The Lancaster

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1889.

VOLUME XXVI---NO. 66.

THEOWN UPON VABIOUS SUBJECTS BY LOCAL AND DISTANT EDUCATORS.

THE CALCIUM LIGHT

The Teachers' Institute Addressed By

Drs. Buchrie, Shaub, Balliet and Others-Rev. Clark Lecture

Wednesday Afternoon, — The semion opened with music, "Cradle Song of the Soldier's Wife," "Murmur, Gentle Lyze." "Guide Me, O Thou Grast Jehovah," led by Prof. Carl Mats. Bupt. Brecht announced that to-day, to-morrow and day after, a microscopic exhi-bition would be open for the benefit of the teachers. Many interesting specimens would be exhibited ; among them milk, blood, silk-fabres, seeds, the circulation of the blood in frogs, de. "Minetic Power in Children," by Dr. B. F. Shaub. Although I cannot, in one some, any to-day "fellow teachers," I shall netvertheloses as yoo as long as I live, for fellowship is not a matter of vocation, but of the heart. I am to speak to-day upon the mimelic power, or tendency in children and size in man. Man has been defined as the inughing animal. Many people have derided this definition, saying that there are men who never laugh. But these are savages; the more highly civil-ized, the more cultured man becomen, the perceptions of differences, and of the humorous become stronger. Man is also defined as the initiative animal. But this perceptions of differences, and of the humorous become stronger. Man is also defined as the imitative animal. But this, it is said includes, too much. The parrot, the thrush, the mocking bird all imitate with wonderful accuracy a great variety of sounds. Monkeys, among animals imitate the actions of other animals so perfectly, that " to apo" a per-son, means to imitate him closely. It is an important fact that birds imitate actions only, and that monkeys imitate actions important fact that birds imitate sounds only, and that monkeys imitate actions, but not sounds. But of all imitative ani-mals, man, as Aristotle said long ago, is the most skillful. He is the chief of imitative

mals. Consider children-how they imitate father and mother, what they see and hear upon the street, in the school room, and even in the church. Have you never seen even in the church. Have you never seen children play wedding, funeral and imi-tate what they have seen at the circus? Every nursery, every household, is a stage upon which dramas are enacted more interesting to a philosophical toacher than those of the stately theater. We should attilize this tendency for good. We are formed in a far greater degree than we imagine by imitation. Our habits and sentiments are largely formed by this mimetic tendency of the human mind. Set, therefore, a proper model before your pupils. Many things cannot be learned at all without the exercise of this imitative without the exercise of this imitative ulty. How, otherwise, could music be ght? But man is not alone an imitative animal. He possesses reason, judgment and will power. To teach the pupil to ex-exercise the mimetic tendency in subordi-nation to these faculties is the duty of the

teacher. The sum of the matter is that pupils should be taught to think snd to do. To think in order that their doing may be in the clear, helpful sunlight of thought. To do in order that their thinking may ulti-mate itself in action, helpful, grand and viorious.

Thus by thinking and doing will you

Thus by thinking and doing will you and your pupils be prepared for your true end in life. Music—"Pull Away, Brave Boys," led by Prof, Matz, the sudience standing. "Thought and Language," by Dr. Balliet. We cannot obtain thought originally from language. I take up this eraser, exhibit it, name it. I write the word "eraser" upon the blackboard. There is no con-nection between the thought in our mind which the object calls up, and the word "eraser." I know that Max Muller and a large school of philologists hold that there is this close connection, this intimate rela-tion, between thought and language. But I think that Prof. Whitney has success-fully controverted this theory. Were I to teach a child that the name of this eraser

race superiority, on the one hand, appearing in the Drei Scott decision, the fugitive slave law, etc.; and the brotherhood of man, on the other, with its long list of brilliant and able defanders.
B. Strive to bring your pupils to comprehend these ideas by showing their operations, and thereby develop ideals in the subject and poema.
B. Use apposite literary contributions as aids, proceed and poema.
C. Des apposite literary contributions as aids, proceed the subject and poema.
B. De apposite literary contributions as aids, proceed the subject and poema.
C. De apposite literary contributions as aids, proceed the subject and poema.
B. De not arrange the matter in the style of chronicles. Continue the subject as long as it seems the predominant one. Then show how the next depends on it and the whole.
B. Keep steadily before the mind the whole Union. Show what your own state has contributed as regards ideal activity to the common country and to humanity.
C. Incite to subsequent private reading on the subject. Not 100 per cent, but subject and the good technor.
This is the test of the good technor, and the upolis practice in reproducing the narrelive given by the teacher. Impress the important dates by frequent poetition co that they become a lasting posterior.

