The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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THE ASSEMBLED TEACHERS. TRURSDAY PROFES TO BE THE BIG

URST DAT OF THE BEEK. Col. Parker Delivers Some Interesting Remarks

On the Subject of History-The Lec. ture of Wednesday Evening-Names of Absentees to Be Noted.

The Wednesday atternoon session of the teachers' institute was as usual opened with music, after which Col. Parker addressed the institute. His text was "True history is what men have done." History, like all other study, should be valued for its influmoe in the soul. All we are worth is our influence for good upon others, and this is a good doctrine for the teacher. We should study history more than we do, so that we should know better how to act. The child learns to judge others by meausur-

The child learns to judge others by meausur-ing them with binselt. He did not believe a boy could be educated in a boy's school, or a girl in an girl's school. They are made for each other ; they should be educated together from first to last. He did not believe in private or sectarian schools; they were solfish and intolerant. They were fostored in setfishness; they are intended to preserve men and women in intended to preserve men and wome intended to preserve men and women in classes or sects. They would have all the children become Latherans, or Baptista, or Methodists. The public schools on the other hand admit all of all sects and classes and give all an equal chance. The lecturer said that in all ages the aristocracy wanted the democracy to work for them. They had driven to this country millions of people from other counties. The race of Anarchists and have created by the aristocracy who had had been created by the aristocrats who had round them into the dust. He believed in story telling —in fairy stories

-these should be localized so as to make them more vivid. True history is the history them more vivid. True history is the history of the home ; the most of the history we read is reporter's bistory—the history of kings and conquerers. Tell me what the homes of the poor people of the country is and 1 will tell you what the government of the country is. He liked McMastars' history of the United States because it shows exactly what the people are. Never attempt to teach history in one book in teaching the himory of the in one book ; in teaching the himory of the late war take books on the Southern view of t as well as the Northern side. The colonel said he used to think the Catholics terrible people, but he found out by reading their side of the case they are about as good as other men. In teaching history he thought dates ware of immense importance wherever they robe labels of facts; as 1492 the date of Columbus' discovery; 1776 the date of Columbus' discovery ; America's independence.

America's independence. "Should memorial days be encouraged in our schools"" was the title of an essay read by Janet Fobes. The essayist explained that memorial days are days set spart in the schools to solution the life and ests of the schools to celebrate the life and acts of distingulahed men and women, as Washington, Franklin, Longfellow, Mrs. Norton, and others. She thought the memorial days were alike valuable to teachers, pupils, directors and the public at large. They enlarge the knowledge of the teachers, raise the tone of the pupils, and spread around among the people a witter knowledge of distinguished authors. authors. Tact, prudence and patience are necessary in the preparation of programmes r memorial days. Mr. I. N. Smull, of West Lampeter, called

attention to a memorial day that fails outside the school days in most country districts. He reterred to Decoration Day. We who yet live and knew those whose graves we annually decorate, will scon pass away. The graves are constantly increasing and the comrades of these who died are constantly decreasing. If it be proper to decorate the graves now, it will be proper to continue the practice forever. He heartily tavored the visctice as an incentive to the patrictism of the young.

U. Lesher, of Leacock, would willingly lay a chaplet on the graves of those who had suffered and died in the late war, and would go further and make a memorial day of the Fourth of July. He would burn powder on that day as our grandfathers burned a good deal of it in the olden days. He would also remember in these memorial days the names of Jefferson, Jackson, Garfield and other

great men. W. L. Heisy asked whether the farmers should leave their harvests stand ungathered in the fields and celebrate the Fourth of July Mr. Lesher answered that there was a day hen largel Putman left his plow in the fur-

them on the ready utterance of three or four words at a time until the tongue becomes ac-customed to utter them while the eye takes in the words that follow. No one can be-come a good reader until his eye becomes use customed to take in several words that fol-low the words he is speaking. The provide the provided of the provided of the take in the words he is speaking. COL. PARKER'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

Col. Parker said he never met an institute of young men and women who instened to him with more attention than this one ; and he asks how much better will you go into the school room on Monday next than when you came here? How much good has this talking done? He hoped all had been bene-fitted and would go to their work with in-creased zeal; and though he would not have them throw out their text books and begin

them throw out their text books and begin a new system of leaching he hoped they would carefully conflict and think about the methods he had recommended. He would have the teacher possess an absorb-ing love for the children. Commenins, Pes-tollozzi and Froebei had done more for edu-cation than any other since Christ, because of their love for children. The sermon on the mount is the greatest ever preached, and next to it is the sermon on charity. Put yourself close to the child's heari, and draw out of him all that is good ; make him better and fit his soul for immortality.

THE EFENING ENTERTAINME T.

Rev. Robert Nourse Discourses on the Subject of "John and Jonathan.

The entertainment at the opera house last evening began with the musicial programme printed in yesterday's INTELLIGENCER. The performers were the pupils of the high school, under the direction of Profs. Matz and Thorbahn. The pieces were all well executed, and received liberal applause.

Oxecuted, and received liberal applause. The lecturer of the evening was Rev. Robert Nourse, whose subject was "John and Jonathan," the representatives of Eng-land and America. John Buil was pictured as a stout old fellow, weighing over two hundred pounds, while Jonathan was tall and slim, with too much work on hand to permit of his growing fat. Mrs. Brittania and Miss Columbia were described in the conventional way, and the British lion and the American eagle were properly intro-

the American eagle were properly intro-duced to the audience. The two countries, though more inil-mately connected than any others, were slow to find out much about each other. The Britisher is entirely unable to grasp the im-mensity of the territory covered by the United States and is fain to believe that Boston and New Orleans, New York and San Francisco are thousands of miles dis tant from each other, and Brother Jonathan is understand how such a litt England can maintain such a puzzled to

important position among the nations. He stated that the streets of London alone, if

haid out in a single line, would belt the equator of the earth and there would be houses enough left to form a street along the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans The lecturer held that England had made America pessible; had given her laws, and literature and religion; the locomotive, the dude and the impecuations The last named importations he held in low esteem. We don't need either his lord-ship or the dude-the Yankee dude'll do. America had set the example to England of manhood suffrage, had given her the idea of general education; had taught her that the union of church and state is balfeul, and has given her our Emerson, Bancrott, Ward, Bilings and others ; we have given her the tele graph and telephone the phonograph and hundreds of patent medicines that are sure to kill or cure: we have shown her the absurdity of a large shown her the absurdity of a targe standing army, by showing that we have no visible use for our own invisible army. He thought the police system, the divil service and the postal system and national sports of England better than ours. What he most wished to impress upon his audience was that the interests of Johany Bull and Brother

Jonathan were initial and that they should be drawn more closely together ; and he hinted that the millennium would come along some day right here in the United States when all the tongues and kindreds and peoples of the earth shall be blended into one people by intermarriage.

THURSDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

A Lecture by Dr. E. E. Whits on "The Ele ments of Poychology. The court room was crowded this morn-

ing, as is always the case on Thursday of istitute week, or "director's day," as it ha been commonly called. This year, however, the directors have an institute of their own to be held in the opera house this alternoon. The streets remind one to day of a holiday. The trains to this city to-day brought a great number of people, while many drove to town. The hotels are all filled to overflowing, and the streets in their neighborhoods have large numbers of vehicles. The fact that this is directors' day makes the crowd much larger. The court house has been packed all day, and there is a large attendance at the directors' meeting in the opera house this after noon. Many people were unable to gain ad-mission to the court house, and the streets have been crowded with smilling school marms and their escorts all day. Many peo-ple will remain in town over night, and the ple will remain in town over night, all the entertainment at the opera house to night will be largely attended. The institute opened with prayer, and Rev. C. L. Fry followed with a responsive reading and mayer. and prayer. Miss Ross continued her lecture on her Miss Ross continued her lecture on her method of teaching composition by the sid of objects. There are thousands of these within the view of every ieacher—the color of the dresses, or ribbons of the pupils, the style of their hats or bonnets, or shoes. Lessons may be given by blindfolding one of the pupils and then questioning them as to the dresses of their companions and other ob-lects they had seen or ought to have seen ficts they had seen or ought to have seen. Then lessons might be given through the other senses, hearing, smelling, teaching and tasting. Miss Ross concluded her talk with a lesson on the use of cubical blocks it the school room. Dr. K. E. White, principal of the public schools of Cincinnati, O., delivered a lecture on the "Elements of Psychology." He said the time has come when teachers of the con the time has come when teachers of the com-mon schools must know something of the human mind. They have no doubt given some attention to this subject and want to know more ; and even those who do not care much about the matter will be induced to hear him. The lecturer would talk right to the brains of his hearers. Teaching, both in matter and manner, must be adapted to the intelligence of the taught. This is true in all training ; you cannot train a monkey by the intelligence of the taught. This is true in all training; you cannot train a monkey by the same method you train a horse; you cannot teach a dull child by the method you teach a bright one. We have learned at last that we must vary our methods in train-ing in accordance with the nature of the child. The child of six does not pre-sent to you the capability of the youth of six-teen or twenty. To what is this variation due 7 There are three theories to explain it. teen or twenty. To what is this variation due? There are three theories to explain it. The first is that the mind of a child of six dif ters in no respect from the mind of sixteen except that it is further developed as the body is by age. Two-thirds of all the school books in the United States are based on this theory. It is only within the last fifteen years that another theory has been ifteen years that another theory has been given. Geography, arithmetic and other studies have under the old system been taught on the old theory. This method is in opposition to the new theory : That the mind of the child of six differs from the mind of the youth of sixteen in this that there are sleeping powers in the mind of one that are awake in the mind of others. This theory made obvious the necessity of teaching the little child primary knowledge; as he grows older he may learn conception knowledge, and later general knowledge. The third theory is that the mind of the child of six differs from that of the youth of sixteen not in the absence of any of the child of six differs from that of the youth of sixteen not in the absence of any of the faculities of the mind but in their rel-ative growth. The faculty of the mind of the child, which is strongest when six years old, is wakest when he arrives at six-teen. The child is strongest in the percep-tive power: it takes in all things that it sees or hears without reasoning about them. The three powers which are the beginnings of all knowledge are sense, perception, conscious-ness and intuition. But these powers are not enough. The mind is endowed with an-other power, the power of representation, within which stands, memory enabling us to retain the form of things seen long ago. To this is another power-imagination-you see

LANCASTER PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 11, 1886.

BLACK TALKS OF THE CAUSES

THAT INDUCED DEFEAT.

Gubernatorial Race-The Existence of

Anti-Idminstration Democrats.

don's Memoirs beside a wood fire

'THE CURSE OF PATRONAGE.''

DISCUSSION ON TREE-PLANTING. " How any school may promote tree plant-ing," was discussed by A. Shirk Johns, Directors should encourage and teachers should take an active interest in this work ; but to the pupils will belong the work of making tree planting : Arbor Day should be come a custom : it should be the scholars' day ; they should be allowed to assist the

preparation of the programme, and even have a preferences in the setection of the trees. The custom of giving the trees the names of illustrious persons was regarded as a very good one. The question was further discussed by Theodore Hart, Carnarvon; H. G. Book, of Paradise; Ezra B. Herr, school director of West Lampeter, and City Superintendent Buehrie.

THE RUMAN BODY DISSECTED.

Dr. G. G. Groff, of Lewisburg, was presented to the institute and lectured on the human body, having a manikin on the plat-

human body, having a manikin on the plat-form with which to illustrate his lecture. He said the institute had had lectures on the mind; he proposed to say something about the body, the temple in which the mind, the soul resides. The teaching of the science of physiology has been made compulsory in Pennsylvania, and he hoped to be able and say something and show something in the dissocion of the model that would be in-structive to the teachers.

structive to the teachers. The manikin was then uncovered—it is made of papermache and colored to represent a human body with the skin removed, and on one side the unactes are cut away so as to show the bone structure. The manikin is made in sections so that sil the internal organs of the body can be seen. The lecturer then proceeded to explain the positions and functions of the various organs—the lungs, the heart, the displayarin, the lower spleen, stomach, the puereas, the intestines, the kidneys and other parts of the body. The information given, which was subtantially the same as found in works on physiology, was made much planer to the mind of the hearer by the use of the manikin.

