A DOUBLE INSTITUTE.

TWO ROOMS IN THE COURT HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE TEACHERS.

interesting Addresses by Drs. Buehrle Balliet, Helges and Others-Dr. De Motte's Lecture of a High Order.

Monday Afternoon.—The institute was called to order at 2 p. m. by Supt. Brecht, who stated that Professor Young, who was to take charge of the music, had been appointed professor of music at Wichita, Kas., and was compelled to enter upon his duties at once, and that Prof. Carl Matz had kindly consented to take his place. The devotional exercises, consisting of hymns, responsive readings and prayer, were led by Rev. J. W. Meminger, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed church, of this city.

The opening address by Supt. S. fl. Hoffman, of Columbia, which was published on Monday, was delivered in an easy, natural manner; held the close attention of the large audience throughout, and received their applause at its close.

Supt. Brecht then announced the permanent organization and the standing committees as they appeared in Monday's Intelligences.

mittees as they appeared in Monday's In-TRILIGENCER.

This was followed by "Fifteen Minutes in Vocal Muste," led by Prof. Matz—and a thoroughly enjoyable fifteen minutes it was. The large audience joined heartily in singing "Home, Sweet Home," "Good Night" and "The Flag of Our Union Forever," which was sung standing. Prof. Matz is ably assisted by Mr. W. D. Keeny, organist, and Mr. Jacob H. Killheffer, clarionet.

THE STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY.

An address by Dr. R. K. Buehrle, was exceedingly interesting and instructive. Though opening with an apology on account of his voice, for he was suffering from a severe cold, it was well delivered. We are told, said he, to proceed from the known to the unknown, from the near to the remote, and from the well-understood to that which is not so well-understood; and it was doubtless this thought which led the county superintendent to select for him the subject of local history. Thus, the recent struggle in this city for the location of the new public building might throw light upon the struggle which took place a century ago for the location of the national capital. A primary election might throw light upon even an electoral commission. So, too, the history of the organization of a township, or of a county, illustrates that of a territory or a state. The local history of no county in state. The local history of no county in the United States furnishes a better subject for study, nor one more instructive, than that of Lancaster. The speaker illustrated this by mentioning a number of striking and interesting historical facts, that Lancas-ter was once exited of this state and for ter was once capital of this state, and, for a short time, in 1777, capital of the United States; that two governors of Pennsylvania are buried within a square of the court bouse; that one of them was president of Congress when Washington surrendered his commission; that the first canal boat in the country was built in this city in 1828; and that the first turnpike in the state, and one of the best in the land, was built between Philadelphia and Lancaster, in 1792, at a cost of \$165,000. These and many other facts of local history—Robert Fulton and our other distinguished inventors, our statesmen, our soldiers and our educators, our colleges, schools and philanthropists—were mentioned as subjects of study in ter was once capital of this state, and, for a were mentioned as subjects of study in their relation to the larger history of the whole country. Lancaster county possessed one of the first abolition societies, one of the first advocates of woman's rights in its best sense, the Quakeress, Susanna Wright, and the polyglot character of its original settlers, of so many nationalities, has pro-duced a race which in all departments of the progress of civilization and of human liberty has furnished distinguished leaders. Dr. Buchrle's address was loudly

Music—"Time Doth Pass Away," led Prof. Carl Matz.
"The Heart," by Dr. A. E. Maltby, superintendent of the model school at Milersyille, was the next subject model. permitted of the next subject upon the programme. Although a scientific address upon the structure of the heart and its various functions, it was neither child-ish, on the one hand, nor dry, or abstruse on the other. The speaker understood the rare art of infosing life and spirit into the details of science. He began his address with an amusing quotation which at once with an amusing quotation which at once put everybody in a good humor. He illustrated the construction and action of the heart by drawings upon the black-board; first, that of a fish; second, of a snake; and, third, of a human being. This was followed by a number of surprising facts concerning the strength of the heart and the amount of daily work it performs. He closed an excellent address, in cloquent

He closed an excellent address, in eloquent language, and with a pathetic illustration of the power of the human heart. The speaker was heartily applauded.

Music—"Departed Days" and "Pretty Pear Tree," led by Prof. Matz.

"How to Introduce Methods Into Rural Schools," by Dr. T. M. Balliet. Dr. Balliet opened his address by mentioning the fact that many country teachers think that it is more difficult to introduce new methods into their schools than into those of the city. This is a mistake. He had taught in both city and country, and if the salary be city. This is a mistake. He had taught in both city and country, and if the salary be the same would prefer to teach in the country. The country teacher has more freedom; his city brother is to a certain extent the slave of the superintendent. Our school system is democratic – too democratic. The school boards have too much power over methods; they have no right to interfere, in any way, with methods of teaching, for they know nothing about them. The time is coming when they will be denied this authority; when superintendents, like judges, will be elected for a term of ten ntroduce new methods, must bring over to his view of things both directors and parents. If teachers cannot do this in a country school, it is the fault, not of its location, but of the teacher's own lack of ability. Directors and parents were often unreasonable; controlled by prejudices and old, worn out or exploded theories. But in some things they were excellent judges. If a teacher possessed real ability and character they would be very apt to discover it in a tea minutes' coversation; if he did not, all the certificates and diplomas he possessed would not command for him their respect. He should endeavor to gain their good will at the outset, and to main-tain it by every lesson their own experi-ence had taught them, and by every rule drawn from the experience of others. The speaker then laid down a number of rules drawn from his own experience and drawn from his own experience and founded in good strong common sense and in common human nature. Do not visit a parently for the first time with a complaint against his child. Invite the parent to visit the school; let the children recite their lessons, and praise them to the parents for everything which they do well; say nothing about those things which they do ill, but let the parents see and hear for themselves. Hold school exhibitions, and give to those children whose parents will not otherwise visit the school a brief declamation. All the family—his uncles, his cousins and his aunts—will turn out "to hear Johnny speak his piece." Then give an illustration of your improved methods, but do not argue the matter. Simply allow but do not argue the matter. Simply allow them to see with their own eyes, and hear with their own ears, how much better they are than those to which they had become endeared through old custom. Agai when a child does some piece of work extra merit, enclose it in a letter to the parent, mailed through the postoffice. The material for your object lessons you can borrow from the parents whose children strend your school from the farmer a d your school-from the farmer, el measure; from the carpenter a rul and from each something connected with his vocation, no matter what, and you will not only find that they will gladly lend you these things, but that each person from whom you have borrowed the subject of an object lesson will very likely defend object lessons on this very account. He feels that he had "taken stock" in the method, because he has subscribed some-thing towards it. In fact, a teacher who

macy of this kind, by a little harmless flat-tery, and by humoring poor human nature as far as he may honorably do so, is in my opinion unfit for his profession. He should choose another and an easier vocation in