press the important dates by frequent repetition co that they become a lasting procession. 8. In the choice of material consider the subject—the pupil, as well as the subject— history ; and finally the environment. It must be the aim of instruction in history to develop, nourish and strengthen all the powers of the mind and soul—the intellect, the sensibilities and the will. Among the great number of benefits de-rived from a proper study of history are the examples of ratributive justice which it furnishes and which afford the best means of moral instruction. What a lesson may be taught by comparing the career of Washington with that of Napoleon! Dr. Buchris then gave several illustra-tions of the manner in which history may be taught, togethers with some excellent advice to teachers, and closed an able and instructive address amid the applause of the whole andlence. Music : "Away with Melancholy," led by Prof. Matz, the andience standing. As it was too late to finish the pro-gramme, the remaining papers were post-poned, and the chairman announced that nombations for the committee on perma-nent certificates were in order. The fol-lowing nominations were made: Mr. H. E. Gehman, Ephrata; Miss Mary Martin, city; Mr. R. Hees, Drumore : Mr. A. S. Klein, Ephrata; Mr. J. B. Stroll, Manhelm ; Mr. J. H. Shenk, East Hemp-tield. Supt. Brecht announced that five of the

Supt. Brocht announced that five of the six candidates would be elected, the ballots to be deposited at noon to-morrow.

ORPHANS' COURT BOOM.

Thursday Morning. -- The session opened with devotional exercises, responsive read-ings, hymns and prayers, led by Dr. J. M. Titzell, pastor of the First Reformed church, of this city. Hitherto the music was confined to the main court room, but this morning Dr. Buehrle, the presiding officer, secured an organ and the services of an organist for the room below-a great improvement.

officer, secured an organ and the services of an organist for the room below—a great improvement. A paper upon the question, "Can Compo-sition be Taught as a Regular Branch?" was read by Mr. W. B. Brubaker, of East Donegal. By our present method of composition work, many are written which had much better never have seen the light. We should have brief, clear composition every day. Take historical, geographical or scientific subjects and insist upon short well written papers at frequent intervals rather than long compositions at long in-tervals. The objections to this plan were stated and answered. The question was then opened for dis-cussion by the members, and, as the cussion by the members, and, as the stated and answered. The question was then opened for dis-cussion by the members, and, as the teachers present exhibited no disposition to criticise the sentiments of the essayist, Dr. Buehrie introduced Dr. Titzell as one who was deeply interested in education, al-though not in the harness as a teacher. Dr. Titzell said that although not in the harness at present he had been a tascher for many years. He thought daily compositions would occupy allogether too much time. He spoke of the tendency of pupils to copy from history, encyclopedias, &c. Some-times copying is a good exercise. Franklin, in his actionized to reproduce the language of the author, verbatim et literatim et pustuatim. But this is not composition work. The subject was further discussel by the essayist and Dr. Buchrie.

Gov. Beaver announcing that he would be present during the day, and appointed the following teachers as a committee to receive the distinguished gentleman : Superintend-ent Hoffman, Columbia, and Ron. J. B. Eshleman, West Hempfield. The superintendent appointed the fol-lowing committee t. confer to-day with the managers of the opera house and ascertain at what price the house can be secured for holding the evening semions of noxt year's institute : A. B. Kreider, West Hempfield; J. J. Yeager. Ephrata ; J. R. Hunsceker, Paradise.

J. J. Yeager. Ephrata: J. R. Hunsceker, Paradiss. "How to Establish a Library in a Rural School" was the anbject of a paper by D. A. Lehman, of Manheim. The day is coming when the school library will be an essential fasture of the rural school. The gentleman then described the method pur-mad by some teachers whom he knew, and how successfully it worked. Make the boys and girls feel that these books are their property and thereby they will be the better cared for. The question was discussed by A. N.

the boys and girls feel that these books are their property and thereby they will be the better cared for. — The question was discussed by A. N. Lehman, Manor, and A. R. Lehman, E. Hempfeld. — Minsic, "Somewhere." — "Reading," Dr. Balliet. It is an import-ant thing to get boys to read and make companions of good books. If reading meant getting the sense out of a book, then few pupils in the public schools are taught to read. They are taught to pronounce, but there the matter ends. The school books are not adapted to give children a love of books. They are dry and uninter-esting. No one would think of taking his geography, grammar or algebra to the sea-shore for recreation reading, but pre-fers something more interesting. A boy will read "Peck's Bad Boy" and other periodicals of that sort, and though there is none in the stories. The sing-song tone in the pupils' reading was taiked about by the speaker, and how it can be avoided by grouping the words in the sentences. He thought that mono-tony was produced by the child pointing to each word with the finger, as is the case with beginners. Do not let the child have his eye on the sentence until he is familiar with the words. A teacher should never point to the words as the children read. Children should be taught to read the lesson sentence by sentence aliently before giving it oral expression, after which, if of the proper age, to give the meating in their own words. — "Educational Value of Form Study," by

