THE THIRD DAY OF THE LANGASTER COUNTY TRADRERY INSTINUES.

Interesting Talks by Professor Shanb, Manband Mrs. H. E. Monroe. Papers Read by Miros Virginia Groth and Moggie McRibaire.

Tuesday Afternoon — Institute was opened at 2 o'clock with the singing of "The Wild Rose," after which P.ot. Hall lectured on "Geography, elementary and alvanced." It was a continuation of his talk at the morning section and he elaborated his answer to the question. "What shall we teach?" He would teach children a landscape, part by part, but not in every detail. Success in teaching is accompilabed when the salient, dominant parts are brought cut without regard to the thousand and one minor details. Success in teaching this branch is not in the multiplication of details but the unifying of the same. The salient features suggested to the pupil in the study of a landscaps are land and water. These further suggest level lands, alopes and hills. He favored putting the object in the presence of the child and let him get his knowledge by discovery and not by hearing. The proper aim of the teacher is to develop the ideas of the child. When the child sees a slope he can be instructed that alopes give us drainse, drainse makes soil and the soil gives us vegetsilon. These and many others mattern can be sequired through incidental teaching, which is really more important than systematic teaching. Tell children stories of the great oceans and countries and illustrate what you tell them with pictures of the subject, on which you talk to them; children will become interested and when they go from the school room they will think of what is told them and investigate for themselves.

TO AMUSE THE LITTLE FOLKS.

"Our Western Home" was sung by the institute and this was followed by an

"Our Western Home" was sung by the institute and this was followed by an essay, by Miss Virginia Grosh, of Littis. Her subject was "Devices which every teacher can use to employ the little Folks."
She suggested that pictures be given to the little folks with instructions that they write a story in their own language from the pictures; that a story be told to the pupils and from the story let them draw a picture; this season of the year autumn leaves can be gathered; children should be interested in the school room, achool yard, and their own village and they should be asked to make drawings of the same; in short, there should be a kindergarten in each sobool. Barton Sharp, of Blast Hempfield, also

read a paper on the same aubject. He said he or she is the most successful teacher who can keep the young people employed." He instanced many devices be used in his school room to interest his pupils and he met with great success.

"Spring, Lovely Spring," was sung, after which ex-County Superintendent B. F. Si and was introduced. He began by sying that he was glad to have the privilege of coming to this county institute, of looking in the faces of Lancaster county's teachers, hearing what they say and catching their inspiration. He took for his subject "Figures," and said he would not talk of figures of mathematics, but figures linguistic, figures of language. These figures are; as interesting to those who study them as are the ngures of mathematics. Linguage, made up of words, when rightly considered, is second to nothing else in power and beauty. The English, German, Greek and Latin are full of interest to those who give attention to them, and who a udy their laws and origin. In conclusion the figures in power and apprentice of the second consistency. who a udy their laws and origin. In conclusion the figurative character of the English language was discussed in a learned

"Make Your Mark" was sung, and was followed by a talk on "School Management," by Prof. Raub. He began by referring to the time when he was superintendent of Cinton county. In examination of teachers he found one of the applicants that the superintendent of the sup intellectually not qualified for a teacher's was waited upon by the secretary of the township school board where the applicant had taught, with a request that a certificate should be issued, because she was the best teacher in the township. He finally gave her the certificate and when he visited her school he found it to be the best managed school in the district. Here it require he school in the district. Upon inquiry he learned that the good management was due to the relations that existed between teacher and pupil. The teacher had interested the mn pupils in the ornamentation of the room.
There was not an expensive picture in the school room, but there was an a r o? cheerfulness about it. He did not advise the putting in school roome of fine oil paintings or expensive steel engravings, but plo-tures can be taken from the illustrated papers of the day, which when framed will add to the beauty of the school room. It add to the beauty of the school room. It you can interest your pupils in the ornamentation of the school room, I am satisfied that there will be good management in your schools. Put the work of your schools on exhibition and in that way interest the patrons of your school. He referred to his school days in this county when the floors of school rooms were scrubbed but once in a year and swept each day by the two boys who talked the most, but he was glad that such practices are no longer in vogue.

He denounced in vigorous terms the custom in some schools where self-

reporting was to practice. Satan, he said, mever invented a better method of making tiers of our boys and girls than this very gas. As to whispering in school he would endeavor to control it, instead of trying to prevent it, by kind advice and kind words. PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

"The Degreat Spot on Earth to Me" was sung, and Dr. Hull, of Millersville, spoke on "Precept and Example." He began by saking the question: Are we teaching the lessons of industry in our schools? Our pupils may know arithmetic and grammar thoroughly, but unless they are taught that great success is achieved only by incessant toll, their learning will not be of any avail.

There is a rapidly growing opinion that
there is a premium on white hands and kid gloves. This is placing education at a dis-

An ex-state superintendent of our schools has said that he would have every boy learn a trade, and that is sound advice. The successful business men of Philadelphia, New York and even Lancaster, are those who came from the rural schools, where industry and perseverance were the rule. Horace Greeley once said that there were 2,000 colleges graduales walking the street of New York, not able to make a living, but trying to sneak through life in an alleged gentlemanly calling. These same men could have earned livings if they would have had trades. It is noble to aspire, grand to schieve, but let it be done with loyalty to labor. There is nothing so much disgusts one as the shallow-pated young man full of conceit.

Pure, unflinching honesty is a necessity has said that he would have every boy

Pare, unflinching honesty is a necessity to success, and it is the duty of the teacher by precept and example to inculcate the principles of honesty in their pupils. In conclusion he referred to the sham politoness of the present day and instanced that a young man will give up his seat in a street car to is lady sittered in sile, but would not think of doing so if the lady worse scales. think of doing so if the lady wore a callod

dress.