Dr. Balliett's address was both interesting and instructive, and was warmly applianded.

Music, "Beulah Land," led by Prof.
Carl Matz.

The closing address of the afternoon session upon "How We Formulate Words," was delivered by Dr. S. B. Heiges. Great changes have taken place in Lancaster, said Dr. Heiges, since my last visit, several years ago, to your county institute. Many changes, to, I note, in the personnel of this body. Of the faces with which I then became familiar, I do not recognise more then ten or twelve; and this lack of permanency in our profession is one of the chief difficulties with which we are obliged to contend. Since I last addressed you, I have learned I did not understand many things which I then thought were simple and clear. One of these is the manner in which we formulate words. I was awakened to a sense of my deficiency in this respect by endeavoring to teach the meaning of words to children who had never previously attended school, or received any instruction. I then began the study of the philosophy underlying this subject. I read every work bearing upon it that I could procure, or of which I could learn—not only in English, but in German and in French, and I believe that I have studied harder during the past three years than ever before in my life.

You know that Max Muller holds that without words we could not think at all; and that the language of a nation is a clear and accurate chart, or map, of its advance in the arts and sciences—of its progress in civilization. That words are necessary to thought, I do not believe. There are times when the mind works with the rapidity of lightning—are words necessary—nay, are they possible—at such times? Our power to formulate words depends primarily upon the physical basis of the mind, which is the brain. We do not mean that old exploded pseudos-science of

nay, are they possible—at such times? Our power to formulate words depends primarily upon the physical basis of the mind, which is the brain. We do not mean that old exploded pseudo-science of phrenology, or "humpology," as taught by Spurzheim, Gall or Combe, the professor of which pretends by running his hand over the surface of my brain to guage my ability in using it, and who may mark imagination, 3; idealty, 5; and number, 0. Long ago, the experiments of Flourens, the distinguished French physiologist, performed at Paris, upon the brains of the lower animals, convinced the scientific world that all this was an hypothesis unsupported by a single fact But we speak of the facts brought to light in Germany by the vivisectionists. Hitzig and Christz. By vivisection—a science denounced by false philanthropists—that is, by cutting into the brain of living animals, they discovered what is called the "area of motion," which lies upon the top of the head over the parietal bone, and from which we derive the power of gesticulation. They found the "area of sight" in the frontal brain; the "auditory area" above the cars, and the "tactile area," or that from which we derive the sense of touch, lying back of the "area of motion." All these are connected by a fine network that from which we derive the sense of touch, lying back of the "area of motion." All these are connected by a fine network of nerves, and all are necessarily brought into play in the formulating of a single word. The speaker then said that these facts would form the basis of his remarks during the week, when he would illustrate them with his apparatus and charts.

The doctor promises to be one of the most interesting and instructive of the educators who will address the institute during the week. He was cordially applauded.

Theseday Morning.—On Tuesday, Wed-

lauded.

Tuesday Morning.—On Tuesday, Wed-resday and Thursday mornings the instinesday and Thursday mornings the institute is divided into two bodies—the teach ers of advanced secondary, grammar and high school grades meeting in the orphans' court room, and all others in the main

ORPHANS' COURT ROOM. The morning session in the lower court room was opened with devotional exercises, consisting of responsive readings, hymns and prayer, led by Rev. E. L. Reed, paster of Christ Evangelical Lutheran church, of this city.

pastor of Christ Evangelical Lutherar church, of this city. Preliminary remarks, by Dr. R. K Buchrie. The exercises of these special sessions of the institute for teachers of ad-

sessions of the institute for teachers of advanced grades are hoped to prove of great value. Teachers who have practiced their profession for many years do not learn anything from instruction intended for young, inexperienced teachers. This is, therefore, a large stride in advance. The instruction here given is intended for teachers of advanced grades.

Dr. Buehrle, who presided over the session, then introduced the first speaker.

Aids to Composition, by Dr. S. B. Heiges. The speaker opened his address by a review of his remarks on Monday afternoon. He then illustrated the formation and convolutions of the brain by drawings and models. The greater number of convolutions in the brain, the greater the power of the mind. In teaching composition, the pupil, until In teaching composition, the pupit, until the age of sixteen, should never be allowed to write upon an abstract subject, "hope, independence," &c., but always upon some concrete subject—or rather object, "an apple, a chair, a book," &c., &c. Children are not philosophers, but seems feelers

are not philosophers, but seers, feelers, tasters, smellers and hearers.

How do I know that the philosophy upon which this is founded is true?—that these recent German scientists who have discovered the brain areas of motion, sight, bearing taste &c. are not mistaken? Bearing taste &c. are not mistaken? hearing, taste, &c., are not mistaken? Be-cause that fifty successful operations out of seventy have been performed, upon this basis, since 1887. There have been more successful operations upon the brain areas than in consump-tion, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and tion, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and in many other diseases. An operation by trepanning the skull is performed upon a man who has lost his hearing, sense of touch or taste, and the lost sense is restored. Teach, for examble, a pupil the meaning of the word apple, by exhibiting to him an apple, and teaching him to observe its qualities. Each sense area is brought into active play. He sees that it is round, feels that it is smooth, tastes that it is sour or sweet, &c., &c. The boy or girl can then write an intelligent composition upon the apple. boy or girl can then write an in-telligent composition upon the apple. Compare this rational, natural method with the old-fashioned method, "a-p, ap, p-l-e, plc, apple," and this was all they learned about it. For what is memory? Each memory is the relic of a past percep-tion gained by an organ of sense. The speaker wished that each teacher in the ounty possessed a copy of Preyer's Mind of the Child," (J. C. Appleton & Co., 1888), in which all these facts and their

applications are ably discussed.