Musle — "Christmas Time is Come Again."
"Educational Value of Form Study," by Miss Mathilde Coffin, formerly of the Mil-lersville Normal school, who is the only lady among the corps of able instructors. Miss Coffin is a pleasing speaker, and after kind'y greeting the teachers entered into the discussion of her topic, in which she seems to be well qualified.
The study of form appeals to the senser. Let the pupils handle these different forms as the cube, cylinder and sphere, and there-by the sense of touch 's developed, and the eye is trained to observe form. Children think in things before they do in words. Place a cylinder before the pupils and have them tell what things to be seen about him are cylindrical. The same can be done with the sphere. The child can be led to find out that the fence posts, trunks of trees, are cylindrical ; the apple, pumpkin, sifteation is taught and judgment developed and strongthened. A valuable lesson in form can be given by having the pupils mould or shape puty into the forms thus given. Note the pupils can be adopted to hold the

No better plan can be adopted to hold the attention of the younger pupils than to permit them to handle the different geo-metrical forms, and to call on them to ob-metrical forms, and to resemblance serve the different points of resemblance of difference. This work can also be made a valuable adjunct to the teaching of com-

a valuable solution to the the many position. Music—" Jolly Old Saint Nicholas," "Holy Night." "How to overcome the parents' preju-dice in Philosophy," was the subject of a paper by Miss Belle McSparran, Fulton, who treated the subject nicely and believes that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

talk of the decline of Mahomatanian. I cannot agree with it, nor with the view which regards this great religion which embraces one eighth of the human race, as altogether evil." The heaurer described the departure of one of these students into the form of the students of the students of the state of the deriven he set out upon his cannel, with nothing scoopt one garment, a jug of water and a small bey of date—a missionary to the lands beyond the Soudan. Mr. Clark gave an amusing account of

one garment, a jug of water and a small bag of dates—a missionary to the lands boyond the Soudan. Mr. Clark gave an annusing account of his encounter in the hotel at Cairo, with a very load British swell—a fair specimen of the English university cockney, a com-pound of vanity, inscience and ignorance. From Cairo be proceeded to Sues, and thence through the Sues canal and the Red Son to Bombay, India. After describing the beauty of the harbor, flecked with islands, covered with tropical verstation; and the appearance of the city, he described in a highly entertaining and annusing manner his experience at a Parsee hotel. He mentioned his visit in the hospital for sick animals—not a myth, for what Henry Bergh so nobly presched, the Brahmine and Buddhists have practiced for thousands of years. The Parseas, the descendants of the ancient Persians, are the leading business mon of India, and the iscurrer described many of their habits and customs. They are the only people who expose their dead. This is done at Bom-bay in the famous Towers of Silence, and the funeral of a child in one of these towers, which was witnessed by the speaker, was thrilling w described. No sooner was the child's anaked body exposed than the flock of vultures upon the tower pounced upon it, tearing and devouring it. An account of the speaker's adventures in an expedition to Central India closed a lecture which was at once entertaining and instructive. lecture which was at once entertaining and instructive.

Instructive. The audience manifested its pleasure by frequent applanse, which was loud and long-continued as the orator concluded. NOTES OF INSTITUTE.

Notes of INSTITUTE. Among the members of the committee to solicit subscriptions for the Penasylvania School Journal, the name of Mr. H. M. Hoffman, of Farl township, was insilver-tently onitted yesterday. Dr. Buchrie says that our newspapers constantly use the word "lie" for "lay," and vice versa, and that one of our promi-nent lawyers and public speakers says "face" instead of "facts." Dr. Heiges says that a certain Harrisburg newspaper always says "loose" for "lose." It si-ways says : "We shall loose the state," &c.

HE HAS A LIVE FOX.

Charlie Eckert Secures An Animal That

Charlie Eckert Secures An Animal That Was Captured After a Long Chase. Charlie Eckert, of East King street, who is a great lover of fox hunting, is now the happy possessor of a fine, large red fox which he secured last night from J. C. Wolf, a young man who lives between Animal is a good one and there is no doubt that he is wild judging from the chase that he gave his captors. He was started on hast Thursday morning about three o'clock by Wolf and Israel Carpenter, a pattner. They had eight dogs, and were mounted on horses that seemed as anxious for the sport as the men themselves. The fox led them to the Blue Ball, thence back to Denver and from there to Schoneck. Near the last woods about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The men at once set to work and dug him out in a short time. Mr. Eckert has Rey-nard chained in a back building of his store where persons can see him by oall-ing. There are many people right in this ty who have never seen a live fox, and these should not fail to call and see the one at Mr. Eckert's. It is not known as yat what will become of the fox, but it is cer-tain that Mr. Eckert will put him to the best use possible. He is now hatching a scheme to give some of our eitizens a lot of fun and it will be ripe ere long. scheme to give some of our citizens a lot o fun and it will be ripe ere long.

ST. JOHN'S NEW CHURCH.

DEATH OF SAMUEL SLOKOM ONE OF LANCASTER COUNTY'S PROMINENT

CITIZENS PASSES AWAY.

He Begins Life as a Hotel-Keeper and Attains Success as a Banker and Farmer. A Sketch of His Busy Career.