Wednesday Morning - Institute was opened at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. C. L. Fry, of Trinity Lutheran church, followed by sing-

ing. "Fundamental Errors in Ocal Teaching" was the subject of an interesting paper read by Miss Maggie McElbaire, of Strasburg township. She pointed out the errors in instructing orally that teachers are spi to iall into, and gave what she believed to be the best methods of oral instruction.

John Weaver, Leacock, Prof. Leman,
Millersville, and Superintendent Brecht
also discussed the subject. They impressed

ime Age n, Beau iful Bellr," was sung so institute followed by Prof. Hull, lectured on "Algebra in Ungraded in." This was the last of the prosent talks before the institute. He is an aisat on the subject of mathematics, is seant talker and his lectures were sting and instructive.

The city teachers for their refusal to become members of the institute. The city teachers generally favor a city institute and some of the city directors favor that ides.

Prof. Bushrle, who was one of the in-"Chime Age D, Beau ifal Bell"," was suns y the institute followed by Prof. Hull, the lectured on "Algebra in Ungraded chools." This was the last of the profemor's talks before the institute. He is an eathusiast on the subject of mathematics, is a pleasant talker and his lectures were

sung and Prof. Hall was next on the programme for a talk on "Geography."

He said that instead of talking on that subject he would devote his time to arswering questions propounded by the teachers of the institute to him. He took the questions up in the order is which they were asked and answered them to the satisfaction of the teachers who asked them and to the entire institute.

Ex-Congressman Horr was called upon for an address. He gave them a short, interesting talk, bristling with wit and humor. He concluded with an earnest appeal to teachers to put their best energies in their professions and assured them of success if they did so.

MRS. H. E. MONROE'S LECTURE.

"Cheer, Boys, Cheer," was sung and the last lecture of the morning period was by Mrs. H. E. Monroe, of Philadelphia, a representative of the Women's Christian Temperance union. Her subject was "Development of character in public schools." She spoke of the great importance of the mission of the teacher, referred to the noble work done by the Women's Christian Temperance union, and of the great good that can be done by teachers to advance the interest of temperance. She next dwelt on the elements of success, and divided them into four paris: Knowledge, energy, industry and integrity; divided school discipline into business culture, social culture and moral culture. Business culture was considered under the heads: Punctuality, regularity, self control, diligence, order and honesty. School culture was considered under the subdivisions: Politeness, nestness and patience, and moral culture under the head, duty to God and man.

Under the head of self-control she talked of habits, temper, tongue, calmness in time of danger, under

Under the head of self-control she talked of habits, temper, tongue, calmness in time of danger, undue fondness for dress; under that of appetite she talked of atimulants, which became narcottes and narcottes proper, their influence on the body, character, family and society.

"THE LABOR QUESTION."

Hop. B. G. Horr, of Blichtgan, Gives His Views A very large audience was sesembled in A very large audience was assembled in the opera house on Tuesday evening, to hear the second lecture of the course, delivered by Hon. R. G. Horr, of Michigan, on "The Labor Question."

He was introduced by Prof. Nauman as "the funny manof O n (ress." His mann'r was droll and eccentric, and his talk abounded in quaint provincialisms and good-natured, lunny sayings. He held the untiring attention of the audience for two hours.

He said, at starting, that he did not intend He said, at starting, that he did not intend to attempt discussing the labor question fully—for that would be impossible in the space of a lecture, since the question involves the great principles of political economy, social life, and civilization itself. Since authors do not agree on this subject, he would appeal not to the authorities, but to the everyday life of the people. He had no pet theory, by which he could cure all the ills of life, and knew no plan by which any one could get along without labor. One of our greatest blessings is our dependence upon our own labor, since an idle, aimices life begets misery and degradation.

highest type of civilization that has ever existed on the globe, and the institutions which produced this civilization shall be preserved and not destroyed by would-be

when only a few people inhabited the globe, they owned everything in common. Private ownership was at first the simple result of labor. Later on it was the result of akill, or superiority over others. Skill, and not mere physical exertion, should be the standard by which wages are

regulated.

We are better off now than we were in former times. We receive more wages and articles are cheaper; but the trouble is, we buy more things than we used to, for we

Invention of machinery is a great blessing. The men whom it throws out of em Henry George does not tell the truth when he says that the rich are growing richer, the poor poorer. The wedge is not driven between these two classes, pushing the one up, the other down. Most of those who are at the top come from the bottom. The wedge is plunged in below and we all

go up together.

Laborers and capitalists cannot come to an agreement. The co-operative system will not work, because the laborer cannot afford to risk icsing his money in the unlucky year when no gains are realized. He must have his regular wages.

The true principle which should regulate the dealings of capatalists and laborers is based upon the golden rule. The laborer should receive a fair percentage of the profits which accrue to the capitalists from his applicable for the capitalists. employe's labors over and above his regu-lar pay. When the product of labor goes down, wages should go down. When the

Labor leagues are harmful. They in-fringe upon the God given liberties of a man. They dictate to him how he shall ct and regulate his goings out and his com

If the government passed an 8 hour law it would not remedy the difficulty. It has no right to interfere with the labor of any eave t one who work for Uncle Sam. Leg to lation will never remove the trouble but this matter will adjust itself. We used to labor 12 hours a day; now we labor 10.