The address was followed by a running discussion, and question and answer, be-tween Dr. Heiges and the members. A number of subjects were discussed, among them that of marking pupils by percentage, which the doctor declared to be a "hum-bug from beginning to end."

"Advanced Arithmetic," by Dr. Balliet. Dr. Balliet began by explaining that

"Advanced Arithmetic," by Dr. Balliet. Dr. Balliet began by explaining that figures and numbers are very different things. A figure is merely a concrete symbol standing for an abstract number. The amount of arithmetical knowledge the pupils should acquire in each grade, or in each year of their school life, was discussed. The Grube method of teaching arithmetic is now almost universally adopted. Those who opposed it some years ago have almost altogether withdrawn their objections. The doctor then discussed the number of different branches contained in arithmetic; number work, figure work. conditions, explaining business operations, taxes, &c. Pay but little or no attention, to definitions, but devote all this time to eaching, by illustrations, the meaning of

A general discussion followed in which Dr. Buehrle, James C. Gable, and others

joined.
"Physiology," by Dr. A. E. Malthy. "Physiology," by Dr. A. E. Maltby. Many parents object to this study in the public schools and blame the teacher for introducing it, although the law prescribes its study. It is well to begin in a simple manner that does not require great technical skill on the part of the teacher. Take the subject of joints. These can be illustrated by those of the pupils themselves. If you ask for them the children will bring your specimens, so many inbring you specimens, so many in-deed, that if you do not check them they will be liable to turn your room into a bone yard. One child so does not possess sufficient tast and force of character to establish new methods in the country by the exercise of a little diplo-

interested his parents that they boiled the fiesh off a cow's head, and the skull which he brought to school was the whitest, cleanest and best specimen I ever saw. A number of experiments, which can be performed in the school room, were described in a clear and entertaining manner. Every primary teacher should learn to sketch and illustrate his instruction by drawings. The address was both amusing and instructive and held the close attention of the audience.

INSTITUTE IN MAIN ROOM.

Thesday Morning—Opened with devetional exercises, led by Rev. C. L. Fry, of
Trinity Lutheran church. Music, "Majestic Sweetness." The superintendent
announced the committee appointed to
take subscriptions for the Fennsylvania
School Journal: J. C. Gable, city: J. M.
Folts, Cærnarvon; S. G. Zerfass, Ephrata;
A. U. Lesher, Bapho: H. M. Stokes, Mt.
Joy: Belle Mooney, West Lampeter;
Miss M. K. McCleary, Lancaster township.
The superintendent also suggested that
it would be advisable for the teachers to
take a few notes of the lectures, as he proposed to review the subjects during the
week.

"Advanced Arithmetic" was the topic INSTITUTE IN MAIN ROOM.

posed to review the subjects during the week.

"Advanced Arithmetic" was the topic discussed by Dr. Balliet. When the child is taught figures he is only taught abstractly, not arithmetic in any sense. Figures are nambers and are entirely different things. Notes in music stand in the same relation. The child six years old knows the elements of addition and subtraction before he comes to school even though he may know nothing of numbers. A brother or playmate may take one of his marbles during an absence, yet he knows on returning that one has been taken away; this is subtraction. If the child has been taught the numbers to one hundred thoroughly, the teaching of arithmetic can be easily taught him. A child knows the elements of fractions before he comes to school. This he finds to be essential in his play, or to know how to divide a pie or cake among his several brothers. He should not be given any rules for showing how we obtain one-half of one-half, but should be taught to obtain it from the concrete by the division of lines or spaces, which was illustrated by the lecturer.

Music, "Men of Harlech."

Music, "Men of Harlech."

A paper by Miss Mary Brosius, of Drumore, was read entitled "Importance of Making Good Silent Readers." Few people can visit all the places of interest in the world, yet the humblest reader can get a description of all that is interesting by the master writers. Three things are necessary to make good silent readers: Interest in the subject, concentration of the mind on the subject, and to form proper mental pictures in the mind.

A discussion of the paper followed by W. G. Haupt, Columbia; G. Z. Hunter, Ephrata; F. S. Groff, Sallsbury; W. S. Taggart, Paradise; John Weaver, Leacock, and Supt. Brecht. Music — "Paddle Your Own Canoe,"

"Somewhere."
"Respiration," Dr. Maitby : All respiration in animals must take place through one of three different classes of organs, lungs, gills, or air tubes. In the fish this act is performed through the gills. Respiration by birds is through the lungs, but there are air sacs distributed throughout their bodies. The ostrich has many and very

large air sacs.

In water bugs, such as the scorpion, the air enters through tubes called stomats and is carried to all parts of the body. The higher order of animals breathe through lungs. A number of chemical experiments were citem by the leaturer designed to lungs. A number of chemical experiments were given by the lecturer, designed to show the action of the oxygen on the blood and the changes of color the blood goes through by contact with it in the lungs; also other experiments were given to show how the contact of oxygen with some different substances produces heat and how it is maintained in the body.

Music—"Forever and Forever."

Music—"Forever and Forever."
"Development of Subject" was the theme taken up by Dr. Heiges, in which he fol-lowed the subject taken by him in Mon-day's talk. The senses are developed by doing, the perception by perceiving, etc.