Samuel Slokom, one of the most promi-nent citizens of Lancaster county, died at his home at Christiana on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock. He had been suffer-ing from sarcoms for about two years past, but had been growing much worse of late. For almost a week back his death had been looked for at almost any time, as he was unable to est anything of any consequence and he was greatly weakened and wasted away. WAY.

way. Samuel Slokom, the subject of this sketch, was born in Sadsbury township, February 5, 1817, and was a son of Thomas Slokom. His grandfather was Isaac Slokom, who mus to this country from England, and was born in Satisfully township, February 5, 1817, and was a son of Thomas Slokom, who came to this country from England, and first settled in the Wyoming valley. Be-fore the great massacre he removed to Vir-ginia. The father of Samuel moved to this state in 1795, and settled in Provi-dence township, this county. He married Susanna Miller, a descendant of Jacob Miller, who was born in 1663, eunig.ated from Germany and purchased a large tract of land in the Peques val-ley. Samuel was the first child born in the colony. Thomas Slokom moved to the Red Lion, in Sadsbury township, in 1815, and erected the hotel which stands there yet. He was proprietor of the hotel antii his death, which took place August 1st, 1833. His wife died in Redford, Michigan, nine years later. Of their family of eight children, Samuel was the last to pass away.

1833. His wife died in Redford, Michigan, nine years later. Of their family of eight children, Samuel was the last to pass away.
After his father's death Samuel came into with forty acres of land. For six years he to be the hotel property together with forty acres of land. For six years he seem of the changed his mind, however, and decided to remain in this county. He purchased a large farm in Wayne county, Michigan, to which he had an idea of moving. He changed his mind, however, and decided to remain in this county. He purchased a farm in Bart township and lived upon it for six years. He next purchased a thirty acre farm any brief was the birthplace of Dr. D. Hyes Agnew, the famous Philadelphia physician. During his residence of three years on this farm he operated the Noble for the Yalley road," just was to the farm ab tool his interest in 1853 to William F. Baker, who had been a partner for a year. He next lived at Cooperville, on the "Valley road," just was of the Red Lion, where he purchased the Boone hundred screes of land with several year, and then purchased the Boone further buildings. He remained there but a year, and then purchased the Boone further building is or which houses in the farm are P. Marshail. He moved upon it in 1857 and resided there up to the time of his death. Since he took possession of the fact hat he purchased the function in the greater part of it has been sold of into building lots on which houses in the funct. The Store he took possession of the fact here he work of Mr. Store he function the Christiana Stational bank was organized. He became its president, a position that he filled up to the time of his death. Since he took possession of the fact has the part is residences in the function. He was elected county worker in the ranks of the party for many years he was a interest of the pare of Stathury for three terms of the pare of Stathury for three t

for state senator by his party. For a great many years he was a director and presi-dent of the Lancaster County Mutual In-Mr. Slokom was a member of the Society of Friends, with which he became con-nected in 1844. He was married in Jan-nary, 1837, to Mary, daughter of Isaac Walker, who survives him. Their children are Susan, wife of Thomas J. Honston, of Chester; Dora, wife of William H. Sproul, of the same place; Isaac W., who has been cashier of the Christiana bank since its organization, and Mary R., wife of James Sproul, a Chester county farmer. Mr. Slokom was a member of the Masonic order. He joined lodge No. 43, of this city, November 5, 1843, but afterwards resigned to join the new lodge which was started in Christiana. For many years he was treas-urer of the lodge at his own home. Mr. Slokom as a business man had few superiors. He accumulated a very large estate and at the time of his death was the wealthiest man in the castern end of the of Friends, with which he became well be chosen." superiors. He accmunited a very large estate and at the time of his death was the wealthiest man in the castorn end of the county, his estate being estimated at \$400,-000, of which at least a fourth in value was real estate. His services were frequently sought after in the settlement of estates. He was a man of excellent judgment and his neighbors invariably went to him for advice on matters of business. He was a frequent visitor to this city. Regularly every Monday for years be came to the city and his business at times brought him here two and three times a week. He was almost as well known here as though a resident of the city. He had a large and powerful bodily frame, strongly marked features and a presence that was notable every-where. He was intimately acquainted with many public men and with the manage-ment of some of the great corporations of the state. Mr. Slokom was of amiable disposition and domestic habits, being strongly attached to his family, his home and his locality. No man in his section would be so generally missed. The Father No Kidnapper. Justice McCollum on Monday handed down an opinion in the case of David Bomsbel vs. the commonwealth, error to quarter sessions of Blair county. This is a case wherein a certain A. B. Gregory and wife had a dispute which resulted in a separation, the wife taking with her a 2-year-old daughter, Mand. Some time after the husband sent the wife word that he was sick and wanted to see the child. This request was granted, and the husband, who had only been play-ing off sick, tock possession of the child and refused to give it up. Suit was brought by the wife, charging the husband with kidnaping the child, and Mr. and Mrs. Burns, a sister and brother-in-law, as The Father No Kidnapper. with kinkping the child, shi Mr. and Mrs. Burns, a sister and brother-in-law, as accomplices. In reversing the judgment of the lower court, Justice McCollum says that in this case the laws of the state do not make the father a kidnaper. The wife had left his home with or without reason, and therefore the case cannot be included under the normal laws. The law of the common the penal laws. The law of the common-wealth is, however, that the mother is the lawful custodian of the child.