The time of our labor does not seem long when we work for ourselves. It seems when we work for ourselves. It seems very long when we are working for others. Nature intended that we should labor for our own selfish selves, and she made it easier for us, than to work for others. The very state of mind is different when one is slaving for another's interest. The laborer's very stroke should tell for his advantage; then he will be interested in his dwark, and it is easier to work 12 hours for ourselves than 10 hours for some one else. No legistion on fix the length of time a man reav ation can fix the length of time a man ir ay

ork for himself. Can you make a law limiting the number of hours that a prescher may preach or a doctor sell his pills? There are many

or a doctor sell his pills? There are many ills that legislation cannot remedy. You can't legislate morals into people.

There is a class of persons claiming to be public teach is who teach great errors to the people and inspire discontent and rebelliousness in the hearts of the laborers. A public teacher should strive to give people courage to meet the battles of life, and not lead them to despair.

I would save the laboring man from three things: The greed of capitalists, his own extravagance and the wandering after false prophets and erroneous teachers who say they want to level society. Civilization is not a leveling process. Its very beginning is based upon competition and contest. I believe in leveling society, but legislation cannot do it. I myself must stoop and lift others up. Do not envy those who go ahead of you, but bid them god speed to the stars!

INSTITUTE NOTES.

James B. Hasg is the smallest member of the institute. He is a Tom Thumb in size as to height, but is one of the best teachers in the county, is a graduate of Kutstown Normal school and for a number teachers in the county, is a graduate of Kutstown Normal school and for a number of years has taught Metzler's school, in West Hempfield township.

Fourteen school marms and school masters who were in the matrimontal market a year ago are no longer in it. They were wedded during the year.

Nine teachers and ex-tashers of the county died during the past year.

But few of the Lancaster city teachers are in attendance at the institute as enrolled members, and the question has been rolled members, and the question has been asked by many of the county teachers, why the city teachers have descried the institute this year. This is the answer given by a city teacher: The city school board is required to have its schools open 200 school days. The law requires the schools to be closed in institute week. The teachers receive no pay for attending institute, and have to make up this week's lost time at the end of the term, and as they are not

the end of the term, and as they are not obliged to be present, they take this week

atructors last year, is talking to the teachers of Lawrence county this week. LCCAL INSTITUTES ORGANIZED.

The following local institutes reported

The following local institutes reported organizations:

Mt. Joy: Precident, P. W. Baker; vice-precident, H. M. Stokes; secretary, Katie Wade; treasurer, J. F. Epier; executive committee, John H. Shenk, Scott A. White, Miss Amanda L. Stauffer. This institute will meet on December 1st.

New Holland: President, A. G. Seyfert; vice precidents, J. F. Folts, and Geo. Davidson; secretary, Annie E. Rutter; treasurer, Miss Mary Schneider. The eachers of Earl, East Earl, Cornervon and Brecknock make up this institute and will meet at New Holland on the last Friday and Saturday in January.

Marietta: President, R. R. Pleam; vice presidents, John Horn, A. E. Gehmar, D. R. Brubaker; secretary, Miss Miriam Erisman; treasurer, W. H. Buller; corresponding secretary, J. D. Tuckey. This institute will meet at Marietta an January 12th and 13th.

Ephrata: President, J. L. Dry; vice presidents, E. E. Leinbach, Ephrata; J. B. Hasg, West Earl; E. C. Rehieman, West Cocalico; H. S. Newcomer, Clay; R. T. Farver, Adamstown; recording secretary, Miss Sadie Bowman; correspondent seretary, F. S. Klinger; treasurer, Theodore Glass, This institute is made up of teachers of Clay, West Cocalico, Rest Cocalico, West Earl and Ephrata townships and Adamstown bourough. The institute will meet at Ephrata on December 14 and 15th.

HOW TO GET STRONG,
Hon. William Blaikle will lecture at the

HOW TO GET STRONG. How to get strong.

Hom. William Blaikle will lecture at the opera house this evening on "How to get strong." So that the teachers may hear the lecture and see the Republican parade the hour of the lecture has been changed from 8 to 7 o'clock. The Pittaburg Gasette says: "Mr. Blaikle's lecture on physical culture was a happy effort, bristling with good points. It might have been extended without wearing the audience or exhausting the subject."

A BROKER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Disappointment, Heavy Losses by Election

Bets and Suicide.

A tall, handsome, superbly developed man, in the prime of life, popular with hosts of friends, successful in business and the heir prospective to a comfortable fortune, blew out his brains with a revolver in room 13. Hotel Royal, at Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, New York city, shortly after eight o'clock Tuesday morning. He was Thomas L. Botts, the son of a re-tired coal dealer of that name who died several years ago. His father came from the aristocratic Botts family of Virginia. The late John Minor Botts, of Richmond, Va., the famous Whig politician who was at one time mentioned as a candidate for the presidency of the United States, was a grand uncle of the suicide. The young man's mother is a descendant of Alexander Hamilton.

Young Botts was thirty-six years old and a bachelor. He was a memier of the Metropolitan board of fire insurance brokers and for a number of years had done business as an insurance broker at No. 32 Liberty street. He lived with his mother and two elderly aunts in an elegantly furnished brown atone residence of No. 140 West 1221 street.
It was rumored early in the day that

Botts, who was a warm champion of President Cleveland during the recent campaign, had wagered large sums upon his re election, and that the Democratic defeat, together with his consequent losses, had preyed upon his mind to such a degree that he began drinking heavily, despite the warnings of his friends. As a crn:equence, it was sa d, he became temporarily insane nd took his own life. He was a member of the Harlem Democratic club and of the Insurance Men's Cleveland and Thurman club and was the marshal of the insurance men's division in

dsy morning and went to his piace of business, remaining there through the day. On his way home he called on a friend, Mr. Biampey. The two men talked over insurance matters and planned some business arrangements, which were to have been carried out on Tuesday. Then Mr. Botts started, as he said, for home, saying: "Well, George, I'm all broken up. Election work has played me out. I'm going home to take a rest." home to take a resi."

