important element of its permanent population. Every old Mennonite community had a school house, either in its church or in a separate building, and the settlement of Memo Simon, to "insist upon and require the children to learn to read and write."

The oldest Mennonite church in Lancaster county is one that was built near Willow Street about 1711. In this building school was taught for many years. Meetings were held in East Lampeter township, and the schoolhouse that stood near it, are very old. Equally old probably are the school buildings in the vicinity of the settlement of Memo Simon, near Oregon, mainly by Mennonites, and used both as a meeting-house and schoolhouse for nearly half a century. The work was done by each person's bringing his share of logs and helping to raise the structure; and to purchase what they could not furnish themselves, mostly by subscription. The school was a simple building, with a room for the school, and one or two buildings of the same kind could be found in every township in Lancaster county largely settled by Mennonites.

In the rough log cabin of sixty years ago, the scholars sat on benches made of slabs, flat side up, without backs, and frequently to be seen outside of the log school. Light was admitted through small windows at the sides, and in a huge fire-place furnished heat. And yet out of these were graduated some of the best intellects of the republic.

The accompanying illustration affords an excellent idea of the kind of school building that was to be found even in the best parts of Pennsylvania about 1820; and there are various yet better specimens, which easily recall these primitive conditions, and who attest how well the rude appliances of that day were used.

SCHOOLS OF OUR FOREFATHERS. Dr. Wickersham sharply corrects the mistake of Historian McMaster that "in New York and Pennsylvania a school house never to be seen outside of a village or town," after the close of the Revolutionary war; and the sketch of the "neighborhood schools," the transition or intermediate stage from church to free school, is one of the most interesting phases of the history. The school houses and furniture of that period; the use of the Catechism, Psalms, and Bible; the old school exercises in spelling, cyphering and needle work; the severity of discipline, and the photographs of the itinerant school teachers, which are reprinted, illustrate the primitive conditions, and who attest how well the rude appliances of that day were used.

In Chester county the early school houses were either log or stone, sometimes built in an octagonal form, and called "log schools." The desks were placed around the walls, and the pupils occupying the benches, facing the teacher. Benches, without backs, for the smaller scholars, occupied the middle of the room, long, longitudinally, and perpendicularly. A desk, with a large writing table, was in the middle of the room, and what was called the "pulpit," a small table, having a book on it, was on the right side, written on its opposite side, constituted the furniture of the room. The accompanying cut illustrates the style of school house, which will be easily remembered by some older citizens.

THE VALLEY SCHOOLS. When the idea of educating the poor at public expense was struggling into popularity, came the system of Joseph Lancaster, his ideas and methods. A member of the society of Friends in England, was right fitting, his system should take root and find countenance in the Quaker state. One feature of his plan—being himself too poor to employ assistance—was to engage school boys to attend school, and to give them a part in it imperiously and unreservedly; but it must be remembered that his experience outdates the free school system; he was a teacher as early as 1841, and his whole life was devoted to the cause of education with the system. His last contribution to it is one of monumental value.

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA. Private and Public, Elementary and Higher. From the "History of Education in Pennsylvania," by James Pyle Wickersham, L. L. D., published by the State of Pennsylvania, Lancaster, Pa., 1886. 8vo, pp. 652, illustrated.

The Salvationists. The Salvation Army are able to get into their hall on Friday evenings because a dancing school holds forth. Last night they appeared on the square shortly before 10 o'clock and held services for almost an hour. All the exhorters, with the converts, were present, and a great crowd heard them. Many of those present were not of the ordinary kind and during the addresses of the speakers the crowd was not interrupted by ugly remarks. The leader of the band announced that the Highland Chief, of Hallowell Jail Bird would be here to appear at the skating rink on West King street, but the management wanted so much money that the band was not allowed to play, and they concluded to remain in Grand hall.

Total of the Old Union Engine. Friday afternoon the old Union fire engine, which was condemned by the city and sold by the city for a small sum to John Red & Son, was given a trial at the East and Orange streets. The engine had been repaired and it looked very well. With 80 pounds of steam, 180 water pressure and through 100 feet of hose a stream was thrown 212 feet. Those who saw the engine working did not think it as bad an old wreck as some city officials would have the people believe. Among the people who saw the engine work were a number of members of the old Union company, and they were more than tickled. Chief Engineer Wickersham and several councilmen were also taken by surprise.

