"PRACTICAL EDUCATION."

DI, BURGELES PAPER READ BEFORE THE NATIONAL TRACHERS.

Lancaster's Seperintendent of Schools, Wh Is La Californio, Contributes an Essay to Show the Mathods of Education. A Hig Convention of Teachers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The annual convention of the National Teachers' amc-ciation was formally opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. There were teachers resent from every part of the United tives from foreign countries. President Aaron Gove called the convention to order. T. P. McBride, of lows, was temporary secretary. Committees were appointed upon exposition, resolutions and necrology. The next business before the conven was the consideration of the theme, Literature in Reading Courses of Common Schools." The first paper was read by Horace E. Boudder, A. M , of Cambridge Mess., the subject being "The Piace of Situation in Common School Education." Leroy Haisey, A. M., superintendent of public school at Battle Ureek, Mich., read the next paper on "Practical Methods of Using Literature in Teaching Children." Miss Mary L. Beecher, of Memphis, Tenn, read a paper on "Practical Value in

Life of Taste for Good Reading." "Ought Young Ladies to Read the Daily Newspers," was the subject of the next At the evening session Professor Duncan Brown, of Highland, Kan., read a paper on "What Discipline in Our Schools is Most Valuable to Prepare Law-abiding and Lawrespecting Citizens ?"

Joseph Baldwin, of Huntsville, Texas, read a paper on the culture most valuable educating law-respecting and lawabiding citizens.

The members comprising the various departments of the association held meetings yesterdey. The kindergarten department of instruction was addressed by Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of this city. She compared the kindergarten system with that of the common school, and declared they were a necessary adjunct to each other. President Fairchild, of Kansas, read the annual address entitled, "Some Limitation in Industrial Training" to the members of the department of industrial training. A paper on philosophy in colleges and universities was read in the department of higher instruction by M. L. Darris, of Concord Mass. Prof. Nightingale, of Chicago, entered a plea for the higher education of the masses before the secondary educational department. Chairman S. S. Pair, of Indians, read a paper on the normal school problem before the members of the normal

hool department. The first session of the department of musical instruction was largely attended, nearly 1,000 teachers being present. Organ and vocal selections were rendered by C. H. Morse, of the Boston conservatory.

A paper on the merits of the "tonic sol system was read by S. McBurney, of San Francisco. It was shown that Eastern teachers generally oppose this system, while those of the western part of the country favor it.

of Lancaster, Pa, superintendent of the schools of that city, read his paper on "Prac-tical Education—the Popular Craze." Following is the full text of the essay :

The prevailing educational views of a people are a product — mathematically speaking, a function of its social condition. As this necessarily and constantly varies, so do those. The rise of new theories of education is therefore not surprising; that they should commend themselves to those ated under different circumstance and familiar with other systems is hardly to be expected; that there should be con-flict is inevitable. Moreover, men in advanced life naturally living largely in the past are especially prone to entertain erro neous opinions in regard to the methods pursued by the educators of their children preparing to meet the future. Again, reasoning from past or present to future social conditions necessitates a very free use of imagination, and this also is apposable for some of the most fantanotions promulgated by educational re-formers. Finally, the accient feud be-tween the wants of the soul and demands the body still exists, and as the conthe body will exist, and as con-test becomes more and more intense, now one and now the other predominates, and the popular ideal of education takes shape accordingly. "Practical Education," more definitely stated "An Education for a Liv-

ing." is the popular craze.

Teach your sons and daughters what
they are to do when they become men and
women is translated into "Convert your achools into workshops and kitchens." For although some of the less sauguine main-tain that not the arts and the trades but merely muscular dexterity, and this, too, as a means of mental culture, is simed at, yet the people with truer insight regard the movement as in the interest of bread and nutter, and, but for this, would not be interested in it at all, as is evident from their comparative indifference to slojd, the Swedish form of manual training, designed to promote mental culture through muscular dexterity, as well as from the frequen atiusions to the pecuniary profits according to those who attend these schools made by the advocates of industrial education. The true tendency is clearly revealed in the last report of the commissioner of education where we read that 7.803 students attend the agricultural colleges, 17,086 the scientific schools, 13,300 the industrial training schools, and 47,176 the business colleges of the land; and as if conscious that these members do not sufficiently present the state of the case, the commis The interence seems to be justified that the number of students pursuing the branches which were comprised in the old uniform college curriculum has relatively declined, but this loss is more than comtentific and special courses.

"In the larger cities private individuals and associations are doing much to previde industrial training for the children who can only thus be kept from the ranks of the vagrant and the vicious." These members and these remarks afford a striking illustration of "the tendency of a prosperous democracy towards an overestimating of material success and a corresponding inmaterial success and a corresponding in-difference to the things of the mind." Hence the general demand for changes in the course of study in the public schools tending to the introduction of such branches as lead directly to money making; there-fore the learned president of Harvard pleads before the assembled department of superbefore the assembled department of super-ntendence for more haste—for a shorten-in of the time to reach college. Hence the fewt. 38 of the students devoted to litera-ture as such, hence, too, the general turn-ing away from the purely disciplinary and the moral sucjects of study. Two thousand years ago Rome's greatest orator wrote: "Honor allt artes omnesque incenduntur Honor allt artes omnesque incenduntur ad studia gioria; jacentque es semper quae apud quosque improbantur." Hence, not Kant, Hacckel; not Gulzor, but Berr; not Kant, 'Haeckel; not Galzof, but Beri; not Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, but Henry George's Progress and Poverty; not the Itlad, but the Wealth of Nations; not De-mosthenes or Piato, but A. T. Stewart and P. T. Barnum are studied and admired. The question of Kirchoft's banker: "Of what use is gold in the sun to me if I canwhat use is gold in the sun to me if I cannot go and get it?" is the way the whole
American people put it to-day; and hence
whitling schools, ladustrial schools, training schools, sewing and cooking schools
are monopolizing the attention of the people,
forming the burden of pedagogical literature, and the subjects of discussion at educational conventions. The reasons for this
popular view are not far to seek. Ours is a
young nation, and it is characteristic of young nation, and it is characteristic of youth to exaggerate, to go to extremes, to esvor only to acquire.