The names of the sciences are more diffi-cult to learn than the sciences themselves. Our system of teaching is false in not using the material all around us. An apple was used by the lecturer to demonstrate that to distinguish the apple called into play the three faculties of the brain—perception, taste and feeling. Boys should be made familiar with the objects around them, the plants, stones on the farm and animals.

The description of these should be given

on paper, and by this means composition would be aided. Pupils delight to write or tell about what they see or know, if given the proper en-couragement and direction by the teacher.

DR. DE MOTTE'S LECTURE. Scientific Discourse Illustrated by a Wealth of Apparatus and Original Views.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather the court house was crowded last evening, both citizens and teachers gathering to hear the lecture of Dr. John B. De Motte, proboth citizens and teachers gathering to hear
the lecture of Dr. John B. De Motte, professor of natural philosophy of Depanw
University, Greencastle, Indiana. The
subject, "The Light House, the Sentinel of
the Sea"—a popular exposition of many
interesting scientific facts connected with
the protection of those who "go down to
the sea in ships"—is not a hackneyed one.
Indeed, it is more than probable that none
present—large and intelligent as the
audience was—had ever before heard a
lecture covering the same ground, and but
few popular lectures have ever been delivered in this city which were illustrated
by such a wealth of apparatus and by so
many original views.

The first thing which struck the attention of each person, upon entering the court
room, was the large display of scientific
apparatus upon the lecturer's stand; the
magic lantern, or stereoptican, which stood

apparatus upon the lecturer's stand; the magic lantern, or stereoptican, which stood upon a table in the aisle near the main entrance; and the broad [canvas reaching almost to the celling, and stretching from the left hand of the speaker to the wall on the right hand of the audience.

The lecturer, who is a handsome gentleman in the prime of life, was introduced.

The lecturer, who is a handsome gentleman in the prime of life, was introduced by Supt. Brecht, and was greeted with hearty applause. Like Homer, he began in the middle of things, losing no time; and after mentioning the relative area of land and water upon the surface of the globe, he illustrated by a simple experiment the difference in the specific gravity of water taken from the Atlantic ocean and ment the difference in the specific gravity of water taken from the Atlantic ocean and the "beautifully clear and crystalline spring water taken from a Lanester hydrant." The importance of this difference to mariners was shown—a fair cargo for a vessel in salt water being a very heavy cargo in fresh water; the greater weight of salt water making its action in gales more destructive, &c., &c. An anemometer was then produced and the manner in which it registered the speed of the wind illustrated; a pressure gauge, and how it registered its force; a marine dynamometer, and the manner in which it registered the force of the waves; how the height of waves are measured; and how the pouring of "oil upon the waters" changes the danof "oil upon the waters" changes the dan-gerous overlapping wave into a harmless, rolling billow. These subjects were also illustrated by views thrown upon the large canvass by Dr. Motte's assistant. The perils of the sea were then discussed, and storm waves, water-spouts and icebergs described and illustrated. A striking view of the Arizona ramming an iceberg was exhibited, and also an instructive sea chart showing the area where icebergs are most common. The precautions against danger common. The precautions against danger which modern science made feasible were described; and the lecturer exhibited a low grade thermometer; the S. S. Indiana's life-boat compass, which had crossed the ocean 240 times; and a Walker's patent harpoon log. Illustrations and descriptions were then given of the steamship, from Fulton's Cleremont to the City of Paris, the modern ocean greyhound that crossed the Atlantic in five days and a few hours. The craze for speed meets with many difficulties in barnacles, ice-covered hours. The craze for speed meets with many difficulties in barnacles, ice-covered shrouds and dense fogs. But the perils of

shrouds and dense fors. But the perils of the sea are as nothing compared to those of the coast, illustrated by views of Kirkwall harbor, a vessel on a lee shore, and of the ill-fated Oregon. The precautions against these exist in our pilots, buoys, fog horns, life saving and signal service stations, and above all in the splendid system of light houses established upon the coasts of all civilized nations. The lecturer related the history of the most

notes of these and especially that of the farbous Eddystone light. A large number of views of this terrible rock were cast upon the canvas and explained. Views were given also of the Bell Rock, Skerryvore, Rishop Rock, Dhuheartach, Wolf Rock, Chieken Rock, Minot's Ledge and Fillamook Rock. A sixth order Fresner lens, costing \$4,000, was exhibited and its actions explained in a series of experiments, showing how light houses are distinguished from each other by the character of their several lights—the fixed white, fixed red, fiash white, fixed red, fiash white, fixed red, fiash white, fixed red, fixed red, fixed red of the keepers of these lonely beacons—pathetic tales of their endurance, courage and sufferings. The lecture closed with a beautiful view of the grandest of all light houses, that which stands at the portals of old time's youngest and greatest republic in the gigantic figure of Liberty Enlightening the World.

The lecturer had held the closest attention of the large audience for nearly two hours—and he compluided amid their and

LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1889.

tion of the large audience for nearly two hours, and he concluded amid their en-thusiastic applause.

BEFORE THE MAYOR.

A Queer Lot of Bums and Drunks Up to

The mayor had in addition to Baltimore Joe five other cases, and four of the prisoners were as tough a looking set as was ever gathered together at one time since Mayor Edgerley went into office. One was seat to the aimshouse, a second to jail and a third was shipped to Reading. The fourth was Robert Armstrong, a phrenologist, who claimed that he had just returned from Europe, dead broke, and was on his road to Toledo, Ohio. He and the fifth subject, a traveling printer, were discharged. The Reading man, who gave his name as Daniel Griggs, had a peculiar make up. He wore an old high hat which looked like a pipe crock but was badly crushed. His coat was a little cutaway without a button, and his pantaloons were away off. He had on two pairs, but the basements were out of each, and the mayor did not wish to discharge him in that condition. Officer Crawford hustled around and secured for him a pair of old blue trousers that some policeman had throws away, but it was found necessary to use a glove stretcher and button hook to get them on him. After they were on he looked like a dude, but his nose, which looked as though a wagon had recently run over it, sadly marred his appearance. He was satisfied with himself and said that after he got into the country he would take off a couple of pairs of trousers and then the biue ones The mayor had in addition to Baltimore the country he would take off a couple of pairs of trousers and then the blue ones would fit him.