SPENT & PLEASANT EVENING. In Entertainment by Engelside Council That Was Greatly Enjoyed.

A very pleasant entertainment was given in Excelutor hall to a large audience last evening by Engelside council, United Or-der of Friends. The Council is young but it has a large membership and is altoge

Intelligender

in a very flourishing condition. The notices and nearly every seat was occupied; the number of ladies present was very ange. The entertainment began promptly at 8 o'clock when D. 8. Rottow delivered by a plano solo by Prof. Harry Manby; a recitation entitled "What is Found in a tritle Boy's Pocket," by Miss Florence Yost, a very small girl; music by Miss Minnic Cogley, cornetist, and Kendig's aprior orchestra. Thomas F. Perrett, dis-trict deputy grand councillor of the order, gave a hunny recitation and later in the subjects of the order; Rev. C. Elvin Houge tabo delivered an address on the alms and objects of the order; Rev. C. Elvin dougt also delivered an interesting ad-dress. Prof. Manby was heard in several given by young ladies. The entrotype feature of the entertain-ment was the broom drill, and it was a spatier order from the sevent of Philadelphia. The drilling was done in the middle of the large room, which had been reserved for that purpose, the andi-ence being seated around ft. About hal past eight o'clock the young ladies, headed from a small room in the rear, where they had been keeping very quiet, to the vasant prefix in full autis of white, with which dur-tors were fastened across their shoulders they wore please of er fibbons, with which dur-tors were fastened across their shoulders they wore of command from the capital from a small room in the rear, where they had been keeping very quiet, to the vasant past eight o'clock they young ladies, headed from a small room in the rear where they had been keeping were as follows. Miss hat been keeping were as follows in the stated of the knapsecks that are used was while and each lady carried a full at boom. To the music of the plano twich Miss Blanche Sharp predied and the ladies performed the most difficult evo-tion, keeping the most perfect time. This henders of applause and the drill had to e. The young ladies who composed the headers of applause and the drill had to e. The the regular entertainment Miss henders, Carrie Gunion, Emma Hum-prey

THE PANAMA CANAL.

An English Engineer Talks of the Work

to Be Completed. CHICAGO, Nov. 14 .-- A. H. Hewetson, as English engineer, is in this city. He has been inspecting the Panema canal and is been inspecting the Pansma canal and is now on his way home. In a general talk about the future of the canal he said : "To abandon it altogether would be a disgrace to the skill of this century ; yet it seems impossible to complete the work on a impossible to complete the work on a paying basis. The issue of the lottery bonds will keep work going for six or eight months yet. After this there is no telling what will happen. While much of the plant is useless, there yet remains a good stock of machinery of all kinds. The man who complete it work work the lott of good stock of machinery of all kinds. The men who remained at work are the best of the company's employes. Hence on the secret. During the last camp hole the work ought to be To complete the canal on a level with merely a tidal lock the removal of one hundred million cubic of earth is still necessary. A fair estimate of time for finishing this portion of the canal would be from two to two and a-half years. I should think the expense would be about two billion francs. I hold that only the canal of real utility is a leve one. The only way in which it could be car ried out would be for the existing company to relinquish not only its right, but the plant on the Solhumi. In view of the impending forfeiture of its concession from the Colombian government this plan might as

PRICE TWO CENTS

BALTIMORE DAY. THE HOSPITALITY OF THE CITY EXTERN

TO THE CATBOLIC VISITORS.

is Hundred Prelates and Mem the Congress Taken Through Dr IIIII Park and Church Institutions

BALTINGE, Nov. 14.-Baltimore B for the close of the centennial was bright and beautiful as could be desire it was intended to show the visitors so thing of Baltimore and its enviro large majority of them, on account o unpleasant weather yesterday, had at for their homes.

The visitors were invited to be at cordia opera house at nine o'clock morning where conveyances were in r ness to take them out for a drive. commodations were provided for hundred, but not more than six hu were on hand. This number prelates, pricets and delegates, start was made at 9:15 of but it was 11:30 o'clock the tally-ho with a committee for more Day left the Concordia after all more Day left the Concordia after all i guests were off on trip. Monsignor h Colgan, with Arabbishop Cleary, of Kin ton, Canada, and Bishop Hawley, of K Foundland, were among the first to ha Among the prelates were Bishops Tui of Pittsburg, Hennessey, of Dutug Hogan, of Kanass City, O'Connor, Omaha, and others. The carriages all to the same route and went first to Draid the same route and went first to Druid I park. After a drive through the park carriages proceeded to Epiphany college Highland Park, and after inspecting the institution for the education of priester colored missions, the visitors were tak to St. Mary's Industrial scho resched the school at 1 o'clock and a welcomed by Monsignor McColgan Brother Alexius, president of the ins tion. An entertainment was given by boys. Music was furnished by the ins trial school hand. At 2 schools by the ins trial school band. At 2 o'elock a be