He arrived at the hours shortly after midnight Tuesday morning, in company with a man who called for a room for him. Mr. But a walked with an unsteady step. He signed his name to the hotel register with a trembling hand, giving his address as "city," and went to his room. He was not in the habit of visiting the hotel. Shortly after eight o'clock Tuesday morning he rang for a pitcher of jee water and home to take a rest." ing he rang for a pitcher of ice water and about an hour later a chambermaid was attracted to his room by the sound of his labored breathing. He was then dying from the effects of a gaping bullet wound in the right side of his head. An alarm was given, but hefers receited a satisface.

was given, but before medical assistance arrived he was dead.

Mrs. Botts was nearly insane with grief Mrs. Botts was nearly insane with grief when calied upon at her residence in the afternoop. Her sisters said the death had stricken the household with horror. Mr. Botts, they said, graduated when twentys two years old as a civil engineer from a school in Providence. He was employed as an engineer in the board of public works for a number of years. Subsequently he was in a real estate office on lower Broadway conducted by Charence Seward, a brother of the late William H. Seward. About six years ago he started in the insurance business for himself. His uncle, Juitan Botts, is a well known self. His uncle, Juitan Botts, is a well known self. His uncle, Julian Botts, is a well known losurance man. His sister is the wife of Mr. Edward Barr, a pipe dealer at No. 78 John street, and lives in Brooklyn. The faciles and they know on the set that their nephew's mad act, unless it was the fact that he had lost money through heavy election bets. How heavy these were, or with whom they were placed, they did not

Mr. Botts was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran corps, and also of Kare Lodge F. and A. M. He was very popular among his business associates. Those of among his business associates. Those of them spoken to yesterday were horror stricken to learn of his shocking death. It seemed to be the opinion amo that dissappointment over the financial losses in consequence and possibly malaris, together with drinking, to which he was not accustomed, made him issane, and that in a sudden freezy he determined to take his life.

Mr. Edward Barr, brother-in-law of the suicide, is well known in Lancaster where he formerly resided. Mrs. Francis Shroder

That "jouthern Outrage." A dispatch from Raieigh, N. C. says Eibridge I. Jordan, who with his family has arrived at Boston, was it is said, re-quired to leave Durham, N. C., because be was believed to bave incited the negroes to break open the construction car of the Northern & Durham railroad company and possess themselves of one hundred dynamite cartridges and also to have incited the negroes to burn the residence of Caleb Green, which was actually destroyed with other buildings in the town.

Fighting the Sogar Trust Attorney General Tabor and General Roger A. Pryor, on behalf of the people, will begin a suit before Judge Barrett, in the New York supreme court to-day for the dissolution of the company known as the North River Sugar Refining company, of which Theodore A. Havemeyer, of Williamsburg, N. Y., is president. It represents over \$50,000,000 of capital and refines over 3,000,000,000 pounds of sugar in a year, or nearly two-thirds of all the super refined in the Hottlet State. sugar refined in the United States.

Young Men's Christian Association Services This is the week of prayer in the Young Men's Caristian associations throughou the country and nightly services are held by each. At the rooms of the Lancaster association Willis Hawley, general secretary of the Harrisburg association, con ducted the service. He spoke on the subset "Drifting" and from the text Acts ing S. B. Herr, formerly of Lancaster, but more recently of the York amociation, will

WORK FOR DEMOCRATS.

THE SOCIETIES OF PENNSYLVANIA TO CONTINUE THEIR ORGANIZATION.

Principles of the Party to Be Taught th Voters-The Importance of Tariff Reducmased—An Address Seviewirg the Recent Campaign,

The Democratic Society of Pennsylvania

The Democratic party has met temporary defeat in defense of a just, equitable and necessary principle of free government. It contended that unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation; that the Federal government had no right to take more money from the people than might be necessary for its own support economically administred; and that it had no right to take money from the mass of men to confer it, as a mere largese upon a class. This doctrine has been held by the Democratic party from the adoption of the constitution to the present day. It was the doctrine of Jefferson and of every Democratic statesman in our history. But since the civil war the Federalists' scheme of strong government, taking from the people whatever those in power may think useful or desirable, building up a few industries at the expense of others, and conferring upon favored enterprises great annual bounties far in excess of the public revenues, has been incorporated in the policy of the goneral government, and for now more than a quarter of a century has been itself in maintained by our legislation and administration.

The conflict between these two principles of government is most assuredly irrepressi-The Democratic party has met temporar

steadily maintained by our legislation and administration.

The conflict between these two principles of government is most assuredly irrepressible. It must continue until the industrial people of the United States are all free or all slave. The Democratic party has no thought of abandoning the fight. On the contrary, it has just begun it. Considering that the president's reform message, regarded by many as a perilous new departure in favor of industrial treedom, was given to Congress only in December last, and that the ensuing popular debate has been in progress less than a year, the results of the voting on November 6 furnish the friends of tariff reform the most abundant encouragement. If so much has been won in so short a time; if all heresy upon this vital question has been crushed within, or finally cast out of, one of great political parties in the United States in this brief period, what may not be accomplished parties in the United States in this brief period, what may not be accomplished by a fearless, resolute, persistent agitation in the years to come? Rising from this momentary check, strengthened by the consciousness that it carries the ark of public asfety, that it has in its keeping a sacred principle, upon the future success of which depends the industrial and political freedom of the people of the United States, the Democratic party will go on with this contest until it is gloriously woo. We have met the special interests, the monopolies and the trusts, stimulated to their utmost exertion by the new danger which confronted them; we have met their millious, extorted from the labor of the country, lions, extorted from the labor of the country poured out in any quantities demanded by their unscrupulous political managers, and, notwithstanding all their advantages of position, power and means and the meagre of position, power and means and the meagre time allowed for the momentous struggle, we have fairly divided the suffrages of the people with them, and it will be weeks to come before it can even be told upon which side the actual popular majority has failen. There are now about 4,000 Democratic the United Democratic test the United olubs and Democratic societies in the United States. The convention which brought these together and formed the national association was held only on the 4th of July last, and the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania was formed but a few weeks