TENDENCIES OF THE AGE.

phatically the era of physical investigation and material acquisitions. No previous age and no other country can show such ad-vances in whatever contributes to man's

vances in whatever contributes to man's physical comfort and intellectual enjoyment. Not the fountain of youth, but how more thoroughly to enjoy its pleasures, not the elixir of life but whatever makes life worth living, not asceticism but epicurianism are sought after and adopted. But more particularly

(a) The increase of knowledge has submitted to the human mind such a factuating physical world for its conquest as to deprive the moral of all attraction.

The light streaming from the lamp of Pheebus has been so dazzling as to blind the scientist to that coming from the Sun of Righteousness. So much can now be learned of the stars of heaven as to leave no time to learn the way to heaven. So learned of the stars of heaven as to leave no time to learn the way to heaven. So completely successful have the Titans been in their warfare with Jove that not only the thunderbolts descend harmlessly into the bosom of their mother earth, but the very lightnings run their errands, con-vey their messages, their slightest whispers, illumine their dwellings and carry them and their all wherever the passengers list, so that

"With the thunder talked as friend to friend And wove his garland of the lightning's wing" ceases to be poetic and becomes strictly solentific language. So lavishiy has natural science revealed her charms that the most ardent wooling of her seems to them but reasonable gratitude. With such heavenly armor has she equipped her champions that conquest has become mere sport, and they have pressed forward into the very penetralia of creation.

(b) This intimacy with nature, this profound insight into her operations, naturally lessens man's contact with the spiritual. He loses interest in religious dogma and the miracles of the saints. One science after another has not only resolved into natural operations what seemed miraculous, but has tended to make him undervalue the ideel, the spiritual, the supernatural. The search for "the whence" has been so intenes as to leave neither time nor thought for "the whither." Men have traced descent with such arder as to leave them. seives no strength to project secent.

(c) Such, too, has been the constant demand upon the senses that the other mental powers, the imagination and the reason,

have been largely neglected—so much so indeed, as to produce partial atrophy. Hence no great artist flourishes among us we boast no "Laccoon;" our philosophy is an exotic and our ethics is imported. (d) Add to these causes that our very nature is to a large extent of the earth, earthy that the demands of the body are loud and continuous, and hence prevalent; that in view of them even the divine law contents itself with one-seventh of the time for the satisfying of our spiritual wants, and how ratural that Piato's dictum: "Man's study is to discover the right answer to the ques-tion, 'How to live?'' should be translated late ''How to make a living!' and that men should mistake so large a part for the whole. That Gothe's

"Warum treibt sich das Volk so und schreit?
Es will sich ernabren, Klader zaugen und sie
nabren so gut es vermag
Weiter bringtes kein Mensca stell 'ersich wie
er auch will,"

Chairman S. S. Pair, of Inpaper on the normal school ethe members of the normal school nent.

selon of the department of action was largely attended, achers being present. Organ cotions were rendered by C. he Boston conservatory. The merits of the "tonic sol is read by S. McBurney, of a. It was shown that the ters generally oppose this those of the western part of vor it.

P. R. K. Bushrle, P. R. K. Bushrle, P. R. K. Bushrle, P. R. Supprintendent of the "tonic tension, Dr. R. K. Bushrle, P. R. Supprintendent of the mony of sweet sounds is new evangel, the graph of the nineteenth century.

Should be accepted as a new evangel, the gospel of the nineteenth century.

Should be accepted as a new evangel, the gospel of the nineteenth century.

Soppel of the nineteenth century.

Sop a cultured ear, even so the beauties and at tractiveness of truth are most clearly per-ceived and most keenly felt by him whose soul is richest in it. Here, too, the law of

soul is richest in it. Here, too, the law of gravitation applies.

(f). Finally, the army of the unemployed, especially in the cities, where the cry of "an education for a living" is loudest (one rarely hears it in the rural dirticts), furnishes a constant force in the same direction. That the masses should demand what they are pleased to call "A practical sducation," "An education for a living," need therefore surprise no one, but the expediency of granting the demand should be rigidly demonstrated before it by granted; and as it is the prerogative of granted; and as it is the prerogative of granted; and as it is the prerogative of civilized people to arrive at truth by the aid of reason without relying wholly on the expensive method of experiment, it is proposed to point out the mexpediency of granting what the people ask—"an education of the people ask—"and education of the ed tion for a living."

PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES r. Man's hodily structure, the location and arrangement of the various portions of and arrangement of the various portions of the brain according to their functions, pro-claims the superiority of the spiritual over the physical, of the intellectual over the mechanical isculties. The limit of advan-tage from manual labor to intellectual cul-ture is soon reached and as the physical admits of no increase while the increase of the mental powers is virtually unlimited, the increase every of relying on advantages the mental powers is virtually unimited, the inexpediency of relying on advantages to intellectual development so limited in scope and application is evident. When we bear in mind that the most subtle thinkers are often gifted with the most stolid muscular structure and the worst physical constitutions, we may well call to constitutions, we may well call in question any great dependence of mental on bodily culture. No athlete has been famous as a superior mental or moral power, and no great intellect has never attributed his pre-eminence to athletics. It was their open-air, their street life, their freedom, their centact with men that dewas their open and, their street inc, their freedom, their contact with men that developed the marvellous acuteness and suttlety of the Greek mind. When we remember that it was only after mathematics cast off the fetters imposed by geometrical form and adopted the method of algebraic analysis that the greatest scientifications and the method of algebraic analysis that the greatest scientifications could be made we may well hesitate to depend for intellectual progress on muscular training. Indeed, but a very few years ago the question, "Is industrial instruction pedagogically necessary, is it superfluous, or is it actually industrial instruction." jurious?' was raised and discussed in the synod of the Canton of Zurich, the very cradle of industrial education. Nothing would seem to be more natural than that inventive genius should manifest itself as a result of manual training, and yet nothing is more certain than that ours has been the land of inventions and mechanical excellence, far outstripping these countries in which manual training shoots have long existed, thus showing mental activity as the source of muscular dexterity, and proving that what a boy learns depends at least as much on what he brings to the workshop as on what it offers him. If the foremost places in our machine shops are occupied by foreigners, this is due to the insans policy adopted by trades unions when they limited the number of apprentices and thus presynted American youth—their own is more certain than that ours has been the prevented American youth—their own children—from learning the trades. 11. The possersion of material wealth is

inimical to creative ability in art or to moral power in life. Ray Lankester's sesertion that "any new set of conditions assertion that "any new set of conditions occurring to an animal which render its food and safety very easily attained seem to lead, as a rule, to degeneration," holds good with man also. No wealthy nation, no wealthy portion of any nation has ever displayed extraordinary moral virtue or creative ability. The history of the world furnishes ample proof of this assertion. The highest spiritual life has been developed amid privations and in the wilderness. Moses, Elijah and John the Baptist in the religious, and Franklin and Lincoln in political life are conspicuous examples of individuals so developed, while the mountain republics in all agos prove the truth among nations; and on the other hand, warm climates, stimulating the bodily truth among nations; and on the other hand, warm climates, stimulating the bodily growth and hastening maturity, withdraw the vital energies from the mental activities, and the mind is stunted. Even Schopenhauer says: That a man may entitrate lofty ideas and turn his thoughts from time to eternity, that his better consolousness....may move within him, sorrow, suffering and distress are as necessary to him as.... ballast to a ship.

111. But this cry for the practical in education is raised loudest by those who have

cation is raised loudest by those who have no one to be educated, or who having, are quite willing that the children of the poor

The private institutions of learning in which the sc-called higher classes of society are educated do not seem to be very anxious that their pupils shall enjoy the intellectual advantages said to arise from manual training. Neither Cornell nor Mt. Holycke, where something of the kind was long since attempted, lay much stress on this feature as regards mind culture, and when carefully examined it will appear that the movement is largely in the direction of keeping the poor in their sphere, as some please to term it, and of enabling children to become self-supporting very early in life. That such a tendency is downward, that the consequent result will not be what is expected, an intelligent body of workmen, but a degraded mass of operatives, needs no argument. The whole movement seems to be only another method of having the government assume charge of domestic affairs and of narrow. Ing parental responsibility. It is the direction in which andent Egypt, Chica and Peru have traveled—un-American, leading to caste and stagnation. It will first make the public school a school for the poor, and then, inevitably, a poor school. Says C. D. Warner: "Unless the experience of the ages is misleading the tendency of 'the practical' in all education is a downward and material one, and the highest civilizations must continue to depend upon a pure scholasship and upon

tion is a downward and material one, and the highest civilizations must continue to depend upon a pure scholasship and upon what are called abstract ideas. Even so practical a man as Socrates found the natural sciences inadequate to the inner needs of the soul."

"As to education generally, it may be said that while for the present the popular favor of the state university depends upon it being practical.....the time will come when it will be seen that the highest service it can render the state is by uphoiding pure scholarship without the least material object."

ing pure scholarship without the least material object."

Iv. That man's happiness depends not on the abundance of the things that he hath, but on what he is, has been recognized in all ages. It was Schopenhauer who said: "The greatest possible enjoyment a man may have is the intuitive knowledge of truth." It was Carlyle who saked: may have is the intuitive knowledge of truth." It was Carlyle who saked: "Could you banish yourself from all that is interesting to your mind—forget the history, the giorious institutions, the noble principles of Old Scotland, that you may eat a better dinner, perhaps?" From the very throne of the late emperor of Germany comes the admonition: "Only a generation growing up upon a secund basis in the fear of God and in simplicity of morals can overcome dangers which in times of rapid economical movement arise for the entire community through examples set by community through examples set by highly luxurious individuals. We must be careful that through one-sided efforts for increased knowledge, the work of education not be neglected." It was the enemy of mankind who said: "Command that these stones be made bread," and the answer of Him who is the Truth was,

Man does not live by bread alone." UTILITY OF EDUCATION. v. Man's education should lead not only to creation, but also to preservation. The ruins of past ages bury many a noble creation worthy of personial existence. This very destruction of the good proves the defectiveness of those civilizations. The accumulation of the products of industry—of wealth, of works of beauty and art, is but the supplying of fuel to the political incendiaries of the future. It is a good only provided the incendiaries do not exist. There are no anarchists in Iceland, and to the patriarchs of Lapland the dynamite is unknown. The Aipine shepherds do not organize the commune, and the Arcadia was not disturbed by socialistic riots. But when enormous wealth lies to creation, but also to preservation. The

riots. But when enormous wealth lies aluringly before beings in human form, with human passions not controlled by equally exalted intellectual and moral riot destruction and death in evitable appear.