THE ESBOLLMEST. The secretary reported at noon to-day as follows:

Number of teachers in the county Number of teachers employed. Teachers not enro led, Lancaster city..... Teachers not enrolled outside Lancaster and Columbia. Superintendent Brecht gave notice that it

was his intention to have published the names of all the absentees who fail to make a sufficent excuse for their absence before the closing of the institute.

PHILADELPHIA'S CREMATURIUM. Built by Dr. M. L. Davis, and Used to Destroy Dissection Remains.

The crematory built by Dr. M. L. Davis, of this city, for the deutal and dissecting rooms of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, is a bricked-up furnace about twelve feet Is a oriented of furnace about tweive feet long, eight feet high and six feet broad. It has a fire-box set a foot or two below the floor, four feet above which a strong iron door, three feet long by two wide, swings on pon-derous hinges. It is the first ever built in Debugetable. Philadelphia, and is intended for the incineration of the remains of the dissecting room. The work was finished October 21, at a cost of \$1,000. On October 23 the fire was started and when the temperature reached 2,000 de grees a body was swung on the fire-brick cradle into the retort and reduced to ashes in forty-five minutes. Two days later in the presence of the trustees and Drs. Taylor and leeman, of the board of health, a second cremation took place with satisfactory results. There was an entire absence of any odors in or out of the building and the pound or two of ashes that remained showed the success of the undertaking. Five days ago 550 pounds of dissection remains were placed in the retort and reduced to ashes in three hours. Since then no incinerations have occurred then no incinerations have occurred owing to a slight disarrangement of the door

DEATH OF AN OLD DEMCORAT.

of the retort, which will be fixed in a day or

Man Who Voted the Ticket for Over Sixty Years in This City Frederick Stone, an old and well-known resident of Lancaster, died at his home, No. ot Harrisburg avenue, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. Deceased was in the Sid year of his age ; he was born in Lancaster where he resided all his life. He was a plasterer by trade, but on account of ill-health had been unable to do any work for over thirty years. For the past four years he had been compelled to sit in a chair owing to an affection of the spine. For the past seven weeks he had been confined to his bed. Mr. Stone was a staunch Demo-crat all his life and was a voter in this city crat all his life and was a voler in this city for oversixity years. The last vole cast by him was for Mayor Morion at the city elec-tion in February. He was then taken to the polls in his chair. He was willing to go to the governor's election last week, but his health would not allow it. Mr. Stone's wife has been dead for years. He leaves four sons, viz. : Emanuel, William, Charles and Augustus Stone, and one daughter, Mrs. Louiss Derby, all of whom reside in this city. The funeral will take place on Mon-day. A YOUNG CLERK'S GAME. betected in a Novel Scheme of Defrauding His Employer, Theodore Neill, eighteen years of age, re siding at No. 901 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, was held in \$800 bail for i further hearing, by Magistrate Clement, Wednesday, on a serious charge. From the testimony offered at the hearing, it appears that Neill, who is emptoyed in a general capacity at John Wanamaker's Grand Depot, has been swindling his employer in an in-genious manuer. Among Neill's other duties he was required to carry bundles and pack-ages from the store to the wagon for general delivery about the city. Some of these pack-ages would be labeled "Mr. - C. O. D. S." Others would contain the address and marked "paid." In carrying the packages to the wagon it appears that Neill would paste a false label of his own over the C. O. D. packages and mark them "paid." delivered to a certain address. After they had been has been swindling his employer in an in to a certain address. After they had been to a cortain address. After they had been delivered he would go to the house, explain that it was a mistake and secure the package. The faise labels would then be torned, the package delivered to the proper party and the cash pocketed by Neill. the cash pocketed by Neill. By some means or other his little game was suspected and a watch placed on him. On Thursday night the packages that had been handled by him were traced up and he was placed under arrest. At the hearing before Magistrate Clement he was asked why he had acted in such a manner and he replied, "Oh, I have been hard up for each. This was the last time 1 intended to do it any was the last time 1 intended to do it, any Not Enemies of the Barn Tard. Dr. H. B. Warren, of West Chester, also associated with the ornithological department of the agricultural bureau at Washington has fully demonstrated that hawks and owis feed generally on mice and bugs and grass-hoppers. He recently sent a number of atomachs of these birds to Dr. Merriam, of Washington, and they were found to contain no poultry. These facts will be jused this winter in Harrisburg in the work of having the bounty act for killing hawks and owis repealed. Millersville Institute. The following officers were elected for th Millersville district institute : President, B. F. Stauffer : vice president, J. B. Wolfgang ; secretary, Esther Bachman : Assistant secre-taty, Aubie Miller ; treasurer, Abraham Hos-TWO FINGERS. He took "two fingers" before he want, To brace his nerves a bit: On hunting woodcock was he bent. And bunied away with grit: But the Hquor muddled his whiring brain, As liquor will often do. retain the form of thing's seen long ago. To this is another power-imagination-you see a tree in winter, you remember it forever; but by imagination you clothe it with leaves. You plant a seed ; you remember all about it; but by imagination you see the seed as a full grown plant. The child possesses this power, and clothes a bundle of rags with all And the gun went off in a moment vain. And it took two fingers, too

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW PARTY. The Progressive Democracy Wants the Land for all the People.