FURNISS, Nov. 12 .- A short time ago the wagonmaker shop of N. N. Hensel & Son. Fairfield, was entered and some tools taken. The same night the store of H. M. Wilson, at Wakefield, was broken open and Messrs. Hensel's tools found the next morning on the store porch. Mr. Wilson estimates his loss at about \$150.

Cabbage growing about Fairfield for the city markets is likely to take the place of sweet corn growing. There is money in it.

it.

Tobacco has cured excellently, and what
has been stripped is of fine quality.

Much needed and thorough repairs are
being placed upon the Chestnut Level par-

McSparran & Co., who recently had a large lot of cans and canned goods burned at Benton, estimate their loss over insur-ance received at about \$4,000. The Peach Bottom railroad had an accident to its only remaining locomotive last week, rendering one side of it uscless. With characteristic energy the trainmen made their regular trips with what was left of the engine.

If there is any one portion of the town that has more bad boys to the square inches than another it is the Ninth ward. They seem to grow and flourish like weeds, and there are gangs of them in different sections who are a nuisance to the people, whom they are always annoying. Mrs. Francis Ruth, who lives at Mulberry and James streets, called at Alderman Pinker-

James streets, called at Alderman Pinkerton's office last evening and stated that she is annoyed so that she can scarcely endure it any longer. The young rascals gather about her home, throw mud and stones against the building which they even enter at times to do damage. She refused to make complaint against any of the boys, but only wanted to inform the officer of the law about them.

On New street there is a family named Cline, who have two boys who are credited with being the bosses of all juveniles on the block. This morning Frank Cline struck Harry, an eight-year-old son of

struck Harry, an eight-year-old son of George Lutz, and the father brough suit against him before Alderman Pinkerton. The accused is but twelve years old. accused is but twelve years old.

A FREIGHT WRECK. One Freight Train Runs Into Another

There was quite a freight wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad at a point just cast of Rohrerstown, about four o'clock this norning. At that hour the fog was very thick and that was the cause of the accident. Engine No. 1186 ran into the rear of a train drawn by extra engine No. 230. The caboose of the forward train was thrown almost on top of the rear engine and was badly broken. The cars were jammed together and badly damaged, although but two besides the caboose left the track. The pilot and smokestack of the rear engine were badly damaged. There was stock on the first train, several cars of which were owned by ex-Sheriff Keller, of Centre county. thick and that was the cause of the accident

calf was killed and several cows cut and bruised. There was nobody in the caboose when it was struck and the mer

A Fine Ball.

The Jolly Bachelors, a well known so-cial organization of this city, held their fifth annual ball in Mænnerchor hall last night. The club has made for itself quite a reputation for holding pleasant balls, and last night's was one of the largest and best in their history. There was a great crowd present and no less then seventy-five couples took part in the promenade, while a great number looked on. The dancing, to the music of Taylor's orchestra, was kept up until a late hour, and everybody en-joyed themselves greatly. The committee of arrangements consisted of J. B. Schaum, J. Godfrey, Albert Keller, Louis Ripple and W. H. Musser.

Hotel Copland Changes Hands. Hotel Copland, on North Queen street, as changed hands. John A. Snyder, who has changed hands. John A. Shyder, who took possession of the house shortly after the death of Mr. Copland, has sold out to C. C. Dougherty, who has been keeping a hotel in Philadelphia. Mr. Snyder will likely live privately, and will superintend the erection of his new saloon, which he will build where Hotel Veteran now stands

Trains That Run Around the City. On Sunday afternoon the new train of the Pennsylvania railroad known as Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited, made its first trip. It runs around the city and is due at Conestoga station at 6:10. The other

trains that run around Lancaster at Conestoga, where they do not step however, are Chicago Limited (east), 2:59 p. m.; Chicago Limited (west), 1:57 p. m., p. m.; Chicago Limited (west), 133; and Eastern Express (east), at 3:25 Granted by the Register. The following letters were granted by the register of wills for the week ending Tuesday, November 12:

The register of wins for the week change Tuesday, November 12: Testamentary.—P. A. Kimburg de-ceased, late of Columbia borough; Barbara A. Kimburg and F. P.D. Miller, Columbia, Administration. — John Ripple de-ceased, late of Lancastercity; John Ripple, jr., city, administrator.

A Successful Surprise. Last evening a large party of his friends gave a surprise party to J. Frank Reist, the groceryman, at his home No. 223 West King street. The assembly numbered about twenty-five couples, and they en-loyed themselves in a spirited manner, dancing to Stoy's music, playing games,

THE INSTRUMENT THE LONGEST EVER RE-CORDED IN PHILADELPHIA.

All the Estate Given to His Family-Th Personal Property Valued at Over a Million-Provisions of the Will.

special Dispatch to the INTLLLIGENCER. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.-The will of lement B. Grubb was proved here to-day. It is the longest ever recorded in Philadel-phia. The original is fourteen pages of manuscript in Judge Livingston's hand writing and three codicils, prepared by John G. Johnson, fill forty-eight pages type written.

The entire estate is given to the family and tied up with the most elaborate and complicated trusts.

His disposition of personal property in-dicates that he had over a million dollars' worth of Pennsylvania and other railway government and state bonds, besides furnaces, city residence, Cornwall interest

Mount Hope and other real estate. In the main he gives his wife the incon of a third of all for her life, and divides the balance among his children, making one trustee for another, and restricting the gether for his descendants as long as the aw permits entails.

He gives St. Charles furnace to his so Charles and the right to the ore for it from Cornwall.

His executors are his widow, Charles B. his son, Daisy, his daughter, his son-in-law, Col. L. Heber Smith, and Judge Livingston, but in a codicil he prescribes that they shall serve without compensation, direct or indirect.