The immediate danger to our country is not that the people may not be able to make a living—no country ever fell because of a want of productive capacity in its people— but that their moral and intellectual culture may be so neglected that they may choose the wrong method, or the wrong object of life. The tramp's assertion that the world life. The tramp's assertion that the world owes him a living is not true. The mendicant, the worthless, the thriftiers, and the consequently workless, the anarchist as well as the socialist, prove there is a lack not of industrial, but of moral education. They manage to make a living, but they do not know how to live. The employment of powerful natural agents—Titanic forces—has a tendency to cause man to refuse to exert his muscular strength, to pride himself not on what he is or can do. pride himself not on what he is or can do, but on what he can compel others to do for him. Hence the true practical education to be given by the state must make preeminently f r morality. It must prevent injustice, which invariably brings popular irenzy in its train. For the language of the human heart has ever been

the human heart has ever been " Flectere'si nequeo superos Acheronto movebo." VI. The great problems still remaining and now pressing for solution are social and moral. Increasing the number of business colleges will hardly tend to lessen the number of emigrants to Canada; the ability to run a lathe or to invent an improved resper will hardly decrease the number of divorces; additional cotton and woolen mills will not sentify the marriage relation; new heaverage chemically conrelation; new beverages chemically com-pounded will not purify amusements and easy transportation transports away from rather than towards the observance of the Sabbath; for the Sunday trains are not run to the temples, but to the groves and the high places, and while the prophet is in the holy place with his God, the people sit down to eat and drink and rise up to play. The constantly increasing abborrence of war and the consequent reduction of the agencies of destruction as well as the al-most infinite augmentation of the productive energies due to invention and science render new fields of employment necessary. "A New York elevated railroad advertised for thirty engineers one day last week; the applicants numbered over five hundred. It applicants numbered over new numbers. It also asked for thirty firemen; one thousand responded to the call. It needed three hundred other men, such as conductors, gatemen and other grades; for a period of ten days the office of the company was besieged by applicants," demonstrating that production to-day exceeds consumption and that merely increasing the productive or that merely increasing the productive ca-pacity of the people will only aggravate the evil. The task set before us is first of all evil. The task set before us is first of all to educate the public that they may have higher wants, the supplying of which call into requisition higher kinds of activity, requiring more time for preparation. With the reduction in the hours of labor must come an increase in esthetic culture, demanding products in art and literature more elaborate and beautiful. Not Vulcan more clarate but Applie must be chosen nor Ceres, but Apollo must be chosen standard bearer, and the muses must be invoked to charm away and lighten the evils unavoidable in life. The alternative is before us; either riotous living and con sequent destructive warfare or the demand for and the creation of lasting forms of

beauty.

VII But that which more especially constitutes the essential work of the public schools is political education. Time was when such a statement would have aroused fierce opposition; when the charge that the schools are educating for political life would have been indignantly denied, but the day has arrived when the necessity of educating for citizenship is generally recognized. The people are beginning to realize as never before that they have assumed the solution of the grandest political problem ever attempted grandest political problem ever attempted and that to solve it successfully is not within the capacity of ordinary men, or

an ordinary population.

They have already found it necessary to exclude "the Celestials" and are now exclude "the Celestials" and are now gravely considering the propriety of erecting barriers to exclude at least some of the European nations. The American eagle can no longer sport the plumes inscribed "An asylum for the oppressed of all nations." Another portion of our people, whether justly or unjustly, complain that freedom of religion is denied them, and no great amount of foresight is required to see that other very great social questions are hat other very great social questions are rapidly presenting themselves and will soon demand solution.

GREAT SOCIAL EVILS. The first among these is the distribution of capital. Colossal fortunes by the side of hopeless and terrible poverty is evidence of blundering not in production, but in dis-tribution, in education and consequently in government and religion. This state of things has brought ruin to every country, and the escape or ours from a like fate can

be secured only by superior political virtue among the people which will enable them to answer the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" in a more satisfactory

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

Neither scientific nor the so-called "prac Neither scientific nor the so-called "practical" education will avail here. No observation of nature teaches ethical truths," and the doctrine of "the survival of the fitest," instead of tending to aid, suggests rather the destruction of the weak and the dependent, the despising of charity and the wireship of force. The problem definitely placed before the American people is how to prevent the accumulation of capital in the hands of the few to such an extent as to endanger the public welfare by its consequent power and rander the to prevent the accumulation of capital in the hands of the few to such an extent as to endanger the public welfare by its consequent power and render the many less and less capable of helping themselves by legal means, thus obliging them to meet power represented by dollars with that represented by muscla. "The king that faithfully judgeth the poor, his throne shall be established forever," is no less true when that king is the whole people. Anarchism is but an expression of despair of obtaining substantial justice under the forms of law. To prevent such a catastrophe, especially in a free country, the many must be politically educated so as to apply and endure restrictive measures not thought of by the fathers.

The heathenish doctrine, "every man for himself," must be replaced by that nobler Christian, "bear ye one sucher's burdens," every one for all. The church may teach that this be done from love to God; the school must demonstrate its scientific and hence political necessity.