The platform of the new party, the Progressive Democracy, adopted at the meeting of Henry George's supporters Saturday eve-

of Henry George's supporters Saturday eve-ning in Cooper Union, is given below : We, the citizens of New York, who cast our ballots for Henry George in the recent elec-tion, now in mass meeting assembled, give greeting to all lowers of truth and justice throughout our country and over the world, and ask their co-operation and sympathy in carrying forward the good work here begun. In our nominal defeat, but actual victory, we hall the opening of a new scale A merican Frank Statement by the Lieutenant Governor of the Reasons Why He Was Beaten in the When the York Age representative visited Lieut. Gov. Black at his home Wednesday In our nominal defeat, but actual victory, we hall the opening of a new ers in American politics, the beginning of a struggle to purify our political methods, to establish the Ameri-can republic upon the firm rock of equal rights, and to apply the principles enan-ciated by our fathers to the social difficulties of our time. We reaffirm the principles set forth in the platform of the recent labor convention of this city as of general application to the whole country. We are American citizens desirons of purging our politicial system of its corevening, he found the inte Democratic cand idate in a very cheerful mood, reading Grayon a big hearth. "For myself," he said, "I have no regrets. It is no disgrace for a Democratic

andidate to be defeated in this Republican state by a united Republican party. Yet they had to summon every atom of force they could command to overcome the inherent country. We are American citizens desirons of purging our politicial system of its cor-ruptions and of carrying into full effect the great principles of individual liberty pro-cialmed in the Declaration of Independence. We are upholders of social order, defenders of the true right of property and advocates of that equal justice between man and man which is of the essence of true religion. We believe in the chercheod of food and assert strength of the Democratic position-a position equally strong on each and all of the real state issues involved. What support we reseived from voters not ordinarily Democratic, I am unable to say, but it must have been considerable, else we could not have held considerable, eise we could not have held the balance so nearly even, in the face of such wide-spread Democratic discontent, as is only too pisinly disclosed by the returns. The one thing very closed is that the Demo-cratic state candidates were defeated by Democratic indifference or resentment, for which no member of the licket was, in any sense or degree, responsible. 'The curse of patroneae' did the business, and the same which is of the essence of the religion. We believe in the fatherhood of God and assert the brotherhood of man. By aiming at the abolition of the wrongs which promote thievery and compel beggary, we desire to do away with all class distinctions by securing equal access to natural opportunities, and such an equitable distribution of the products of labor that all men shall be workingmen and each shall be free to enjoy that leisure which is needful for the full development of sense or degree, responsible. 'The curse of patronage' did the business, and the same patronage did the business, and the same cause was operative all over the country just as it was here. Had the Democracy in Penn-sylvania come to the polls the state would have been handsomely carried, and it is a most sad reflection that men calling themhis whole nature.

hold, with Thomas Jefferson, that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living, and that one generation cannot grant away the equal rights of succeeding generations to its nost and remection that head calling them-selves Democrats, could, for the gratification of a momentary and selfash feeling, call down upon themselves, and the state they profess to love, a calamity so gridwous as that of the use. We hold that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with un-alienable rights to the equal use of natural elements, and that the system which disinrestoration of the ring Republican machine." SHOT IN THE BACK BY OUR OWN PROPLE. "Am I disappointed ? Yes, of course I herits the masses and compels human beings to buy with their sweat the privilege of liv-ing and workings on this earth to be a funda-mental wrong, which is the fruitful parent of social evils, bringing about an unnatural am. I fully expected to be elected, and I did earnestly covet the opportunity of great public usefulness which the situation offered. I was seriously out in only one of competition which tends to reduce wages to starvation rates and to make the wealth pro-ducer the industrial slave of the idler who grows rich by his toil.

offered. I was seriously out in only one of my calculations. I counted too confidently on the patriotism of the Democratic masses. I did not believe, and I can yet scarcely realize, that thousands of regular Democrats were capable of sacrificing their ticket and their state to a minor and sordid consideration like that relating to the federal offices. We have been shot in the backs by correspondent of the article We hold that all that is produced by labor, whether of hand or head, belongs to the producer and should be secured to him. We hold that the value which attaches to the surface of the earth by reason of the growth the backs by our own people. The anti-ad-ministration Democrats have performed for me the same generous service which Mr. Blaine's friends rendered to Judge Folger in of population belongs to society at large, and we propose, therefore, to abolish all taxa-tion upon buildings, improvements and all otherthings of human production, and by New York in 1852, when, by simply abstain-ing, they gave Cleveland nearly two hun-dred thousand majority, and put him in the way of an election to the presidency over the man who then and there compassed the ruin of his own party. But the result here carries this comfort on its face. The state would have been handsomely Democratic had the Democrats chosen, and our Republican friends are rejoicing, not over a Republican victory, but over a Democratic default." "Gen. Beaver has before him a very thorny road. Personally an excellent man, he will be surrounded by the worsts politicians that ever appeared in Pennsylvanis, and he will prove himself a noble Roman, indeed, -and I devoutly hope he may-if he succeeds in resisting successfully the evil influences which overcame Harizanfi and Hoyt. They New York in 1882, when, by simply abstaintaxation on the value of land alone to pro taxation on the value of land alone to pro-vide for purposes of common necessity and benefit. In this way we propose to make it unprofitable for monopolizers to hold lands, mines, forests or city lots which they are not putting to use, and thus to throw open to citizens who wish to make themselves homes or employ their labor in producing wealth, the abundant opportunities which our com-mon Father has provided for all his chilmon Father has provided for all his children

We hold, moreover, that the advantages, accruing to society by reason of the growth of knowledge and the perfection of inventions belong, after due reward to individual exertions, to society at large, and we declare war on that system which hands over public works to corporate control, and permits such beneficient acouncies as the million data the beneficent agencies as the railroad and the They will assume that the verdict of the people was in favor of the corrupt methods of the machine-that it was a 'vindication' of all that was repudiated in '82-and a condem-nation of the clean and honest and resolute telegraph to be made the means of robbing the producer and of enabling railroad kings and stock gamblers to throttle business and dictate laws.