Samuel G. Urban, a former resident, who has been living in Kansas for the past four years, is visiting friends in the city and

county.

Post 405,of the Grand Army, had intended holding their fair in Astrich's old store, on East King street. They found that the room was too small and have secured the second story of John F. Heinitsh's build-

second story of John F. Heinitsh's building.

George Fitzgerald, residing at No. 411
North Market street, who is employed at the Penn rolling mill, is unable to work owing to an injury that he received by having a piece of iron fall upon his foot.

Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, of Beaver street, is charged before Alderman Barr with the larceny as bailee of a stove, by Martha Ressler. The accused denies her guilt. She gave bail for a hearing.

Alderman A. F. Donnelly heard Peter Elsen last evening on a charge of malleiously cutting down a tree in Zion's cemetery, on the lot of Jacob Rudy. The case was held under advisement.

Upon the recommendation of Supt. Brecht, Mr. Will C. Wolfersberger, a pupil of the Lancaster high school, son of J. A. Wolfersberger, of this city, was to-day appointed to the scholarship in the Penneylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art at Philadelphia. Mr. W. will leave in a few days to enter upon a general course.

Death of a Well Known Machinist. Jacob Seitz, a well known young man of this city, died at his home, No. 506 West Orange street, last evening. He had been sick but a few days from drepsy and a sick but a few days from dropsy and a heart affection. Deceased was a son of the late Jacob Scitz, a brother of Adam Scitz, of the INTELLIGENCER lob department, and was 31 years of age. He was a machinist and an excellent workman. He was of an inventive turn and had a thorough knowl-edge of machinery. He was employed in the bolt works of this city, and was an engineer in Reading for six years. He ame back to Laucaster two years ago and took charge of F. A. Rieker's ice machine, which position he held until six weeks ago. time he was taken ill he was en At the time he was taken ill he was em-ployed by the new brewing firm of Teufel & Weizeman. He was a prominent mem-ber of the Young Men's Democratic so-ciety and attended the convention in Phila-delphia recently. He also belonged to Red Jacket Tribe of Red Men, and the National

Association of Stationary Engineers. November Crop Returns. The November cotton returns of the de The November cotton returns of the department of agriculture show a remarkable variation in condition in different localities. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions arising from abnormal distribution of moisture affecting cultivation, growth and fruitage, the indications of yield per acre by county correspendents are about 3 per cent, higher than last year. So much still depends on future killing frosts and sunny weather for opening and gathering that the result cannot be known very closely until after Christmas.

The returns make the rate of production of corn a full average, slightly above 204

of corn a full average, slightly above 20 bushels per acre, and the quality medium, relatively low on the Atlantic coast from New York southward, and high west of the Mississippi.

Mississippi.
The returns of potatoes make the average yield 76 bushels per aere.
The general average for tobacco of all kinds is 645 pounds per acre. The Irish potato crop is poor in yield and quality in the Eastern and Middle states, The Western states report better results.

J. Hiestand Stauffer's Funeral. SALUNGA, Nov. 12-The funeral of J. Hiestand Stauffer was held this morning at the Old Mennonite church, at Landis ville. Although the weather was threat

ville. Although the weather was threatening, the house, which is a large one, was filled to its utmost capacity. Many were unable to gain entrance. Hevs. John Brubaker, of Rohrerstown, and Jacob Brubaker, of Mt. Joy, officiated.

The pall-bearers were George S. Sheely, Charles Stauffer, of Lancaster; Dr. Jerome S. Kendig, Aaron B. Hershey, of this place; P. W. Baker, of Landisville, and T. N. Hostetter, of Florin. Many persons from Lancaster, Lititz, Mt. Joy and York attended the funeral.

William Selders Breaks His Log. ELIZABETHTOWN, Nov. 12.-Wm. Seider while jumping over a fence fractured his left leg. Dr. H. K. Blough set the injured

limb.
Albert Stauffer has taken charge of S. B.
McLanachan's cigar store, the latter having been appointed postmaster.
Col. Copeland will deliver a lecture in Horst's hall on Monday evening, Dec. 23.

The Zion's Brethren held a love feast on

Sanday.
Miss Lillie Conley, of Harrisburg, is passing several weeks in town. The Chief Engineer's Runaway. Chief Engineer Vondersmith, of the fire department, had a runaway on Monday afternoon. He left his horse standing in

Mary street, and the animal started off. H

ran to Lemon street, where in making a turn, he ran upon the payment and struck a tree. The buggy had both shafts broken off, and the horse upon becoming loose ran to Charlotte street, where he was Will Leave on a Trip.

William J. Fordney, ex-alderman of the
Second ward, leaves to-night at 11:10 on an
extended trip. He will first visit Minneapolis, going thence to Spokane Falls,
Scattle and Tacoma. After spending some
time in these cities he will go to Alaska,
He will probably be gone a year or more
trom Lancaster.

from Lancaster. A Brakeman Injured. Samuel G. Anderson,a freight brakemar whose home is in Harrisburg, was badly injured at Gallagherville early this morning. He had his head out of the window when he was struck by the water plug by the side of the track. He had a hole knocked in his head and the side of his face badly used up. He was taken to his home.

Aaron W. Snader, attorney for John H. Darron, of Earl township, issued a writ of replevin to-day for a colt valued at \$75, in the possession of Daniel S. Sieverling.

A DULL WEEK IN TOBACCO. Little Business for Local Dealers -Trad

in New York.
The local tobacco market the past week was dull. The sales were less than 500 cases and were in small lots,

was dull. The sales were less than 500 cases and were in small lots,

New York Market.

From the U. S. Tobacco Journal.

Business has not improved the least with the advent of the new month. The market appears like a burnt-out volcano. Wherever any activity is visible it is limited to executing agents' orders and to sales in small quantities. The effect of the present duliness in the market is felt by the tobacco growers also, imasmuch as the early buyers in the field have lost courage to invest in the new crops and particularly at the prices asked by the growers, when last year's crops are moving slowly off their hands.