was tendered the visitors and a numbe speeches were made, in which the inst tion and Baltimore, its clergy and its ple came in for a large share of dation. The reception to the cardinal and

bers of the Catholic congress will be City hall at four o'clock this after About 1,500 invitations have been issu various persons, including gover mayors of cities of this state and p nent citizens. This will not, how debar any one who presents hims City hall from getting admission and presented to the mayor and cardinal. ters of regret and inability to be pres the reception have been received from ernor Lee, of Virginia, and the may Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston.

The President Goes Hunting WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 .-- The pres more & Potomac railroad, for a fe aport in duck shooting. It is not exactly where he has gone, but it moned that he went to one of th dack hunting grounds in Maryla vicinity of the Chesapeske bay. Becretary Halford and to-day could not tell where the press because he did not know. The he said, wanted a few days' un

teach a child that the name of this erase is "Jerusalem," he would call it by thi is "Jerosalem," he would call it by this name as naturally as by the word which custom has applied to it. Geography and all other sciences furnish the material of thought. Grammar, reading, com-position, rhetoric, and the languages furnish material for the expression of thought. It requires great attention, con-centering observation to learn or scoute centration, observation to learn or acquire a thorough knowledge of a thing in order to acquire clearly a thought Words are acquired by association merely. The more consciously we learn the material for thought the better; the more unconsciously thought the better; the more unconsciously we learn the expression of thought the better. We cannot learn language from the dictionary, so as to use it with grace and power. We can analyze words so closely that we cannot see the thought for which it stands. Therefore any conscious analysis of sentences into their parts by children who have not learned unconchildren who have not learned uncon sciously to read and write correctly i harmful. "Fhus technical grammar, as means of teaching children to read, write and speak correctly, has long ago been abandoned by all intelligent teachers. Technical grammar, in fact, should stand in the same relation to the correct use of language that logic stands to correct reason-ing. We teach children to reason correctly

In the same relation to the correct reason-ing. We teach children to reason correctly without ever thinking of teaching technical logic; and we can teach the correct use of language in the same way. Both grammar and logic as separate technical sciences belong properly to the high schools and not to the lower grades. Music: "Pull Away, Brave Boys," "There's Music in the Air," led by Prof. Matz, the audience standing. "Methods in History," by Dr. Buehrle. "He who does not care much for the past," says Max Muller, "will care but little for the future." Let this saying be both an apology for my subject and an excuse for the importance which I attach to it. I wish this afternoon to lay down and en-force certain general principles which form the future." method of instruction in history. First. Teach history according to histor

ically formative ideas.

ically formative ideas. Historically formative ideas are those whose rise, or considerable development or spread, formed casily recognized epochs in the history of humanity, or in the con-ditions of human society. Confining our-selves to the history of our own country, we may cite as examples of these ideas, first, the principle of government of and by the neonle. This principle we may cite as examples of these ideas, first, the principle of government of and by the people. This principle, in its germ at least, is seen in the right of representation claimed and exer-cised by the colonists in Virginia, in the Mayflower compact, the complication of the Mayflower compact, the constitution of the pure democracy which at first prevailed in Massachusetts, and far above these the "holy experiment" of William Penn in this state. But for the hereditary office of proprietor, Pennsylvania should have been proprietor, Pennsylvania should have been a representative democracy, possessing complete civil and religious liberty. "I desiyfed," said Penn, "to show men as free and hap by as they can be." "Beantiful!" exclaimed, Frederick II., upon reading the charter, "fi is perfect if it can endure." Yet as nearly all our text books have been written in New England, the student very naturally becomes impressed with the notion that all our freedom is derived from the Pilgrims, and that all our progress is the result of New England ideas. An-other of these historically formative ideas is the right of rebellion and revolution when is the right of rebellion and revolution when is the right of rebellion and revolution when the government refuses to provide for the welfare of the people. Such a rebellion and revolution was that which resulted in our Declaration of Independence. Such also was the great French revolutions, which failed because that greater inherent difficulties the degradation and previous subjection and environments of the people croud not be overcome. A third formasubjection and environments of the people --could not be overcome. A third forma-tive idea is that of Federalism. This idea, which took form in the whisky insurrec-tion in the Hartford. which took form in the whisky insurrec-tion, in the Hartford convention. In null-fication, in personal liberty bills, and finally, in the rebellion, when Calhcan, Davis and the other leaders of the extreme States Rights' party led it to its death. A fourth is the opposing idea of Nationalism, taking form in the permanent union of our national constitution; advocated most ably in the Federalist by Hamilton, and supported by Washington, Jackson and