We hold, in short, in the language of the organized workingthen of New York, that "true purpose of government is the main-tenance of that sacred right of property which constructional administration of the tast four years. Quay will be the senator and the boss. All the rest, even Cameron, Magee and Cooper, are mere pigmles submissively grouped around his feet." constitutional administration of the last four gives to every one opportunity to employ his labor and security that he shall enjoy its fruits; to prevent the strong from oppress-ing the weak and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest, and to do for the equal "What about our own county ? It's precisely the same as elsewhere, the same causes benefit of all such things as can be better reduced our vote here that reduced it in done by organized society than by individ-uals; and we aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages either judicis), financial, industrial or polit-cal, that are not equally shared by all

Since the Republican party has outlived the days of its usefulness and the Democratic

JAKS SHARP AND THE NEW YORK BOODLE" GANG

They Will Have to Toe the Mark on Tuesday Next, Which Was Considered Ressonable Time to Give to the Defendants for Their Prepar

NEW YORK, Nov. IL -- In part of the gen eral sessions this morning, Jacob Sharp James A. Richards, James W. Foshay and Thos. B. Kerr were arraigned before Recorder Smyth charged with bribing the alder men of 1884 in connection with the charter of the Broadway Surface railroad. All pleaded not not guilty to the 21 indictment. Mr. Albert Stickney, counsel for Mr. Sharpe, said that there was no doubt but what the court would allow reasonable time in which to make any motion or demarrer which he might

decide upon to enter, or in which to with draw the plea of not guilty if it may be deemed advisable. After some discuss as to what was a reasonable time, the district attorney suggested Monday ; finally Tuesday was fixed upon as the day when any motion might be made, otherwise the plea of not guilty will stand, "When, " said Mr. Stickney, on behalf o Mr. Sharp, "I will enter the plea of not guilty to the indictments." Messrs. Richmond, Foshay, and Kerr were then called upon to plead in the order named. Judge Fullerton represented Richmond, and said that he considered it only fair to the district attorney to say that he should enter a motion to compel the district attorney to produce the minutes of the grand jury which indicted his client. At Mr. Martine' request counsel was ordered to serve such a notion by noon on Saturday. Ex-Judge Fullerton then entered a plea of not guilty in behalf of Richmond, as J. H. Strahan did

for Foshay and J. Bird for Kerr.

KNIGHTS OF THE QUILL FIGHT. The Row Arises Over a Queer Connection

With a Bank Robber. Sr. Louis, Nov. 11.-Several weeks ago the Weekly Critic, edited by J. H. C. Irwin, published an article detailing the exploits of Jimmy Carroll, the bank robber, recently arrested here and returned to Galesburg, Ills., where he was wanted for bank robbery. The article charged that John Corwin, for merly one of the Washington correspondents of the Chicago Times, had always befriended Carroll and saved him several times from the penitentiary, and that he could get whatever Corwin had, and the secret of their intimacy was a source of much speculation and scandal. The article was called to the attention of Corwin and he arrived in the city yesterday and sought the editor of the Critic. He found Irwin in his office on Chestnut street near Third, and to the query ; "How do you do, Jack ?" Corwin responded by a heavy blow which irwin partly dodged. Corbin was about to pulverize Irwin when the sporting editor of the Critic, a six-footer, sailed into the Chicago man. Corwin proved to be almost a match

for both, and after a hot struggle the mer were parted by some citizens who rushed in from the street.

Militia Fired Upon by Strikers.

CHICAGO, NOV. IL-The night passed quietly except for a little disturbance at the oot of the viaduct at 43d street where som of the civil guards were fired upon. Six of the attacking party were arrested of whom four were armed with 'revolvers and two

with billies. Four hundred men hired in New York by

Mr. Noble, agent for Armour & Co., arrived in Chicago this morning and were at once put to work at the stock yards. A large crowd of strikers witnessed the unloading of the men at the depot but there was no attempt at interference. The presence of the militia, under a strong escort of which the new comers were marched to the packing houses doubtless had a healthy restraining influence

Alleged Train-Wreckers in Jall. SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 11 .- Five of the six BY THE JUDGES AT THE LANCADTER CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Those Who Were Fortunate Enough to See Prizes at the Local Flower Exhibition-W. C. Pyfer and George W. Schroyer Head the List of Prize-Winners.

The judges for the Lancaster chrynn, themum exhibition arrived in town the norning and at once began their work of deciding deciding upon the merits of the floral beauties of the show. They completed their work and the result of the award of premiums is here given :

GROWERS' LIST.

Collection of one hundred, not more th one of a kind, first premium, \$30, W. C. one of a kind, first premium, \$30, W. C. Pyfer; second premium, \$20, George W. Schroyer; collection of twelve Japanese, not more than one of a kind, first premium, \$5, W. C. Pyfer; second premium, \$3, G. W. Schroyer; collection of twelve Chinese, not more than one of a kind, \$5, W. C. Pyfer; second premium, \$3, G. W. Schroyer; collection of twelve Pompon, not more than one of a kind, \$5, W. C. Pyfer; collection of twelve single, not more than one of a second premium, \$3, G. W. Schroyer ; collection of twelve Pompon, not more than one of a kind, \$5, W. C. Pyfer; collection of twelve single, not more than one of a kind, \$5, W. C. Pyfer; specimen plant, white, \$2, W. C. Pyfer; speci-men plant, yellow, \$2, W. C. Pyfer; speciment plant, pink, \$2, W. C. Pyfer; second premium, \$1, W. C. Pyfer; speci-men plant, red, \$2, W. C. Pyfer; second premium, \$1, John K ready; specimen plant, any color, \$2, W. C. Pyfer; second premium, \$1, Nathan Reist; twenty-five plants in five-inch pots, suitable for house adornment, not more than one of a kind, \$5, John K ready; second premium, \$3, G. W. Schroyer.
W. C. Pyfer; third premium, \$2, G. W.

Schroyer. W. C. Pyfer's premlum-Best specimen plant of the new chrysanthemum, Mrs. Frank Thomson, grown by a lady amateur, \$5, Mrs. Wm. Roddy.

AMATEURS' LIST.