Transactions in Sumatra are likewise very slow. The bulk of the stock on hand is of medium and dark colors, while fashion demands light colors. The aversion to dark colors on this side has had the effect in Amsterdam of lowering the price of the Deli Ma. shares from 520 to 535, because the inscriptions of dark goods do not realize the dividends which the earlier inscriptions of light goods vouchsafed.

A temporary lull has also set in in the Hayana market. Although prices remain very firm only a moderate business was done the past week.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

A great improvement was visible this week in the market over the previous

was done the past week.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

A great improvement was visible this week in the market over the previous ones, and a good business was done. Pennsylvania broad leaf of the 1888 crop found a number of purchasers in uptown manufacturers. One of these manufacturers was a large purchaser of this class of goods early in the season, and the satisfaction that it has given as a binder and filler prompted him to purchase more of the same. Without doubt it is all excellent quality tobacco. Other varieties were also bought in fair sized lots. Buying in the country of the new crop has almost ceased.

Gans' Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son, tobacco broker, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending November 11:

240 cases 1888 New England Havana, 16 to 42\(\text{lc.}\); 200 cases 1888 Wisconsin Havana, 17 to 11\(\text{lc.}\); 150 cases 1888 Pennsylvania Havana, 11\(\text{lt.}\); 150 cases 1887 Pennsylvania seed p. t.; 150 cases.

The Philadelphia Market.

The Philadelphia Market.

The Philadelphia Market.
Cigar leaf moves gradually, but steadily, while prices so far obtained are satisfactory. Domestic wrappers are having increased inquiry, while B's and C's are constantly needed. Old stock is quickly moved off the market as soon as offered. Unquestionably the leaf business is fairly active for the season of the year.
Sumatra receives a steady demand at full figures. Havana has the call and is sold very agreeably.

Tory agreeably.

Receipts for the week—86 cases Connecti cut, 518 cases Pennsylvania, 62 cases Ohio, 134 cases Little Dutch, 230 cases Wisconsin, 74 cases York state, 148 bales Sumatra, 309 bales Hayana and 158 hhds Virginia and

Western leaf tobacco. Sales show—92 cases Connecticut, 402 cases Show—92 cases Connecticut, 402 cases Pennsylvania, 30 cases Ohio. 74 cases Little Dutch, 258 cases Wisconsin, 58 cases York state, 114 bales Sumatra, 212 bales Havana, and 15 hhds of Virginia and West-ern leaf tobacco in transit direct to manu-facturers.

The following donations have been re The following donations have ceen received at the Witmer Home: Miss S. J. Myer, melodeon, chinaware, and patchwork quilt; Mrs. G. M. Steinman, one dozen towels, two pictures, one white quilt; Mrs. A. S. Keller, one comfortable; "A Friend," nineteen tumblers preserves; "The King's Daughters," six towels; Mrs. Charles Kline, one bedstead; Misses Sprecher, comfortables; Mrs. John Reed, six silver knives, one vegetable dish; "The Pansy Circle," seventeen tea towels; Mrs. John Hager, two jars jam, one pitcher, giass and queensware; Mrs. Lechler, candlestick; Mrs. John Baumgardner, bed, carpet and matting; Mrs. Steinman, pair pillow cases; Mrs. Delbo, sait and crackers; Miss Kate Long, two tablecloths; one dozen napkins; Mrs. Robert Evans, two tablecloths; Mrs. F. E. Griffitts, one reclining chair; Philip Schum, Son & Co, one ton coal; C. A. FonDersmith, five bushels potators; Mrs. H. S. Gara, one bedstead; Miss Hager, hanging shelves and books; Mrs. Musser, two rugs; Mrs. C. A. Heinitsh, table cover for parior; "A Friend," a fine eight-day clock for the dining room.

The managers thank the editors of the ceived at the Witmer Home: Miss S. J.

The managers thank the editors of the Examiner and INTELLIGENCER who, unso Examiner and INTELLIGENCER Who, dissilicited, have kindly placed the Home upon their "free list."

Miss Blanche Nevin has offered to furnish a room, and Miss Frantz has expressed a similar intention.

Baltimore Joe Sent to Baltimore Baltimore Joe was very penitent this morning when arraigned before the mayor. He admitted that he was under the influence of liquor when arrested. He begged for one more trial and said that if given a chance he would go to his home at Baltimore, where he had some money to get through the death of a relative. The mayor did not take much stock in his story, but thought it was the cheapest way to get rid of him. At 2 o'clock this afternoon an officer went with Joe to the Pennsylvania railroad depot and saw him safelyon the train bound for Baltimore There was quite a number at the station to see Joe off. A ticket was bought and Joe furnished the greater part of the money He admitted that he was under the influ furnished the greater part of the money to pay for it. The ticket was given to the conductor, who was ordered to give it to the conductor on the next branch of the road and so on, until the place of destination is reached. They the place of destination is reached. They were told not to give it to Joe under any circumstances, for fear that he would sell it and return by the next train to Lan-

The funeral of the late State Treasurer Hart was held this afternoon.

The loss of life by the blizzard in New Mexico is so far placed at nine. Several men are missing. The loss of sheep around Clayton is 26,000. There was a \$75,000 fire at Jamesburg,

N. J., last night, destroying a dozen build

Medina, N.Y., had a \$60,000 fire. Heaviest loser Harvey Hoag, furniture, \$36,000. Th only fire engine broke down and the water Before the Parnell commission Sir Henry

James speaking for the Times pointed out that plenty of evidence showed the com-mon aims and methods of the Clan-na-Gael and the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The skirmishing fund was a murder fund. Mr. Bonner and Senator Stanford say the price paid by Robert Bonner for Sunol was the highest ever paid for any horse not excepting Maud S., fer whom Bonner paid \$40,000. She is three years old and made

mile on Saturday in 2:10). The Pan-Americans were this afternoon entertained at lunch in the University of Pennsylvania. Later Geo. W. Childs tendered them a reception. They will visit Cramp's ship yard late in the afternoon.