Candidate in Court. State Senator Luther R. Kistler, of Schuylkill county, who is stopping at the Union Hotel, is a candidate for secretary of internal affairs, and is looking after the politicians.

around which the children stood in receiving instruction from the monitors, remain to this day marked upon the floors. It was an institution of high repute in the days of Lafayette visited it as the lion of the town in 1825, and teachers came from a distance to acquaint themselves with its method of instruction. Children who were able paid for their instruction, others were admitted free. Needle-work was a branch of instruction in the female department. The Lancasterian school closed in 1833, to be re-opened as a public school under the law of 1834. A Lancasterian school was established at Columbia, but discontinued in operation a shorter time, and met with less success than the one at Lancaster.

THE FIGHT FOR FREE SCHOOLS. The most eventful and interesting late period of the history of education in Pennsylvania is that which comprised the fight for free schools, and its story is told with graphic interest and accuracy of historic detail in the work before us. It reached virtually from 1831 to the revival of education 1850-1857, though from the first establishment of the system in 1832 to the educational revival of 1850, it was in quiet waters. Gov. Wolf sounded the key-note in his inaugural address; petitions came up the legislature from all the counties of the state; and, to our credit be it said that the example of public schools in Lancaster city, supported by general taxation, and access to the poor gratuitously, was a powerful argument for the establishment of the new system. The late Alex. H. Hood was conspicuous in a movement which had a potent motive in Strasburg in the winter of 1831. But the conservative spirit of the upper branch of the legislature looked coldly on the educational revival, and the act of 1834 passed that day, which gave the first great victory for free schools in Pennsylvania was won.

The fight had, however, then only fairly begun. The effort to repeal the law made the great battle. Wolf stood firm; and in the House Thaddeus Stevens was the champion of the free school cause. His great speech, of which copies, by the way,



OLD LOG SCHOOL HOUSE.

have been rare and hard to procure, is mentioned mainly in Dr. Wickersham's work.

THE PERIOD OF ORGANIZATION. Then followed years of correction, mending of defects, moulding of the new system and work of organization, in which another Lancasterian, the late Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes was a leading part. Many obstacles were met in the development of the popular school system, and objections and demands for reform culminated in a sort of general revival about 1852, out of which grew the Schuylkill Journal, county superintendents, institutes and other educational forces. The Pollock administration succeeding Bigler's continued the educational work faithfully, and the superintendency system once established never was abolished, although the House had once voted to repeal it. Honors of growth under Wickersham (1856-1881) are of later and more familiar history. The



AN OLD EIGHT-SQUARE SCHOOL HOUSE.

advance of the system is betokened in every aspect of the school work; in nothing perhaps better illustrated than in the "log school house" of Pittsburgh, with the old log school house of two or three generations ago.

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JAY GOULD RISES UP

AND DENIES THAT THE MISSOURI PACIFIC PAID HIM \$1,000,000.

He Says That the Wall Street Rumors of Big Losses Caused by the Strike are Absurd. The Latest Developments in the Labor Situation at All Points.

New York, April 3.—Jay Gould said to a United Press reporter to-day that the statement circulated on Wall Street yesterday to the effect that the Missouri Pacific had lost \$1,000,000 by reason of the late strike and would have to pass over or reduce its dividend in consequence thereof, was absurd. The strike, he continued, had not lasted for only three weeks and as the average earnings of the road are less than \$500,000 per week, and as there has been a partial suspension of traffic, the damage resulting from the strike will be in a measure offset by the saving in wages of the men who are out.

At the Missouri Pacific railroad office this morning everything was reported as going on so far satisfactorily.

STILL IN THE STRIKERS' HANDS.

Missouri Pacific Employees Insist That Ex-Employees Must be Taken Back. FORT WORTH, April 3.—The Missouri Pacific is still in the hands of the strikers here. An injunction was obtained yesterday from the district judge restraining all persons not in the employ of the company from entering the company's yards. United States Marshal Cabell, with his deputies, is here ready to see assistance if needed. The authorities are determined that trains shall move to-day, and the strikers are equally determined that freight shall not move until the company agrees to take the ex-employees back. Serious trouble is feared. But for the strike no trains would be running from the farmers' alliances of different states and from outside Knights they would probably have gone to work long ago.