ably in the Federalist by Hamilton, and supported by Washington, Jackson and Jacobin. A fifth and sixth are the protec-tive system, advocated by Hamilton, Clay and others, and the revenue tariff first ad-vocated by Adam Smith, father of political economy, in the Wealth of Nations, in 1776. A seventh and eighth are the idea of

businatim. But this is not composition work.
The subject was further discusse l by the essayist and Dr. Buchrle.
"Incentives and Abuse of Examinations," by Dr. Heiges. The doctor first took up the subject just discussed, and impressed upon the mind of the teacher the necessity of giving the pupils only such subjects as they understand. Then composition can be taught as easily as any other branch.
Turning to the subject of his address he said that a teacher should begin to prepare for the final examination upon the first day of the school session, not by extra work and frequent reviews, but by proper teaching from the start. Do not require the same result from every pupil. God has created "some versels to honor and others to dishonor," Some pupils deserve more credit for working three mathematical problems than others for working a dozen. Yet by our system of examination sand marking by percentages, the first are marked low, the second high. This system is not followed in our colleges, universities, law, medical, or theological schools, and I wish I could propose a better one.

schools, and I wish I could propose a better one. "History in the Higher Grades," by Dr. Buehrle. Geography and chronology are said to be the two eyes of history. To illus-trate this, the speaker exhibited an extra-ordinarily fine historical chart, showing the growth and acquisitions of territory of the United States, and before our existence as a nation, the changes in ownership, by the great colonizing powers of Europe, of our vast stretch of territory. Dr. Buehrle took as his subject the colonization of America during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, showing the principles which animated the several colonizing mations, and how coloni-zation was a selerated or retarded by the changing history of Europe during these zation was a velerated or retarded by the changing history of Europe during these three centuries. The address was able, scholarly and instructive, and held the close attention of the audience throughout. "How to Criticise Children," by Dr. Balliet. The speaker said he would apply the subject especially to reading. Criticising depends upon the character of the pupil and upon the object sought to be attained. No general rule can be given except that the child should never be criticised so and upon the object sought to be attained. No general rule can be given except that the child should never be criticised so much as to make him self-conscions or discouraged. Do not, in composition work, criticise every error; and do not expect the same results from every pupil. It is always good work when the pupil does the best he can, no matter how many errors he may commit. It is bad work, though it con-tains but few errors, if the errors are the result of carelessness. Many errors the child will outgrow without criticism--without correction. In reading, a pu-pil's object should be to get the author's thought and to express it. The reading class is the last place, therefore, in which to criticise the positure of the pupil, or his manner of holding the book. The object of reading is to master the thought of the printed page. Nothing should be done in the reading class to draw the mind from the thought. Therefore, all criticism of the manner of expression, in reading classes, is radically wrong, for it drives the child from the consideration of the thought. The doctor's address was loudly applanded. "Geography." by Miss Coffin. The

applauded. "Geography," by Miss Coffin. applauded. "Geography," by Miss Coffin. The speaker began by asking how many teach-ers present met with difficulties in teaching geography. A number of hands were raised and among the difficulties mentioned, was that of the difficulty of getting children to use their imaginations-sy, Australia ; and the child thinks of the map, pot of the country itself with all its map, not of the country itself with all its peculiarities. This, said Miss Coffin, is one of the chief difficulties with which teachers mest, not only in teaching geography, but in many other studies. This difficulty we are now everywhere doing much to over-come, in teaching in the primary schools rolor form for

color, form, &c. The hour of noon arrived and the lady, promising to conclude her address to-morrow morning, retired amid the ap-plause of the audience.

IN THE MAIN ROOM. Thirsday Moralag.—The exercises this morning were opened by singing "Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah," after which the Rev. J. Max Hark led the devotional exercises by reading the third chapter of Proverbs and by prayer. The superintendent read a letter from The superintendent read a letter from how were balance of Mahomet." We hear much

The discussion of this paper was con-tinued by S. G. Zerfass, Ephrata ; James J. Kenny, Penn ; P. S. Groff, Salisbury ; A. U. Lesher, Rapho, Music—" Come, All Ye Faithful."

U. Lesner, Kapho.
Music—" Come, All Ye Faithful." School management, classification, study periods, was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Heiges, who began with an apology by saying he felt like a fellow who had been "painting the township." School economy he described as school housekeeping.
If the work of a teacher is drudgery to him he is a failure. He must have a love for his work and those under his care. He would teach the physical sciences objectively and not subjectively. An element of strength in teaching objectively is that the pupils are always employed. The secret of success in school management is that of having the boys and girls interested, pleased and employed.
A school is the best managed that is least managed.
Appeal to the sense of honor in your pupils, and have the courage to acknowledge an error. "Don't be afraid to say I have erred."