previous. Considering the great work done and the important results accomplished in the few intervening months, it observer that had this campaign o "organization and information"—this vast republican propagands, formally founded upon the indisputable and immortal principles of Jefferson—been undertaken at an earlier date, and prosecuted with intelligent vigor, the presidential election of 1883 would have had a far different termination. Nothing was required to insure the success of the Democratic candidates, but that the issue should be clearly understood. This is made only too manifest by a comparison of the results in the manufacturing centres with those in the agricultural regions. In the former the "tariff scare" appears to have had notified whatever upon the minds of intelligent operatives, for whose alleged benefit a fraudulent and clusive "protection" is invoked, while in the agricultural tion" is invoked, while in the agricultural regions, whose propie are the almost confessed victims of the federalist system of spoliation, the Federal majorities seem to have been maintained and even increased In other words, where the debate raged have been maintained and even increased. In other words, where the debate raged, where the conflict was fiercest, where the truth was most clearly and most thoroughly struck out between the contending parties, there the truth has prevailed. It must, therefore, be plain that had the discussion been carried nome to the agricultural people of the country to the same extent and with the same intensity we should have made the same strong impression upon that class as upon the other. Let there be a Democratic society in every neighborhood, and let that society boldly, constantly and energetically continue the discussion of the tariff question as it relates to the material interests of the people themselves, and the Democratic party of the United States will never lose another general election during the existence of this generation. Had the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania been four years old, instead of five months, with its primary societies in every election district, as they should have been, the electoral vote of Pennsylvania would have gone to Grover Cieveland, where the best interests of the large majority of her people required that they should go. Had the pational association of Democratic people required that they should go. Had the national association of Democratic clubs been one year old, instead of four months, New York and Indiana, and the whole agricultural West, would have been for Democratic revenue reform, instead of

for Democratic revenue reform, instead of Republican or Federalist monopoly.

We respectfully urge that every Democratic Society in Pennsylvania shall continue its organization and its activity; that they shall hold meetings as often as it may be convenient to the members; that they shall invite their neighbors of every political faith and of every condition of life to participate in their discussions of this allimportant question; and that they shall even now prepare to perfect their state even now prepare to perfect their state. important question; and that they shall even now prepare to perfect their state organization, considering what amend ments may profitably be made to the constitution of the state society, and selecting their most intelligent and zealous members to serve as deputies in the next general assembly. Wherever such societies have not been established we urgently advise the still undaunted and aggressive Democracy to see that they are immediately instituted.

The Democratic secieties, naturally upholding the principle of home rule in all its applications, and naturally supporting the interests and guarding the rights of the masses, for which they were originally funded by the greatest of all American anti-monopolists, will find much to engage their most carnest attention in the affairs of their most carnest attention in the affairs of our great commonwealth. The result of the late presidential election will increase the disinclination of the monopolists of Pennsylvania to yield anything whatever to the demands of the producing people, and unless public opinion shall be aroused and directed by intelligent and persistent effort, there will be no enforcement of the bene-ficent provisions of our state constitution, no interference with railroad discriminancent provisions of our state constitution, no interference with railroad discriminations, no restraint upon combining corporations and no rettef for the wrongs of labor in the mines, the fields and the shops. But let the people consider these questions in their Democratic societies in every part of the commonwealth, and, notwithstanding the large Republican majority in the legis-lature, we may, even at this late day, en-force a partial execution of some of the Republican pledges of the state campaign of

We commend to the Democratic people of Pennsylvania the declaration of our noble leader, President Cleveland, that, for the propagation of our pure and immortal principles, the Democratic societies "are the most efficient agencies ever devised." Nor do we think we can more appropriately close this brief appeal to the Democracy to close up their broken ranks and move forward again on the straight bright line of

duty to ultimate and complete victory, than with the following from the Democratic national committee:

"All Democratic committees and committeemen are carneatly requested to push the organization of permanent Democratic societies or clubs within their respective jurisdictions. The importance of such an edjunct to the regular organization cannot be overestimated, and the regular organization cannot be overestimated, and the regular organization cannot be too active and sealous in promoting it. It should be remembered that the "Democratic Societies" were the first efficient organizations of the party under Jefferson; that the election in 1800, and the accendancy of the Democratic party for sixty years was mainly the work of these societies, and that the open, popular club, in which men freely discuss their rights and duties, is pre-eminently a Democratic expedient, and is more needed at this hour than ever before in the history of the country!"

CHAUNCHY F. BLACK, President. JOHN D. WORMAN, Secretary. No. 109 South Broad street. Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1888.