A people so educated will abolish moncpoly or rather never allow it to come into existence as being of the very essence of selfshness. They will oppose to the almost unlimited increase of wealth and consequent power made possible by modern science the absolutely unlimited increase in political wisdom and virtue. But the society of the future because of its compactness and consequent solidarity, will offer new problems

future because of its compactness and con-sequent solidarity, will offer new problems to those who desire to conserve political freedom. Modern means of transportafreedom. Modern means of transporta-tion and communication render city life the rule and country life the exception. How greatly this endangers political free-dom is readily seec. Logically, therefore, training for citizenship producing a popu-lation capable not only to legislate but to obey its own legislation af-fords the only legitlmate remedy. Muscu-lar strength and even religious sub-ordination, as consonant with despotism as close contact of man with man, this intimate association, endangers personal liberty. Theore arise questions as to the
natural rights and their epjoyment; as to
interference with the individual for the
good of the community; as to religious
liberty, Sunday legislation, prohibition,
the honors and the rewards of labor
and strikes. Manual training schools
and industrial education afford no
remedy here, throw no light upon these
questions. Their successful solution is
possible only to a people so educated that
not only the most insignificant movements
to which the events of daily life prompt

to which the events of daily life prompt them, but also their entire moral bearing appear as the spontaneous expression of a beautiful nature without serious premedi-tation, and therefore also without any re-membrance of the possibility of its being otherwise. Such an education the historiotherwise. Such an education the histori-cal sciences alone are competent to afford. They alone inspire the necessary patriot-ism and diffuse the required knowledge. Only the hearts that have trembled and vibrated with the noblest thoughts of the past are capable of cherishing the most glorious hopes of the future.

BASE BALL NEWS. The World's Champions Go to the Front Is

the League. There was but one League game yesterday, but that was sufficient to place the Detroits in the lead for the League chamonship, a place that they now hold for the Chicago and Datroit yesterday the former could not hit Conway, while the champions

nashed Baldwin right and left.

	seciation clubs now
stand like this :	
LEAGUE.	ASSOCIATION.
won, Lost,	Won, Lost
Detroit	Brooklyn 47 24
Chicago42 24	St. Louis 43 22
New York 3) 2	Cincinnati41 26
Boston	* thletic 26
Philadelphia 32 81	Baltimore10 37
Indianapolis 25 35	Louisville 14 44
Pittsburg 22 B	Cle Veland 21 44
Washington 01 44	Russian Cities FO 44

The Association games of ball yesterday were: At Philadelphia, Athletic 10, Balti more 8; at Cincionati, Cincionati 4, Louis ville 1; at Cleveland, Cleveland 7, Brook lyn 1; at St. Louis, St. Louis 6, Kansas City 1. The Brooklyns have been besten twice

in Cleveland this week. They will have to play much better ball to keep ahead of St. Poor Oscar Walker, once a popular player, is dying of consumption in Brook-iyn. The Brooklyn club sent him \$85 yes-

terday.

The Jersey City people were delighted yesterday when their club defeated Newark.

The New York and Philadelphia clubs

passed through Lancaster together during There are many people who think New York has the best show for the championenipjust now.

Jacob Goodman, the well known bal player, left this city to-day for Reading, where he will tend bar for Sam Fields in the future. Goodman came to Lancaste in 1884 and played on the Ironsides club the entire sesson. In 1885 he played for a time on the Trenton club, and since then

the Penn rolling mill. The interest in the local games of base ball in this city seems to be on the increase and each Saturday the crowds at the Ironsides grounds grow larger. On Saturday afternoon the Athletic and Active clubs will play their first game and either Snyder or Mahler will pitch for the latter club, with Rill catching.

The Penn rolling mill club organized some time ago but nothing has been heard of them lately. The public are anxious to see them play and they should hustle to get

The clubs of this city do not seem anxious to accommodate the public or make any money for themselves. The town is now ripe for good games and a schedule of games for the city championship should be made.

Near the gas works, on the land of Steve Owens, the boys of the lower end have opened a ball ground and they gather in arge numbers at that point every clear The Ivory and Keystone clubs postponed

their game until to-morrow on account of wet grounds.

Marierra, Ohio, July 19 .- The fifth and last day of the national contennial of the origin of civil government in the West was devoted to Onio, the other states formed from the old Northwest territory having had their days when they were rep resented by chosen orators, A pretty little incident of the morning

was the informal presentation to Mrs. Foraker of a costly gold centennial medal by the commissioners from all the other state represented here. The medal has on it the medallion of St. Clair, the first governor of the territory, and of Governor Foraker. Governor Foraker presided at the meetng and Senator Sherman was the orator of

Will Put Him in An Asylum. ANAPOLIS, Md., July 19 -Gov. Jackson this afternoon pardoned George W. Hazel tine, of Jamestown, N. Y., who was sen-tenced to the penitentiary for 8 years for killing Marie Thorp, of Long Island, at a house in Baltimore, in 1884. Hazeltine mother has worked faithfully for the past four years to secure her son's pardon. She insane saylum in New York state.

NO CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.

Is Accepted - The Rates New to Operation on Imported Leaf. During the discussion of the Milis bill in the House on Wednesday there were one or two changes made in the bill. Roman and Portland coment were not only taken from the free list, but, as was the case with lime, Mr. Tracy, of Albany, who particularly interested himself in the matter, secured a slight advance on the present rates of duty by making the packages in which the ment comes to this country pay an ad-

coment comes to this country pay an advalorem duty.

Mr. Tracy also had a change made in the duties on analine dyes. He showed in a short speech that the Republican tariff of 1883, in which a duty of 35 per cent, was placed on the dyes and 30 per cent on the raw material, had practically ruined the dye industry in this country. He therefore proposed that the raw material be allowed to come in free and the duty on dyes be retained at 35 per cent, and it was agreed to.

on dyes be retained at 35 per cent., and it was agreed to.

Mr. Amos J. Cummings had Paris white and whiting struck from the free list and restored to the existing rates.