Collection of twenty-five, not more than one of a kind, first premium, 529, Miss Minone of a kind, first premium, \$39, Miss Ann-nie Kready: second premium, \$10, Daniel Smeych; third premium, \$5, Sylvester Ken-nedy: collection of twelve, not more than one of a kind, first premium, \$5, Casper Hiller; Smeych; second premium, \$5, Casper Hiller; third premium, \$250, Sylvester Kennedy; collection of six, not more than one of a kind, first premium, \$3, Daniel Smeych; second premium, \$2, Mrs. G. K. Reed; third premium, \$1, S. Kennedy; speci-men plant, white \$2, Wm, Roddy; second premium, \$1, D. Smeych; specimen plant, yellow, \$2, D. Smeych; second premium, \$1, Miss Emma Sener; specimen plant, any color, \$2, D. Smeych; second premium, \$1, Charles Makinson; specimen plant, Japanese, \$2, W. Roddy; second premium, \$1, S. Kennedy; second premium, \$1, S. Kennedy; second premium, \$1, S. Kennedy; second premium, \$2, W. Roddy; second premium, \$1, S. Kennedy; second premium, \$1, C. Hiller; specimen plant, incurved, \$2, S. Kennedy; collection of cut chrys-anthemums, in one glass, \$3, Miss; Minnie Kready; second premium, \$2, C. Makin-son. nie Kready; second premium, \$10, Daniel

DESIGNS AND CUT FLOWERS. Pleateau of chrysanthemums, first pre-mium, \$8, W. C. Pyfer ; basket of chrysan-themums, first premium, \$2, W. C. Pyfer.

OPEN TO ALL.

Collection of five seedling chrysanthe-mums, \$3, Charles Makinson. The judges were W. F. Dreer and Joseph H. Campbell, of Philadelphis and Wm. P. Brinton, of Christiana.

THE MRS. FRANK TROMSON.

The INTELLIGENCER artist takes great pride in his illustration of the flower, the Mrs Frank Thomson, which took the special prize of \$5 offered by Mr. W. C. Pyfer.



Philadelphia, in Berks, and all around. I don't believe the industrious efforts of our Republican neighbors to sow dissensions among us had much to do with it. The tales others." about my having influenced the nominations of the county convention must have been

PRICE TWO CENTS. THE PRIZES AWARDED

row and hastened to the defense of his county. The mechanic, merchant, teacher and others left their vocations and suffered for years in the same cause. He thought therefore that we who enjoy the advantages "liberty for which they fought might give at least one day to their honor. He though

An intermission of five minutes was taken, An intermission of five minutes was taken, after which the institute made the following nominations for a controllies on permanent certificates and delegates to the state conven-tion.

CANDIDATES FOR PERMANENT CERTIFIC CATES.

B Frank Stauffer, Manor. C. A. Petera, East Hempfield. J. H. Roddy, Manheim. I. K. Witmer, Earl. Ida J. Badorf, Manheim.

J. H. Shenk, East Hempfield. Clara B. Huber, city.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION. J. H. Grove, Rapho, H. Grove, Rapho
 Frank Heffer, Mt. Joy.
 E. L. Pickett, East Hempheid.
 W. L. Heisy, West Donogal.
 May Lawrence, West Lampeter.
 J. C. Burkholder, Upper Leacock.
 EFITION FOR A DISTRUMENTAL

PETITION FOR ADDITIONAL PAY.

Mr. James C. Gable presented a petition have changed a law which the legislature had passed which does a wrong to the teach ers. The petition speaks of the increased expenses that the teachers incur who at tend the institute, and asks the legislature to enact a law providing for the payment of teachers for the number of days they actually attend the institute.

The petition was received and adopted and arrangement was made for signing it by teachers as they enter the room, or if in the room, they may sign at the secretary's desk. Mr. Gable also offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of which the county superintendent shall be chairman, to urge upon our senators and representatives from this county the necessity of enacting a law providing for the legislation asked for by the petitioners.

MISS ROSS LECTURES ON COMPOSITION

"Easy and Natural Lessons on Composi-tion" was the topic on which Miss Matilda H. Ross spoke. She said it would be impossible to take up the subject as she had in tended to do. She could produce the lecture, but the technique could not be satisfactorily given to so large an institute as this. No she andoned the blocks and other objects she had proposed to use and aldressed the insti-tute. Children express their ideas by sym-bols. Little girls instinctively make almost anything a doll ; and boys make a stick or anything a doll ; and boys make a stick or almost anything else a borse. It is the duty of the teacher to cultivate this inherent faculty of the child and lead it by degrees to an expression of its ideas not in symbols but in composition. By some simple blackboard exercises the lecturer showed how she obtained the atten-tion of her scholars when they became dull over their lessons. Drawing a straight line on the blackboard she asked the pupils what it was. One says "a fishing rod." Then she would have the whole class repeat the word neveral times in concert. Drawing another line she would answer "a telegraph pole." These exercises would be continued for some time, in straight lines and circles, and then These exercises would be continued for some time, in straight lines and circles, and then she would have the pupils tell all they knew about fishing-rods, tolegraph poles, rings, &c, drawing them out in descriptions of the various forms and uses, of the things named and in this way preparing them for more ad-vanced lessons in composition.

THE TEACHER'S SELF INSTRUCTION.

Prof. Neff concluded his discussion of the subject of reading-his special topic being "the teacher's self-instruction in oral reading." We learn to read by reading, and learn to talk by talking. Practice in these stadies is necessary to the teacher and the popul alike. Frequent drill should be had in reading and in the pronunciation of words that are often mispronounced. If you have children who cannot read with sufficient rapidity or cannot see the printed words that follow the words they are uttering, drill

regarded as a gratuitous insult by the dele-gates and their friends, and ought to have reacted upon the mean-spirited soreheads who invented them and the unscrupulous Republicans who circulated them. As a matter of fact, I went to York solely to pay my respects to the party in convention assemled, and I never exchanged a single word with a single delegate upon the subject of any nomination whatever." "Let us now close up the ranks; raise our majority in York county to what it justly should be, and two years hence we will elect

which overcame Hartranft and Hoyt.