A TOUNG MAN'S SUICIDE. Frank P. Holf in a Melancholy Spall, Shoots

Himself In the Head. The town of Ephrata was thrown into considerable excitement on Tuesday after-moon by the suicide of Frank P. Hull, a olgarmaker of this village, who was but 22 years of age. The deceased had been employed by A. W. Ments r for two years past and was considered a good work-man. He was at his bench until about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he went to the water closet. He remained a long time, and finally Harry Miller went out to look for him. He found the door locked and went away, but soon returned and went into the adjoining closes He looked through a hole the partition and saw the of Hull lying on the floor. He forced the latch open with his knife, gave the alarm and in a short time several hundred people had gathered at the place. Dr. J. F. Mentser was summoned but before he arrived life was extinct. The body was removed to the office in the ware house and Deputy Coroner H. C. Kemperling notified, who empanelled the following jury: W. N. Wenrich, J. G. Bowman, Geo. Groff, C. S. Yeager, Jacob B. Kahleman and Lovi Hernsey. After hearing the evidence they rendered their verdict as follows: "That Frank P. Huil came to his death by being shot in the right temple, causing death instantly, with a revolver in his own hands." The body was given in charge of Undertaker Moyer

On the person of the deceased was found the following letter:

DEAR FRIENDS: I seen I could not make a living, so I thought I would make short end. There is a letter in my inside cost pocket. Please give it to my dear brother. Jim, I don't like to do this, but I could not help it. I have not slept for over a week now, so I thought I would die anyhow. now, so I thought I would die anynow.
Jim, please give the revolver to Mr. Harry
Bowman. Fare you well, friends.
Hurrab for Harrison !

Hull was 22 years of age and a son Solomon Hull, of Hinkletown. Besides his ather he has one brother and two sisters living. His mother died three years ago and previous to her death her mind had been affected. The deceased was subject to fits of melancholy and at times became very despondent. There is no doubt that it was in one of these fits that he took his life. Last week he desired to go to Lancaster, but was without means and con cluded to walk, which he did, and secured

feed from people along the road. town and said he would return on Thurs day, but did not until Monday morning, ince which time he has been soting very strangely. At noon yesterday he entered the posteffice and purchased a sheet of paper, and turning around to the desk wrote the letter, which was found on him. He then asked Ed. R. Mobies, son of the post-master, for a pin and said he did not want an envelope. He soon left the postoffice and went to the bakery of Frank Dimmerling, From Harry Bowman, employed there, he borrowed the revolver with which he took his life, under pretence tha he was going out gunning for rabbits. The weapon was of 38 calibre. Upon leaving the shop and remained at work until 4 o'clock. During the afternoon he saked several of his fellow workingmen in what part of the head a man should shoot himself if he wanted to die quickly. He was snawered in a joking manner as the men in the shop had no idea that he contem plated suicide. He shot himself in the exact spot where one of the man told him which was in the side of the head near the

Deceased was a young man of good habits He moved in good society and was a great favorite among his associates, who were shocked at his terrible death. They all attribute it to his fits of melancholy. The 'Jim" referred to in his letter was James Martin, a close friend and fellow-workman. This was the first suicide by shooting in the history of the village, although quite : number of persons have taken their lives by hanging and otherwise. It was the talk the place and surrounding country las evening, and hundreds of people viewed the body.

Two School Directors Killed by a Neighbar On Friday last two farmers, Hiram Rotter and William Ashley, living in Conter county, Neb, called on a neighbor named Hoistein to see him about some furniture which had disappeared from the achool house in that district. Ashley and Rotter were directors. They failed to return Friday night, and after waiting until Sunday their neighbors became suspicious and instituted search for them. On Monday afternoon they saw some

hogs eating at some object in a hay stack in Holstein's field, and going to the spoi found the dead bodies of the two directors. Rotter's face had been badly eaten by the hogs. Hoistein cannot be found, and it is believed he took the team which the men had and left the country.

On Monday night thieves broke into the

tore of A. Dissinger, in Elizabethtown. They affected an entrance by removing one of the large plate glasses in the front of the store. They did the work in a very pro ficient manner, and the people of the town are of the opinion that they were professionals. About \$200 worth of merchandise was stolen. The tools which the thieves sed to break into the store were taken from the coach shop of Licht & Son.

Mrs. Matilda H liorman was shot and killed in her kitonen, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday by Peter Kretchman, a neighbor. Kretchman subsequently surrendered at the central station. As a motive for the crime Kretchman said Mrs. Hellerman had rulned his wife, who died about three weeks ago.

There Was no Sale

List evening Auctioneer Haines offered at public sale, at the Leopard hotel, the reperties of the late D. B. Hostetter, in Centre Square and on the Columbia turnpike. For want of bidders there was no

Julia A., widow of Levi Burcher, of Mc-Sparran, this county, has been granted a

The man drowned at Waws, Delaware county, last week has been identified as Harry Larkin, of Cheyney.

KILLED ON THE ROAD.

John Smith Struck By the Engine of Limited Express Near Leaman Place. John Smith, a repairmen, of the Pennsylvania railroad company whose home was in Leaman Piece, was instantly killed by the cars on Tuesday afterpoon. He was walk-ing along the ditch of the south track near McIlvaine's lime kilns and was looking at a freight train passing west. He did not not tice Limited Express, a train that runs very fast, and when he stepped upon the south track the engine of that train struck him. He was thrown against the engine of the freight train, and, besides having his skull crushed, had one leg and an arm mashed. He was dead when picked up and the body was taken to Leaman Piace, where Deputy Coroner Rohrer this morning held an inquest. The jury was composed of R. McCartey, John F. Harsh, F. Blair, B. F. Mowery, Benjamin Pheneger and R. Dougherty, The verdict was socidental death. The de-cessed was 53 years of age and leaves a wife and twelve children. He had been employed for years on the railroad and at the time of his death was working for Sco-

A Maiden Severely Clabbed.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 14 -A sensation which is sgitating the good people of Lufontaine, this county, was reported last night. Miss Ella Worley, a pretty young lady of the town, was set upon and se-verely beaten while standing in front of the postoffice by Mrs. Jerome Hale, wife of a well known resident. The sessions, it is alleged, used a club, and the sessuit was of a savage nature. The motive for the attack hos not been made public, but there are many surmises. Mrs. Hale was arrested and taken before Justice Stewart, where she was found guilty and fined.