The first paragraph reached that had been passed over informally was the one placing "iron and steel cotton ties or hoops for baling purposes, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, on the free list. After some discussion, Mr. Moshane, of Nebraska, offered an amendment, which was agreed to—yeas, 80: nays, 71—placing on agreed to—yeas, 80; nays, 71—placing on the free list all fron and steel hoops not thinner than No. 20 wire guage. On motion of Mr. Bynum, the duty on decorated chins, porcelain, parian, earthen, stone or crockery ware was increased from 45 to 50 pay cent, all valorem.

The glass schedule was next taken up and several committee amendments were offered and adopted increasing slightly the dottes proposed in the bill on glass bottles and on cylinder, crown and window glass. When the leaf tobacco paragraph was reached Mr. Mills moved to strike out the reached Mr. Mills moved to strike out the clause fixing the rate of duty at 35 cents per pound, thus restoring present rates.

Mr. La Foliette spoke for five minutes on this motion, and wanted more time, but Mr. Mills declined to give it to him, and on his motion the committee rose for the purpose of limiting debate. Mr. Mills then moved to limit debate on the tobacco paragraph to one minute, but the Republicans, being refused five minutes, refused to vote, so the House was left without a quorum.

The Buty on Tebreeo Not Changed.

The Daty on Tobseco Not Changed. WASHINGTON, July 18-House.—The House in committee of the whole to-day adopted Mr. Mills' amendment restoring present rates of duty on leaf tobacco; also an amendment restoring present rates on pipes, pipebowis and amokers' articles. dment to piace a duty of 50 per cent, ad valorem on hat materials was re-THE PRESENT TARIPP.

[Leaf tobacco, of which eighty-five per cent is of the requisite sixe and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than one hundred leaves are required to weigh a

and not stemmed, thirty five cents per pound.--EDS] Debate on the tariff bill closed at half-past two. The committee then rose and reported the bill favorably to the House Consideration of the bill was then post-

Will Faller Be Confirmed ? o'clock this afternoon the Senate went into secret session to consider the nomination of Mr. Fuller for the chief justiceship. began an argument in opposition to Mr.

occupy nearly all of the afternoon. HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY roderick, Baurelsen and Goding Returned

Court By the Commissioner in the "Q" Conspiracy Case,

Mr. Ewing said upon the strength of the

to Baureisen.
"This case don't end here," said Commissioner Hojne, "and I think Goding must have had knowledge of the intent of the other parties and I must hold him with Baureisen and Broderick to the grand jury."

The question of ball was next considered. The sum of \$5,000 was insisted upon by the court in the cases of Broderick, Bauereisen and Godding, who were held to the next grand jury. Important developments are promised by Attorneys Donahue and David concerning the action of the Pinkerton agency in this case when the trial is brought before a jury.

At the conclusion of the hearing the

prisoners were conducted to the marshai's

men, who at 1 o'clock had not yet arrived. It is understood that as soon as the prisoners are released on ball that they (Broderick, Baureisen and Goding) will be arrested on state warrants charging them with bringing dynamite into the state con trary to law. It is stated there are five warrants, part of them being sworn out in this city and others by Aurora parties.

Barn and Contents Burned. A large barn in Mt. Airy, owned by H H. Houston, with its contents, was destroyed by fire about midnight on Tuesday. Valuable horses, owned by Henry R. Schoch and Charles W. Henry, were burned to death. The entire loss is estimated at \$15,000. The fames spread to adjoining fields and destroyed six scree of wheat and three of rye ready for harvest

William Moriey, who last year ran on Dauphin county, and who has been one of the leaders of that organization in Harris-burg, openly declares his purpose to sup-port Cleveland. Mr. Morley is with the president on the tariff question. He was formerly a Republican.

What the National Association of Wool Manufacturers Unanimously Approved. 'I he following clear and conclusive state-THE HOUSE VOTES TO RESTORE PRESENT RATES ON TOBACCO. ment ought to be read by every member of Mr. Mills Moves to Strike Out of the Tariff Bill the 35 Cent Duty and the Amendment

5 to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The glass schedule was next taken up and

pound, if not stemmed, seventy-five cents per pound; if stemmed, one dollar per All other tobacco in lest, unmanufactured

poned till 11:30 a. m. Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 19-Senate.-At 2 Senator Edmunds took the floor and Fuller's confirmation which will likely

CHICAGO, July 19 .- "If your hone please, has the government rested its case?" asked Attorney Donahue, when the court opened this morning in the Burlington con-

evidence submitted to the court he was ontent to rest, and did not care to make any argument. Attorney David at once rose and said that as Attorney Frank Colier and Chester Dawes, representing the Burlington road, were present throughout the hearing, representing the railroad, it was eminently proper that arguments should be submitted before any final action of the court should be taken. As to Goding, not a scintilla of evidence had been introduced implicating him so far as the proof showed in the case. The men who committed the damnable acts under investigation were those who have attempted to incriminate the innocent persons now under accusation before the cour'. If Mr. Ewing could stand up before a jury to ask them to convict Goding he would deserve to be impeached and the const who would convict him would deserve to be impeached. Attorney David was folowed by Mr. Donahue, his colleague in the defense, who followed the same line of argument and endeavored to show that there was no constitutional ground upon which Goding could be held to the grand jury. The same was true, he asserted, as