Secretary Tracy to-day awarded to the Bethlehem Iron works, South Bethlehem, Pa., two contracts for wrought steel to be used in construction of cruisers 7 and 8 to be biult in New York and Norfolk navy yards, at \$7,476 each. Two contracts for rivots for same crulsers—were awarded to the Oliver Iron and Steel company of Pitts-

WEATHER FORECASTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.-For Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair; followed by rain; no change in temperature; winds becoming southeasterly.

They Were Slain. Dispatches received in London from Zan-cibar confirm the report of the massacre of Dr. Peters and his party by natives near Korkora, East Africa.

THE LEAVEN WORKING

CLEVELAND AND TARIFF REFORM POPULAR AND BOUND TO TRIUMPH.

Ex-Speaker Carlisio Interviewed On the Results Of the Recent Election

Causes for Democratic Victorias

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12. -Hon. J G. Carlisle, who with his wife and son, been spending last month in Idaho, pas

through here yesterday on his way Washington.

Speaking of last week's election resu
Mr. Carlisle said: "Of course there we

many reasons which led to the disaster the Republican party all over the cour the chief of which was the tariff issue. It is the off year in which people untrammeled by party zeal vote the way they think. Prohibition was another factor in bringing about the glorious result, and especially in Iowa. To show that this wa not the primary cause, however, of Replican defeat in that state one need o study the returns. The prohibition as ment is strongest in the rural distric-the state, yet the returns show the g Democratic gains in those localities, plain that the farmers voted in accord-with their tariff convisions. with their tariff convictions, the cities tainly helping out with votes against hibition. The same can be said of other states. The leaven of tariff reform as Cleveland has said, is working, the fir fruits of which were garnored last Tues fruits of which were garnered

The election means nothing also Cleveland in 1892. Although Mr. Cl he emphasized and intensified interit. I will say that had the presid election of last year been repeated a n elected. It was immediately after election that the people saw the way it should have voted. Now it is emphatical Cleveland. Cleveland is in the air. Go ernor Hill, of New York, is a good Des crat, but he, as well as others, well ki that it is Cleveland whom the people w and it is he who they will have. carte blanche to say for me enlogi anything about Mr. Cleveland."

Mr. Carlisle, thought that in tof the recent election, McKini chances for the speakership were rafided. It lay, he thought, between Roof Maine, and Cannon, of Illinois.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS. in Address by Hon. Honore Merc

Thousands to Parade.
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12.—The cluding sessions of the great congre Catholic laymen were held to-day with the enthusiasm and crush of speciators characterized the opening meetings. Honore Mercier, prime minister of Qui made an address to the citizens that w many respects one of the most rousing the delegates heard this week in Baltims. The restitution act by the Canadian parament, he said, will long s and an horable act before mankind. As to the step of Catholics, whether in Canada or United States, the world should know the loyalty to God means loyalty to the

To the American Poet Longfellos his pathetic allusions to the Cathol Canadians, Mr. Mercier paid a trib noble eloquence, concluding with a tion from the poet's "Ship of State," the premier so used as to imply that it pressed the feelings of Quebec to Amer

inion. (Wild applause.)
Mr. Mercier declared be regarded i special invitation extended to him to spec an honor to himself and to the neigh country from which he came. His reence to "the recently repaired despoi of the Jesuits by the same George Third who had despoiled the Ameri Revolutionary fathers of their liberties rights" was cheered again and again. Peter L. Foy, of St. Louis, followed

a paper on "Philanthropy." Edmund Is Dunne, of Florida, treated extemporationally his subject "The Right of the State in Education." His humorous asides and digressions, the first laughter provoking element introduced the proceedings, so caught the gates that his time was extend over and over by general consent.
recent events in Boston were the parties
target of his sarcasm. When the spe was finally concluded, Mr. Dunne wildly applauded. Vice presidents dignitaries on the platform vied in cro ing around him and congratulating and the delegates gave him the first recal

accorded to any speaker.

Papers were read as follows: By Ge
D. Wolff, of Philadelphia, on "The C olic Press;" by Wm. L. Kelly, of St. P. on "Religion in Education;" by H. E. Spaunhorst, of St. Louis, on "Societies, Charitable and Benevolent," and by Condo B. Pallin, of St. Louis, on "Catholic Amer-

ican Literature." To-night the great torchlight proc which is to be one of the chief events of the centennial, is to take place. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 25,000 men will be in line. A large bell will precede t main body of marchers. A stand been creeted in front of Cardinal Gibbo residence, from which the prelates will review the procession.

To-morrow the prelates will go over to the dedication of the Catholic University

in Washington. AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Nov. 12—The committee from the Catholic congress in session at Baltimore waited on President Harrison Baltimore waited on President nather this morning by appointment, and presented him with an address expressing the sentiments of the Catholic people of the cath America, in which it was America, in which it was that the Catholics rejoice in the growth of their faith in this country. they also rejoice over the perpetuity as solidity of our civil institutions, the deve opment of the spirit of religious libest and tolerance, and material progress and tolerance, prosperity in our country, Catholics express a desire to hand in hand in promoting the best interests of our common country and the welfare of society. The address closes with an invitation to the president to visit the congress in session at Balti-

In reply the president said he app ated the compliment paid him by the vias well as the truth of the sentiments pressed in the address in regard to fidelity of the Catholics of the Uni States to the constitution and is of the country. He regretted his official duties will prevent attending the sessions of the congress Baltimore, but he thought he could prou them that he would be present at the op ing of the Catholic university near this

The committee returned to Baltir the afternoon well pleased with their visit Boles' Plurality About 6,00

DES MOINES, Nov. Et. - The State Regio has official returns from 86 of the 99 could in the state, and its estimate of the re ing counties show a plurality in the for Boies (Dem.), for governor, of 6,000 for Payner (Rep.), for lieutenant gove about 500 plurality.