Two Children Cremated.

WILKESBARRE, Pa, Nov. 14.—The houre of Mrs. Frank Knecht, at Plymouth, burned this morning and her two children. Fannie and Frank, aged seven and nine respectively, periched in the flames. Mrs. Knecht had left the house on an errand, and on her return found the house on fire with the above result. The explosion of a lamp is said to have caused the accident. Mrs. Kuscht is now a maniac.

A Mad Dog's Victims.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—A hunting dog owned by Patrick Waish, went mad yes-terday and attacked Miss Cora Waish, an 18 year-old daughter of the owner, biting both her arms. In attempting to rescue his daughter, Mr. Walsh was badly bitten on the hand. The dog then started on a mad flight through the city with several policemen in pursuit. The dog bit fully 50 animals and finally attacked a small boy, tearing out one of the little fellow's cheeks and destroying an eye. The dog was killed.

Manitobs Waiting on Good Weather, WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 14 -The Canadian Pacific and the Dominion governmen triumphed in the railroad crossing matter, the local government giving orders yester day for the immediate suspension of work for the winter on the Portage extension of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba road, owing to the inclemency of the weather. This means another year of monopoly for farmers west of Winnipeg.

Street Car Employee Strike. oar lines were tied up this morning, the nen refusing to take the cars out. The three lines are operated by one company. The company have been discharing driver and conductors belonging to the Knights o Labor recently, and the men who remained struck to-day to have them rematated. It s believed that the trouble will be ad usted by arbitration.

B. & O. Statement for November.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14 -The regular monthly meeting of the Baitimore & Ohio directors was held to day. The financial statement for October shows earnings of \$1,867,946, against \$1,946,287 in October, 1887 The expenses were \$1,178,440, against \$1,204,992 in 1887. Net decrease \$63,789. TELEGRAPHIC TATE.

Twenty five hundred emyloyes of Jones Laughlin, the American works at Pitisproposed change in the hours.

St. Rephael's Catholic church, at Suspen sion Bridge, N. Y., was burned this morn-

ing. Lose \$15,000; partly insured. Bailiff Lynch was shot and killed to day t Kilbarry, Ireland.

The State Millers association met Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday and de-cided to organize a flour trust. Five members are to be appointed by the executiv committee to fix the prices of regular standard and clear grades of flour and the sesociation is to maintain these prices under penalty. It was decided to reduce the pro duction 50 per cent. from now until the first

An explosion has occurred in the coal pits at Dour, Belgium. Thirty five miners were in the pit, thirty-two of whom were killed Three of the miners escaped with their lives, but were seriously wounded.

The warehouse of E. N. Cook & Co., a Buffalo, N. Y., with the barns and los louse adjoining, were destroyed this morning. Twelve hundred barrels of whisky were consumed, worth \$20,000. The tota loss is estimated at \$50,000; fully covered by insurance.

At Gladwater, Tex., Monday night George Roden completely decapitated Nathan Owens, who was trying to kill him with a rezor. The trouble grew out of Roden's alleged intimacy with his wife. Owens entered Roden's bedroom through a bedroom and was about to cut his throat with a razor when the latter awoke and rushed out but was pursued and finally cornered at the wood pile. Roden seized an sxe and knocked Owens down and cut his bead cif.

The residence of A. H. Rutherford, in at Lake Roland, near Baltimore, was burned last night. Loss \$13,000. Recorder Smyth, in New York, to day sentenced Herman S. Emerson, the con vioted policy dealer in whose place Forger Bedell lost upwards of 200,000, to one year in the penitentiary in addition to a fine of

\$1,000. John W. Galloway, of Brooklyn, sued the Brooklyn Daily Eagle for \$50,000 damages for alleged libel. He charged the Eagle with publishing an article accusing him of perjury in the suit of Charles Scott against the Brooklyn city rallway company for injury. This morning the jury return-

ing a verdict for the defendant. Jasper Douglass Paye, M. P. for Water ford, was drowned in the English channel

Death of George H. Gonder. George H. Gonder, a well known citizen of Strasburg, died on Tuesday evening is the forty-third year of his age. He had been in ill-health for some time. Deceased was a son of the late B. B. Gonder, and like his father was a railroad contractor. He did considerable work with his brother Joseph D. and Benjamin. He was a Democrat and took a very active interest in politics. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Democratic club of the The funeral will take piace on Friday at 2

SHOWERS HANGED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AGED MURDERER SUFFERS THE EXTREME PENALTY THIS MORNIN

Speraw at Anuville, Lebanon County, a Year Ago Last May, Mounts the Gallows and Delivers His Life.

LEBANON, Nov. 14 -William 5h was hanged here this mouning at 11.00

Showers maintained his innocence to last. Rev. W. F. Hell, of the Evangelical church, visited the condemned man at 10 o'clock this morning and conduc o'clock this morning and conducted impressive services in his cell. At 10:58 Sheriff Yordy and Deputy Gerberton visited the cell of the condemned man and all preparations being made, the procession marched down stairs to the scaffold. The sheriff and deputy led Showers, and next came Rev. Mr. Hell, newspaper representatives, medical board and jury. At 11:02 Showers' arms and legs were pit it. representatives, medical board and jury. At 11:02 Showers' arms and legs were pit 2 when saked if he had anything to say,
Showers said: "No, thank you."
During all this solemn ordes! he bore up

maniully. The white cap was placed over his head, at which he trembled very much The signal was then given and at 11:08 Sheriff Yordy tapped the spring and

Showers dropped with a thut.