The Situation in East St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3.—Some progress was made to-day in raising the freight blockade in East St. Louis this morning. Considerable switching was done early by the yard masters assisted by the office clerks, and men employed by the railways since the strike began. No violence was offered, but little persuasion was allowed, the deputy sheriffs generally keeping the strikers at a distance from men who were working. The total result of the morning was the dispatching of several trains of freight upon an eastward course. The Wabash & Quincy, Indianapolis & St. Louis and the Vandalia, all succeeded in running out a train each without molestation. The wholesale indictment returned by the grand jury, at Belleville, against the leaders of the mob who stopped trains during the first days of the strike have had a quieting effect, and little or no disturbance may be expected from this out.

CONDUCTORS THREATENING A STRIKE.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 3.—A special from San Antonio says a strike of the passenger and freight conductors on the division of the Southern Pacific railway, extending from San Antonio to El Paso, is imminent. The freight brakemen on this division struck a short time ago and got an increase of wages, and the conductors now demand an increase. They held a conference with General Manager Hutchinson, and it is understood that their demands were refused.

PALESTINE TRADES LOCALS.

PALESTINE, Texas, April 3.—The Texas & Pacific shop and yard men were all paid yesterday. The shops are open but the strikers have not yet signified their intention of resuming work. Business is becoming lively along this line, thirty-five freight trains being in and out of Palestine in the last 24 hours.

STRIKE CAUSED BY CHILD-LABOR.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The box-makers' union and Maxwell Brothers yesterday agreed on a basis of settlement. The firm agrees to take back all the old men who were in the employ of the firm at the time of the strike nearly four months ago. The argument stipulates that no child-labor is to be employed on the machines introduced into the factory at the time of the strike. The employment of this labor was the cause of the strike. The men will go to work this morning. The schedule of wages is to be fixed hereafter.

STRIKERS CAUSE NO DISTURBANCE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—The strike here is at present in a state of statu quo. Trains are leaving and arriving without the strikers offering any opposition. The same district police is kept in the neighborhood of the yards, although their presence is not considered necessary. Members of the first national guard of Kansas, including six persons, passed through here to-day on their way to Parsons, in accordance of the orders of Gov. Martin. Four hundred men under arms will arrive at Parsons this evening.

Explaining Crawford's Killing.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 3.—In a message to Congress yesterday President Diaz says regarding the killing of Capt. Crawford by Mexican soldiers that the Mexican force was composed of volunteers from Chihuahua, who naturally did not believe that the Indians with Captain Crawford were friends, because by the treaty only regular troops were permitted to cross the frontier in pursuit of hostile Indians. The president expresses regret at the occurrence.

A Big Star Route Suit.

LAS CRUCES, N. M., April 3.—Testimony is being taken before Hon. Arkinson Welch, of this city, in one of the famous star route cases, that of the United States vs. Logan H. Rook and James Chibster, in which the government seeks to recover \$174,000 which it claims was paid on illegal vouchers to the defendants, as contractors on the route from Fort Worth to Yuma. The action is pending in the circuit court for the Eastern district of Arkansas, and testimony is being taken at all distributive offices along the route from Fort Worth to Yuma. The government is represented by Mr. J. E. Williams, assistant district attorney, and the defendants by Judge McClure, of Arkansas.

Off to His New Post of Duty.

LANCASTER, O., April 3.—Hon. Thomas J. EWING, of this city, leaves to-day for his post of duty on the British Pacific coast. After four years service in the American vice consulate at Augsburg, Germany, he has been transferred to the consular agency at New Westminster, British Columbia, an important point, being at the mouth of the Fraser river and the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Fourth-class postmasters were to day appointed for Pennsylvania as follows: Albert J. Weiner, Edin; Reuben Leisinger, Harrisburg; James C. Fleming, Pottsville; Jno. Russell, Shoupsville.

Revolutionist Troops Succeed.

MONTVIDEO, April 3.—A strong government force under Generals Tajal and Arribas, has been attacked near the river Darmon by the revolutionists, Arredondo and Castro. The government troops were defeated with a loss of 400 men.

HOLLAND'S GREAT BOAT RACE.

Cambridge Wins Her Seventeenth Victory to Oxford's Twenty-second.