CONCERNING YORK COUNTY

a Democratic president as four years hence we will almost certainly elect a Democratic governor. I go back to the file of the party, from whence I came, and where I served so from whence I came, and where I served so many years, with aincere pleasure. I have done my duty as best I knew; and I take the result of this election as a discharge from a most trying and responsible position. I cherish no resentments, and shall pursue no revenge. On the contrary, I feel intensely grateful to the Democratic party for the honors, so much teyond my merits, which I have received at its hands. I believe that in that party lies the only hore of saving the in that party lies the only hope of saving th masses from the crushing weight of central-ized power and of centralized money, and 1 shall, in my circumscribed sphere, give it the best labors of my future life, as I have of my past." my past."

Lieut, Gov. Black for Minister to England. From the Scranton Truth.

If Minister Phelps should be recalled from England there is one Democrat in this state who could fill the position, not only with redit to the administration of President Cleveland, but also to the credit of American manhood. We refer to Lieutenant Gov. ernor Chauncey F, Black. So distinguished a Democrat as Henry Watterson declares that Phelps is a disgrace to the country which he pretends to represent. President Cleve-land should quietly invite him home, and land should quietly invite him nome, and offer the position to a genuine American like Chauncey F. Black. This would be one of the most popular, as well as commendable, acts of the present administration. Mr. Black is admirably equipped for the place, and he would fill it as becomes a representa-tive American who thinks too much of his ountry and of his manhood to be a toady.

Or. Muhlenberg's Hyun

From a Phila. Ledger Communication.

A letter from a correspondent in your sup plement of November 6, purporting to be a correction of an erroneous version of Dr. Muhlenberg's beautiful hymn, only makes the matter worse, and should not be allowed to go without further correction. The argument is as to whether "lucid moments" or ment is as to whether "flucid moments" or "flurid moments" is the correct rendering. What are lucid moments? As far as 1 am able to examine the only time in which such a phrase could be properly used is in regard to an interval of reason between two fits of insanity. What are lurid moments? and when do moments dawn? Dr. M. never wrote either of the phrases mentioned. This is the way I have learned the beautiful hymn forty.five or fifty years are: forty-five or fifty years ago : would not live alway ' I ask not to sta Where storm after storm gathers dark

or the way: The few lurid mornings which dawn on us here Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.

Reading & Columbia Schedule Changes On and after Sunday, Nov. 14, the new time table, posted in stations and printed in the INTELLIGENCER, will be in effect. The changes from the old schedule are few. The train now leaving King street at 5:15 p. m. for Lebanon will then leave at 5:00; for Quarry-ville at 4:50 instead of 5:00 p. m. From Prince street for Lebanon the 5:23 train will leave at 5:08 p. m., and for Quarryville 4:40 instead of 4:50 p. m. Sunday trains remain the same.

saved Their License Fee.

The following from a Philadelphia paper of this morning tells of the saving of a licens

SHENK. YOUNG-November 3, 1880, by the Rev. John Y. Dobbins, at his residence, No. 306 North Third street, Gainden, N. J., Mr. David H. Shunk and Miss Clara Young, both of Lan-essier county, Pa.

party has become but a corrupt machine b the use of which, as shown in the last elec tion, aristocrais and spoilsmen endeavor to defeat the will of the people-even a Demo-cratic president and the Democratic governor of New York prostituting their power in aid of New York prostituting their power in and of the vilest mercenaries as against an honest effort to purify municipal politics, we hereby declare that the time has come for an organi-zation which shall be in the true sense repub-lican and in the true sense democratic—of a real party of the people, a progressive Democ-racy which shall revise and carry out the principles of Thomas Jefferson.

We call upon the district organizations o this city formed to support Henry George in the last election to continue their wors, to throw open their doors to new members and to devote themselves to the education and We call upon the Central Labor Union, to which is due the credit of taking the initia-tive in this great movement, to fasue an ad-dress to organized workingmen of other dress to organized workingmen of other cities, asking their co-operation by similar movements in their own localities. And without distinction of race, color, creed, occu-pation or past political affiliation, we call upon those who hold to the principles set forth in this declaration to form themselves throughout the whole country into associa-tions for the purpose of carrying on the work of propagating truth by means of lectures, discussions and the dissemination of liter-sture, so that the way may be prepared for ature, so that the way may be prepared for political action in their various localities and or the formal organization at the proper

time of a national party. Finally, be it Resolved, That, in order to promote the formation of such associations, and to secure unity of plan and concert of action between them, a temporary central committee is here by created, to whom correspondence on this subject may be addressed, and whose duty it shall be to take such measures as may for-ward the work. This committee shall have power to appoint a secretary, to add to its numbers and to act until a national confer-ence, to be called by it, shall choose a per-manent committee. *Resolved*, That such temporary committee shall consist of John McMackin, Edward Metityne and David B. Scott.

McGlynn and David B. Scott.

A MIRACULGUS ESCAPE.

Wigon, With Four Little Children, Struck By a Railroad Engine.

On Wednesday afternoon four children of Constantine McGinnis, who resides in the borough of Manheim, started to drive to the country in a wagon for the purpose of gather-ing leaves. As they were crossing the tracks of the Reading & Columbia railroad at Penn Ing leaves. As here, we clossing the tracks of the Reading & Columbia railroad at Pean street, their team was struck by the engine of an extra freight train, which was going south. The horse was killed and the wagon completely demolished. The children were all thrown heavily to the ground. Frank, the oldest, aged 16 years, was badly cut about the head and face. Edward, 13 years of age, was thrown against the drivers of the engine, yet escaped with a bruise on the arm. Tiny, aged 10 years, received an ugly scalp wound. Mary, the youngest of the party, who is eight years old, escaped unhurt, although she was badly shaken up and terri-bly frightened. After the accident the in-juries of the children were promptly at-tended by the Drs. Dunlap. The train which did the damage consisted of a car and caboose only. It was running at

of a car and caboose only. It was running at a high rate of speed, and was pot stopped until it had gone two hundred yards beyond the point where the team was struck.