At 11:24 Showers' heart stopped beating and at 11:25 he was pronounced dead. At 11:29 the body was cut down and placed in

a coffin. There were about 400 spec HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The cold-blooded murders for which Showers paid the death pecalty cocurred on May 16, 1887. Willie Kohier, aged 6 years, and Sammy Sparaw, aged 4 years grandsons of Showers, were the violina. The public mind needs no refreshing se to the details of the terrible tragedy. It is but a year and a half ago that the lives of the little boys were taken, and the circumstances attending their butchery were fully recorded. A brief recital of the slaughter is as follows: William Showers was engaged in manufacturing of the awful orime was committed. The two victims were the sons of Showers daughter. He was without wife or house keeper, and the little ones were a burden to the old man. Finally the children drappeared and Showers told conflicting stories of how he had bound them out, and again that they had been lost on the mountain. This led to his arrest, and a few days afterwards, on the alternoon of May 31, when the excitement was at fever heal, the dead bodies of the boys were found buried in a ditch in the meadow back of Showers' house the excitement was at fever heal, the dead bodies of the boys were found buried in a ditch in the meadow back of Showers' house the excitement was at fever heal, the dead bodies of the boys were found buried in a ditch in the meadow back of Showers' house their grandfather." It was the general talk in the neighborhood at the time that "ad Showers" had murdered the children to get them out of the way so that he could marry Miss Hetsy Sargent, aged 52 years was also lived at Annytile. Showers that he could marry Miss Hetsy Sargent, aged 52 years was also lived at Annytile. Showers that he could marry him the tried to have them admitted into an orphans' home, but was unsuccessiti, and that the woman would not marry him in the jail yard

that he tried to have them admitted into accomplant, bother, but was unsuccessful, and that the woman would not marry bim unless he first got the children out of the way. All this Miss Sargent emphatically denied. On Friday morning, September 23, 1887, the case was called for trial at Lebanous when the most intense excitoment was caused by the production of a written confession. The statement, covering five pages of foolsop, was handed to Judge. when the most intense excitement was caused by the production of a written consession. The statement, covering five pages of foolsoap, was banded to Judge McPherson, and after the same had been read, the prisoner was told to stand up. The indictments were read, charging him with the murder of his two grandsons at Annville, by strangling them to death in their beds. Showers was saked to plead "guilty or not guilty." In a weak trembling voice he responded "not guilty," and then took his seat. In his confession Showers accused the woman Betsy Sargent of having been an accomplice in the commission of the deed. He gave an account of when and where he met her that she had consented to marry him, but wanted the children put out of the way, and it was agreed that they should be killed. The crime was committed before 12 o'clock on the night of May 16 Miss. Sargent came to the prisoner's house. "Together we litthe candle," he continued. "The clothes of the children isy on the wood cheat. She rolled them together is a bundle. Then I lit an old lantern i had. I had aiready dug the hole in which the children were found in the subter. The children were found in the subter. The children were then in bed. Sammy, the little one, slept upstairs with me. Then we went into the bed room, where William was. I had a thick twine, about as thick as a lead pencil, about a yard long. He was sleeping. I tied this around his neck more than one time and choked him to death. She carried the lantern, and had closed it so that no one should see it, and I carried him under my arm and put him into the hole. Then we went up stairs. There was a little petiticat. This I tied around Sammy Speraw's neck and strangled him. Then we took him down. I carried him under my arms. She carried the lantern, but had it shut so no one could see us go down the lot. Betsy stood the lentern in the currant bushes, opening it sufficient to give me enough light to cover up the hole. I then covered it up with the ground and we went up to the house."

Showers' counsel a

the lower court. The next move in behalf of the murderer was an appeal to the board of pardons, and it refused to interfere with

the death sentence.

On Tuesday, May 8, 1888, Showers dug a hole in his cell and escaped, and after wandering around Annyllie and vicinity several in the ont house. eral days he was captured in the out house of the school. He was returned to the Letanon jail and confined in an iron-clad

AN INSULT PROM PERU.

After Fercibly Taking Porsession of a United

Refuse to Apologise.

A serious international trouble is on be A serious international trouble is on between Peru and the government of the United States. On the assumption that a house at Mollendo belonged to the Araquipa railway, and was therefore the property of Peru, orders were given to cooley it by force, although the building was declared to belong to a citizen of the United States. It was accordingly selected by a squad of solders. The United States consulate was situated in the building; and this was forcibly closed, pad locked, the cost of arms removed, and the agent prevented from entering his office for nearly a week. The American minister at Lima, who protested against the selecter of the house, on receipt of intelligence of this aggression cabled to his government and was instabily instructed to demand an apology. The house was vacated after six days occupation, but the government peremptorily restricts.

bouse was vacated after and us, tion, but the government peremptorily re-fused to make an apology, and rather up-held the proceeding.

On this the minister telegraphed the in-On this the minister telegraphed has intelligence of the retueal, and the department of state at Washington has ordered
him to telegraph full particulars of the affair
before taking further steps. The recently
effected treaty between the United States
and Peru, as well as international law, secures from outrage and any sort of interference all consular archives and property,
and unless Peru can show some more plausible reason than a mistaken assumption for
volating the consular privileges, and that

violating the consular privileges, and that too, in the face of a warning protest from the minister, it is difficult to see how the government can avoid a serious misunder-standing with the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—For Kastern Pennsylvania: Fair Wednesday; rain Thursday; warmer in the interior, stationary temperature on the coset, southwesterly winds, becoming variable.