LONDON, April 3.—The race between the Cambridge and Oxford university crews was rowed to-day on the Thames, over the usual course, and was won by the Cambridge crew. The weather for this fortieth inter-university boat race between Cambridge and Oxford, rowed from Putney to Mortlake, was more favorable for the spectators than for the contestants. It was mild, but cloudy and breezy, breaking the water up into lumps that put the stamina of the crews and the stability of their boats to a severe test. As soon as the knowing ones saw the condition of the river the betting became in favor of Cambridge, at the odds of six to five, because it was rightly believed that the Oxford's new and cranky boat would not behave well in the rough water.

The spectators along the shore and in pleasure boats were unusually numerous, and during the rush along the banks there were many exciting scenes. A unique feature of the occasion was the presence of a large party of unemployed workmen with a brass band and a banner bearing the grim inscription:

YOU LIVE, WE STARVE.

Another episode was a specimen of Yankee ingenuity which greatly amused the Londoners. An enterprising advertising agent, released at Putney, just where the crowd was thickest, several hundred small balloons, each bearing in big letters the advertisement of some American wares.

There were, as usual, a few trivial casualties during the rush along the river banks, but not the slightest accident occurred, either the Cambridge or the Oxford. The Cambridge passed the line at Mortlake half a length ahead, thus winning her seventeenth victory to Oxford's twenty-second.

Just at the finish the sun burst through the clouds and the wind dropped. The spectators were reminded of a scene on account of the closeness of the race the honors and applause were almost equally divided between the victors and vanquished. Oxford won the choice of position and chose the north side of the river to get the advantage of the slight breeze. The boats started evenly and kept such close company that at the end there was only a few feet between their bows.

TERRIBLE HARDSHIP IN IRELAND.

Trying to Collect Rents From Those Who Suffer for Necessaries. DUBLIN, April 3.—Notwithstanding the terrible hardships which have impoverished the laborer of the West of Ireland, the landlords continue their cruel policy of eviction which has already hastened the death of several aged and infirm persons who had no place of shelter when turned into the open air. These people have absolutely no money, their last pennies having been spent long ago, for food and the effort to collect back rents from them is hopeless as an attempt to squeeze blood from a stone. One of the largest owners of land in Achill Island is a Presbyterian religious body, having its headquarters at Belfast. This corporation gives to its debtor tenants the option of being evicted or becoming proselytes to the Presbyterian faith. Very few have accepted the latter alternative.

HE WAS A MARRIAGE DOCTOR.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The following address has been forwarded to Rome to-day: To his holiness, Pope Leo XIII: REVEREND SIR—The Woman Suffrage party of New York state, an organization devoted to the promotion of justice, and in part composed of persons not members of the church over which you preside, desire to express to you their warmest thanks for your just and benedict decision in the case of the Frimrose League of England, notwithstanding the noble examples of many Catholic women who have followed the lead of the Frimrose League. This grand decision will go far to remove the stigma of the lifting of women, and hence of mankind throughout the world. No act that your predecessors for many generations have done will bring such great and glorious fruit. With kindest wishes and grateful hearts, we are yours in sincere respect. CLEMENCE S. LOSTER, M. D., Chairman State Committee, HARTFORD, Conn. Secretary.

RECOGNIZED AS A CONSUL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The president has recognized Antonio Fontoura Xavier, as consul of Brazil, at Baltimore, Md.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—For the Middle Atlantic states, local rains slightly colder weather, except in the northern portion, mostly stationary temperature, winds generally shifting to northerly.

PASSED THROUGH.

On the train which reached this city at 125 this morning there were two of Barnum's advertising cars which looked very pretty in a new coat of red. One was going to Carlisle and Frederick, and Tom Dally of this city was with it. The other was in charge of the Pennsylvania Central Pacific railroad to fight the Doris and Sells Brothers show.

Remembered Their Pastor.

Last evening the congregation of Covenant United Brethren church, West Orange street, showed their appreciation of the presence of their new pastor, Rev. J. H. Fane, by giving him a very handsome donation. The new pastor, and his assistants, were taken completely by surprise. The evening was spent in remarks, prayer, song and social greeting.

When Out, Stay Out.

From the Columbia Post. Nearly all the churches of Columbia are out of debt, or soon will be, with possibly only one or two exceptions. Our advice is to stay out. A church debt is not a spiritual blessing. An one of the pastors called a few Sabbaths ago, a church with a mortgage on it is not the house of God—it is an orange-ship is divided between the Lord and the mortgagee.

Whipped the Old Man.

John Gost, an iron-worker, who resides near the stock yards, has been arrested on the charges of assault and battery on a woman, and removed to a hospital. The woman is a sister of the late John Kieffer, Alderman Dan Gost's brother-in-law.