The escape of the children with their live was miraculous, as the accident was a ter rible one. The horse was carried some dis tance by the engine, and lived but a few mo ments after being struck. The animal be-longed to Abraham Brandt, who had given him to McGinnia last week to keep until April next for the feed.

Remains Taken to Midlintown

The funeral of Mrs. Mary H. Mathers took place this morning from the residence of her mother, Mrs. James B. Clark, on East Orange street. The services were conducted at the house by Revs. Mitchell and Thompson, after which the body was taken to the Penn-sylvania railroad station from which the relatives and friends accompanied it to Millintown, where the interment takes of

Mesars, Page, Collins, Hamilton, Neville and McCullough, whose cases were Tuesday continued until the next term of criminal court. were committed to jail yesterday in default of ond. Last evening Page, Hamilton and Neville succeeded in securing bondsmen and were released, while McCullough was given his liberty on a continued bond good until this morning. Collins is still in jail.

Woman Ordained to Preach.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 11 .-- The Unitarian conference opened its annual meeting here yesterday with an attendence of the principal preachers of the denomination in the state. The morning's meeting was informal. Last vening Miss Ida C. Hulton was ordained pastor of Unity church, the Rev. Jenkin L Jones, of Chicago, preaching the sermon of ordination. The Rev. Oscar Clute delivered the charge to the people and the Rev. S. S. Huntington preached to the ministers. The Rev. Mary A. Saflord, extended the right hand of fellowship, Miss Hulton is the first voman ever ordained in this city.

House W recked by Natural Gas.

LATROBE, Pa., Nov. 11 .- The residence of S. H. Baker, proprietor of the Pennsylvania car works at this place, was first wrecked and then burned by a natural gas explosion in the heating furnace. The family miracu lously escaped injury. Loss \$5,000. The employes of the gas company turned the 'gas into the furnace without notifying Mr. Baker, a large volume escaping before fire was placed in the furnace.

Arranging for Another Fight.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 11 .- Tommy Warren, his trainer, Ned Morrill, and hi backer, Frank Newsum, are here arranging for a fight with O'Leary, to take place without delay for \$1,000 a side, ring to be pitched near Chicago, where Warren claims he will get fair play. The challenge will remain open for five days. If not accepted Warren goes to New York to go into training, preparatory to fighting Tommy Danforth for \$1,000 and net gate receipts.

The Detroit " Free Press " in Trouble. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.-Wm. E. Quinby has resigned the editorship of the Detroit Free Press and the presidency of the Free Press company. The paper is said to be badly torn up in its office by dissension among the members of the staff, while a number of heavy chatte mortgages makes its financial position somewhat embarrassing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.-The Chicago packers have decided not to discriminate against Knights of Labor or other union men,as they first resolved to do. They will not demand resignations and will ask no questions of the

men seeking work. All quiet at the stock yards, men at work increasing hourly.

Disastrous Floods in France PARIS, Nov. 11.-Disastrous floods have occurred throughout the south of France. Much damage has already been done and the washouts along the railroads have compelled

ELKHART, IIL, Nov. 1L-A contagiou

ne week. Cholera also exists among bogs to some extent.

England Increasing Her Naval Force.

LONDON, Nov. 11.-A dispatch from Rom states that it is reported there that three ironelads have been ordered to join the British fleet now stationed at Malta.

Took Frizes in Philadelphia The judges at the chrysanthemum show in Philadelphia awarded the prizes on Wednesday. W. C. Pyfer, of this city, got a first prize of \$15 for six standards, six variation. Mr. Pyfer also took a first premium of \$5 for a specimen standard,

WALDEMAR MAY NOT ACCEPT.

He Says He Will Consult and Abide by the Wishes of His Father.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.-All the Danish papers advise Prince Waldemar to decline he Bulgarian throne.

LONDON, Nov. 11.- A dispatch from Cannes where Prince Waldemar is now sojourning. says that the prince will consult the members of his family upon the advisability of accept ing the Bulgarian throne before giving his inal decision.

PARIS. Nov. 11.-A rumor is in circulation here to the effect that Prince Waldem will not accept the honor conferred upon him by the Great Sobranje of Bulgaria.

LONDON, Nov. 11.-A later dispatch from Cannes states that upon Prince Waldeman learning of his election as the successor of Prince Alexander, the recently Prince of Bulgaria, he expressed himself as grateful for the honor conferred upon him, but said his decision would rest with the wishes of his father, adding that other duties may prevent his acceptance. The prince's reply is regarded as presaging his refusal.

Died From an Abortion

DETROIT, Nov. 1L -- Mary Morgan, unmaried, went into Dr. R. P. Gustin's office yesterday afternoon, complaining of illness and died late in the evening. The coroner's in-vestigation showed she died from the effects of an abortion, which was performed on her last Sunday night by Doctors James N. Hol-lywood and L. B. Childs.

Had No Jurisdiction CINCINNATI, Nov. 11 .- The suit against the American-Bell telephone company was this morning dismissed in the United States court without prejudice, because the court has no jurisdiction.

Through Line to New Orleans

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.-The B. & O. express company has succeeded in perfecting arrangements for a through; line from this city to New Orleans.

Denying a Railroad Rumor,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.-A prominent officer of the Pennsylvania railroad company to day said that the rumor that the Pennsyl-vania railroad's surplus would be used for the purpose of acquiring a controlling interest in the Chicago & Northwestern company is without foundation.

WRATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.-For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair weather slightly ed ler, variable winds, generally northerly.

GLANCES THROUGH THE STATE Twenty-four states are represented by dele ates at the Granger convention in Philadel

phia. The Merion Iron company put in I Wednesday morning Elizabeth Furnace Conshohocken. At a late hour Tuesday night a vacuus i ment house located at St. Nicholan, i Shenandosh, suddenly disappeared inte workings of Suffolk colliery.

Not Against the Kuights of Labor

suspension of travel.

Contagious Disease Among Cattle.

disease has broken out among the cattle in Olive township, this county, called " black quarter." Darr Brothers lost five cattle in