office where they waited for their bonds

REASONS FOR PREE WOOL

The American manufacturer is engaged in a perpetual struggle with the manufacturers of Europe for the possession of the markets of this country. In this strife the European manufacturer possesses the advantage, which would be overwhelming if not countersected by special leastle. advantage, which would be overwhelming if not counteracted by special legislation, of having the raw material of his manufacture free from duty—no duties on wool existing in Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and very slight duties, if any, in other manufacturing nations. Our European competitors are exempt from the direct enhancement, by a duty, of the cost of wool, thus requiring less capital to supply their mills, and no cost of interest on the duty required in carrying their stocks of wool and goods. They are free from the apprehension of changes in the value of wool, such as have taken place in this country in consequence of no less than seventeen changes in the tariff on wools within the mem ry of living manufacturers. They are exempt from the manufacturers. They are exempt from the duties on wool substitutes, so usefully employed to mix with wool in the manufacture of the chesper and heavier clothsduties which with us are absolutely prohibitory. They are able, from the lower cost of their raw material, to relieve themselves from overproduction by constention

hibitory. They are able, from the lower cost of their raw material, to relieve themselves from overproduction by consigning their surplus stocks at comparatively slight sacrifice to foreign markets, to which their cheapness has already introduced them. They are not compelled, as we are, to discriminate in their choice of wool to avoid the effect of the duty, and are able to select their wools in any condition, whether unwashed, washed or soured, with reference only to their desirable qualities. Through freedom of importation they have near markets—as at London, Havre, Antwerp and Barlin—offering vast assortments and a steady supply of all kinds of wool—advantages especially favorable to the small manufacturer. This exemption from all restrictions in the selection of raw material, together with the facilities for supply and the cortainty that values will not be disturbed by legislation, is believed to be the objet cause of a characteristic of the European woolen industry—namely, that the manufacturer abroad obtains success by adhering with steady at tention to the special fabrics he has undertaken to make and in which he bas acquired excellence, while diversification of manufacturers, so necessary to prevent overproduction, is encouraged by the availability of all varieties and conditions of raw material. The effect of this policy upon the agricultural interests, and the labor of the countries which adopt it, we are not at at present called upon to consider.

labor of the countries which adopt it, we are not at at present called upon to consider.

This high duty is not the only difficulty with which our manufacturers requiring foreign wools have to contend. It is held that complete protection to the most important branch of our wool growing industry, the merino sheep husbandry, requires that washed wools in class I should be subject to double the duty of unwashed wool, and the duty on secured wool should be three times the amount upon the unwashed wools—an arrangement which compels the importations of class I wools to be in the greasy state, necessitating the transportation charges on from two and a quarter to three pounds of grease and dirt in the wool required for a pound of cloth. The effect of the compulsion to buy greasy wool and pay a heavy specific duty on its impurities is that the American manufacturers are thereby obliged to give undue preference to light condition over fineness and the other valuable qualities of wools offering in foreign markets. Our manufacturere, moreover, are obliged by this restriction to concentrate their competition in foreign markets upon the always small proportion of the lightest unwashed wools, while our foreign competitors, having to pay duty neither upon wool nor on grease and dirt, can buy the heavy wools in the market

of the lightest unwashed wools, while our foreign compelitors, having to pay duty neither upon wool nor on gresse and dirt, can buy the heavy wools in the market to much better advantage.

To these considerations it should be added that the high specific duty on clothing wools—a duty irrespective of the cost—practically excludes the cheap and abundant clothing wools of South America, and by freeing them from our compelition for their purchase makes them much cheaper than they would otherwise be to the manufacturers of France, Belgium and Germany who work them up into clothes and stuffs by the cheapest labor in Europe.

It may be said that a remedy for these difficulties is to be found in the exclusive use of the domestic wools, which will be abundantly supplied under due protection. To this we reply that neither our own country nor any other in the world does or can produce to advantage wools of all kinds and grades. Experience under high protection of wool in this country for over thirty years had demonstrated that our domestic wool growers find it to their advantage to produce only the staple wools required for the ordinary range of woolen fabrics; and as these fabrics will always be in demand, they build up their flocks—a work of time—for the production only of the fleeces which will be profitable for a long series of years. This system, sithough providing admirable raw material for common goods, is in compatible with the variety required for the diversifier and highly advanced manufacture which should be our aim. The American manufacturer, to compete with the fabrics of other nations in the endless variety demanded by our times, must have the power of selecting a portion of this raw material from all the world's sources of enterial from and the world's sources of en

the power of selecting a portion of this raw material from all the world's sources of supply. The sudden and exceptional de-mand for more or new raw material must be supplied by importation. It ought to have weight with our legislators, because it is the statement made to the secretary of the tressury in 1885 by the Na tional Association of Wool Manufacturers and was by that association " unanimously approved," as was witnessed by the signstures of William Whitman, of Boston, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and by Thomas Dolan, of James Dobson, of Philadelphia, member of the executive committee, and other officers of the association.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

Opium Smoker Labelle Jumps From a Train and Escapes From an Officer, PORT HUBON, Mich., July 19 -- On June

the customs officers learned that about 2,000 pounds of opium had been smuggled across the St. Ciair river. The goods had been taken to Smith's creek, a Grand Trunk station, about nine miles from here, and shipped to Rev. L. Winters, at Indianapolis. Telegrams were sent to In-diana officers and Charles Labelle, the shipper, was arrested. T. Saunders, of this city, was captured as an accessory, and his brother Charles was entired across the river and placed in custody. The examition of the Haunderses came up yesterday G. T. Thisbedeau, the railway agent, testi fied that Labelle and Saunders had shipped a large number of boxes from time to time Labelle avers he had received numerou poxes from a man named Winters and had attended to the shipment on this side. On ross-examination it was drawn out that Winters was no other than Fred. Saurders and the latter was held in bail o

Last night United States Deputy Marsha Stein was taking Labelle back to Indianap olis, and about 8 o'clock, when the train was near Upton, running about 25 miles an hour, Labetle went to the water tank to get a drink. He opened the door and lesped from the train. The marshal followed. horse and buggy were waiting alongside the track for Labelle, who jumped in, and although handcuffed, drove to the river bank, two miles distant, at breakneck speed. Guy Geel, who lives on the river bank, rowed him to Canada. The marshal got to the river in time to see the boat land on the Canada shore.