William Haines Arrested.

William Haines arrested by officers charged for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, discharged by a magistrate, a church with a mortgage on it is not the house of God—it is an orange-ship is divided between the Lord and the mortgagee.

From the Lancaster Inquirer. THE INTELLIGENCER reported in the issue of the 29th inst. that the Lancaster Post-Office was the highest of the Post-Office.

PENNED IN LIKE SHEEP.

FOUR ARRIVANTS SUFFOCATED IN A WYOMING HOUSE.

Final Results of a Fire in the Pastors' House. St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—At 3:45 this morning flames were discovered emanating from the laundry department of the Pastors' house, one of the largest and best known hotels in this city. A general alarm soon brought the entire fire department to the spot. After a stubborn struggle with the flames, the firemen succeeded in containing the damage to the laundry. The servants' quarters adjoining the laundry were filled with smoke and four servant girls were suffocated, it is believed fatally. They were taken from their rooms unconscious by the firemen and removed to a hospital. It is the second time that fire has threatened this hotel with fatal consequence. It is an old building largely constructed of wood. On a former occasion about four years ago, several servant girls were killed by jumping from windows to escape the smoke and flames. The hotel is famous, especially throughout the South, for its cuisine, and has always been a favorite, even in competition with its more modern and spacious rivals.

Contrary to all precedent there was little confusion, and the guests reached the main exit with admirable courage and placidly awaited their turn. Dehabitation was the prevailing style, but with the advent of the fire department there was no time to criticize toilets or institute invidious comparisons. The greatest danger was developed after the first gale of roadway. There were a few faint-hearted and fear-stricken ladies and gentlemen who rushed to the staircases and tumbled down with their disordered costumes, bundled in their arms. The following are the names of the guests who lost their lives: Katie Cassidy, aged 17 years; Mary Conroy, 25 years; Mary Coonan, 25; Maggie Reardon, 40 years.

THE FIRE ORIGINATED IN THE DRYING ROOM.

The fire originated in the drying room, caused by sparks coming in contact with clothing. The loss by fire and water will probably not exceed \$15,000.

Inspection of the servants' quarters at the Pastors' house, reveals the fact that the suffocation of the four girls this morning was the direct result of their being located directly over the laundry where the fire originated. Their quarters being two rows of very small rooms on the fourth floor, with a hall only four feet wide and a passageway to a circular stairway scarcely wide enough for two persons abreast and the landing being in this hall, the girls were crowded into a hallway, leading to the roof over the rotunda. This door was locked and the girls were forced to escape through another narrow hallway leading to the main hall door. This also was locked, but in their desperation they managed to break it open in this hall, where Mary Conroy, Maggie Reardon and Katie Cassidy fell suffocated, while Mary Conroy, the fourth victim, was suffocated in her room. When it is known that even in the various rooms of the main building the guests only saved themselves from suffocation by reaching the door, the only wonder is that any of the servant girls escaped alive.

CONGRATULATING THE POPE.

Woman Suffragists Regard Him as a Great Friend of Their Cause.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The following address has been forwarded to Rome to-day: To his holiness, Pope Leo XIII: REVEREND SIR—The Woman Suffrage party of New York state, an organization devoted to the promotion of justice, and in part composed of persons not members of the church over which you preside, desire to express to you their warmest thanks for your just and benedict decision in the case of the Frimrose League of England, notwithstanding the noble examples of many Catholic women who have followed the lead of the Frimrose League. This grand decision will go far to remove the stigma of the lifting of women, and hence of mankind throughout the world. No act that your predecessors for many generations have done will bring such great and glorious fruit. With kindest wishes and grateful hearts, we are yours in sincere respect. CLEMENCE S. LOSTER, M. D., Chairman State Committee, HARTFORD, Conn. Secretary.

RECOGNIZED AS A CONSUL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The president has recognized Antonio Fontoura Xavier, as consul of Brazil, at Baltimore, Md.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—For the Middle Atlantic states, local rains slightly colder weather, except in the northern portion, mostly stationary temperature, winds generally shifting to northerly.

PASSED THROUGH.

On the train which reached this city at 125 this morning there were two of Barnum's advertising cars which looked very pretty in a new coat of red. One was going to Carlisle and Frederick, and Tom Dally of this city was with it. The other was in charge of the