Young Geel is under arrest for siding prisoner to escape, but claims he is innowas a prearranged affair,

CHLEBOUN CONFESSES.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ONE OF THE BOMENIAN DINAMITERS REVEALS THEIR PLOT.

He Tells In Detail the Operations and Purposes of the Gang-The Rind of Bombs Bronek Invented-The "Squenier May Escape Punishment,

CRICAGO, July 19.—Frank Chieboun who with John Hronek and Frank Chepok were arrested for conspiring to mur Judges Gary and Grinnell, Inspector Bon-deld and others, has made a full and com-plete confession. Chieboun was not locked up at the armory yesterday with the oth but was taken to an outlying police station, where last night he was induced by Inspector Bonneld and two Bohemian secret service detectives to tell all he knew of the plot. Through the interpreters Chiebo with Hronek and Chepok. The confession was about as follows: After explaining how he became acquainted with them he says Hronek unfolded his plans for revenge and told him of a bomb which he (Hronek) had invented. It was small, no larger than a base ball, and was to be loaded with dynamite and bits of broken glass. It was denied by Chief that the plot was to murder the judges and the inspector; that is, he heard of no such definite scheme. They were talked of, as was Captain Schasck, and he understood that he was to pay more attention to the captain than anyone else. There was no concerted plan of action, but it was agreed that when all preparations were made, he and two others were to be in-formed by Hronek just what they were to do in the way of avenging the death of the "martyra." About July I, he was "isited by Hronek, who brought him two bombs of the broken glass variety, and two sticks of dynamite from which he was to tern. The other two men were also sup-plied with bombs and dynamite. He had then grew so afraid that it would be dircovered that he made away with it by

browing it into a privy vault. This was the substance of the confession which Inspector Bonfield to-day placed in the hands of a typewriter operator for the purpose of having it put in shape for use in court. The confession is much more in detail and covers about thirty

closely printed pages.

By his confession it is understood Chieboun has virtually secured immunity from guitty than either Hronek, Chepok or any of the men not yet arrested.

He has agreed to give his testimony in open court, where it will corroborate the other evidence secured by the inspector against the conspirators. The other men are still at large, but may be arrested at any time.

A FUSION MAY RESULT.

The Greenbackers of Michigan Will Probably Vote for Cleveland and Thurman, Mr. Wells' Address.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.- A profus American flage, arranged in every conceivable design, lent a peque effect to the interior of the D vention was called to order at noon to day by Hon, 1. M. Weston. In the rear of the president's table resting upon a pedestal draped with the stars and stripes was a life-sized bust of President Cleveland, its browencircled with a wreath of lauret. A por-trait of ex-Senator Thurman beneath a canepy of bandannas was also given a conspicuous position upon the stage. Temporary organization was effected by the selection of Hon. W. P. Wells, of this city, as chairman. He claimed for Michigan a place in the Democratic column of states, and said the second election of Grover Claveland who was worthy to be ranked with Jefferwho was worthy to be ranked with Jener-son and Jackson as an exponent and de-fender of Democratic principles, would be the deliverance of the people that the Re-publican party should die, as it deserved to die. The mention of the president's name was the signal for loud and continued (applause, followed with

three cheers, and the enthusiasm was re-

newed at every subsequent reference to Mr. Cleveland. At great length the speaker proceeded to denounce the present tariff system as a robbery pure and simple, the superstruc-ture of monopoly, the reason why a few had amassed their millions while the masses were getting poorer and there were loud cheers when he adjured the delegates to stand firm to that policy which, with a vigor and sincerity never surpassed, had been enunciated by the pres the United States. Three more cheers for the administration were called for and gives when the speech was concluded and the rest of the temporary officers and members of the various committees were then as-lected. At this stage Mr. Weston announced that the state Greenback convention would assemble at Grand Rapids at 2 o'clock and that some of its members had saked for a committee of conference. Without a dissenting voice it was agreed to appr such committee, and the following were selected as the representatives of the cieven congressional districts in the order named : A. W. Wheaton, John V. Shehan, F. G. Goodyear, W. G. Howard, Albert K. Root, Frank L. Dodge, Robert Willis, J. W. Turner, Dan E. Soper, P. B. Wachtel, G.

W. Hayden. A recess was taken until 2 p. m.

DUBLIN, July 19.—The wholesale evic-tions on the Vandelew estate, in West Clars, which were to have been mangu. rated yesterday, have not yet been announced owing to the fact that the people having destroyed the bridges between the towns of Kilrush and Kilkes the evictors were unable to reach the scene of the proposed evictions. The pells of the chapels of the neighborhood are being tolled to-day and the plan of campaign has been adopted by the tenants on the Murphy estate and at Trales.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19 .- William G. Meione, Jack Pendergrast and Dan Mor-rill were drowned here last night. Seven drunken men and a keg of beer were crowded into a little skiff about 10 o'clock for a ride. The next thing heard was a ory for help. The life saving crew started out and pulled four of the men ashore. The other three drowned.

Four Girls Drown White Bathing DES MOINES, Iows, July 19.—A little daughter of Prof. M. L. Bartiett, of Des Moines, with three daughters of W. D. Chandler and Dr. Charles Entield, of Jefferson, were all drowned in the Coon river

while bathing yesterday. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jer-sey: Local rains, followed Friday by

fair, slighly cooler; westerly winds.

One drunk was sent to jail this morning by the mayor for ten days and one was dis-charged upon promising to leave town,