The speaker stated also that he was a schoolmate of M. S. Quay, when that gen-leman was less favorably known than he

s to-day. The speaker related his experience in a school, showing how it is possible for a teacher to red, as well as the tact he exercised to show a number of boys the ne sity of conforming to the discipline of school and how he succeeded in it.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Rev. T. F. Clark's Lecture on a "Knap-sack Tour of the World. The third lecture of the institute course was delivered at the court house on Wed-nesday evening by Rev. T. F. Clark, upon a "Knapsack Tour of the World." a "Knapsack Tour of the World." The High School orchestra again de-lighted the audience with their nusic, led by Prof. Carl Thorbahn. A clarionet solo by Prof. Thorbahn, accompanied by Prof. Carl Matz on the plano, was greeted with a perfect storm of applanse. An encore was demanded and the gentlemen were com-pelled to respond. Nothing has given the large audiences which have gathered daily and nightly this week more pleasure than this solo and the music of the orchestra. The lecturer was introduced by Supt.

The lecturer was introduced by Supt. Brecht. Rev. Mr. Clark is a gentleman of medium height, a muscular frame, and pleasing manner. He possesses a good, strong voice, and speaks with great case and fluency; at times rising with his theme into natural eloquence. He is happy in choosing only those massages in his exin choosing only those passages in his ex-perience as a traveller which are unfamiliar even to readers of books of travel and In choosing only those passages in his ex-perience as a traveller which are unfamiliar even to readers of books of travel and which, at the same time, are most highly interesting and instructive in themseives. His lecture was one of a series of three, and in it he carries his andience with him from his home in Brooklyn to Central India. The title which he has given to the series is not fanciful, but is the literal representa-tion of a fact; and he believes that he is the only American who has made a knap-sack tour of the world. He started upon his travels in 1881, obtaining from his parisha leave of absense for a year and a half. His knapsack, which was very much like those carried by soldiers, was made expressly for him in London. His alpenstock was cut upon the beautiful farm of Hon. George Goddys and mounted by the Tiffanys. In his tour he was the repre-sentative and correspondent of two leading newspapers of this county. After mention-ing these preliminaries, the lecturer hurried his hearers to London, the greatest and most rapidly growing city in the world; from London to Paris, the most beautiful diy on earth; from Paris to Venice, throned on her hundred isles; thence to Alexandria; and thence by rail to Suez, stopping in a double sense—for he paused here to describe its ancient Mahometan university, the oldest in the world. It is a plain but large building, supported by 400 pillars. By the side of each pillar sat a teacher. Scatel upon the stone floor on the inside were the students. "Can you guess at the nämber 1 sw there? I magine, if you can, the im-pression made upon my mind by the sight of 10,000 men, divided into 400 classes, and all builly studying the Koran. They were not weak, effeminate men; in their eyes fashed an earnest purpose. They were

all basily studying the non; in their eyes not weak, effeminate men; in their eyes

It Will Be Located Where the Old Build ing Stands on West Orange Street.

ing Stands on West Orange Street. A meeting of the congregation of St. John's Lutheran church was held last evening for the purpose of selecting a site on which to erect their proposed new church. The trustees made a report and recom-mended two sites. The first was on the property where the old church is, on West Orange street. In case this one was taken, it was recommended that the property of George Albright in the rear, be purchased and added to the church property. The other site recommended was on southwest corner of West Chestnut and Mulberry streets. After some discussion the place of the old church was agreed upo. The trustees were instructed to purchase

The trustees were instructed to purchase the Albright property and proceed at once to receive plans and make all preparations to commence the work of building early in the spring. The building committee con-sists of the following gentlemen: S. S. High, John H. Baumgardner, H. B. Cochran, John DeHaven, B. B. Martin, Benjamin P. Miller and J. H. Widmyer. The location of the present old church, which is to be the place of the new build-ing, is a good one and it is believed that it will be satisfactory to everybody in a short time. The work of tearing down the old building will not be commenced before spring. The trustees were instructed to purchase spring.

THE MOTION VOTED DOWN.

Admiral Reynolds Post Refuses to En-dorse Major Griest for Postmaster.

dorse Major Griest for Postmaster. At the regular meeting of Admiral Rey-nolds Post No. 405, held last evening, Dr. B. F. W. Urban appeared with a resolution which he offered returning the thanks of the post to Congressman Brosius for his recommendation of a soldler and member of the Grand Army to President Harrison for the postmastership of Lancaster. The resolution created quite a stir and it was vigorously opposed by a number of members, both Democrats and Republi-cans. They sold that it was no concern of the post's who was nominated for post-master, and it was against the rules of the Grand Army to introduce politics in the

Grand Army to introduce politics in the meeting, especially when there is a bitter factional fight, as in this case.

The resolution was finally declared out

The resolution was finally declared out of order. After the meeting Chaplain Leonard called a number of members of the post together and proposed that they endorse Congressman Brosius' recommendation of Major Griest, for postmaster, not as mem-bers of the Grand Army, but as old soldiers. The comrades would not listen to the proposition, and it was defeated.

Tolliver's Invitation to a Sheriff.

Bud Tolliver is causing trouble again up in Rowan county, Ky. He has been run-ning a saloon at the little town of Farmers ning a saloon at the law, and being indicted gave a bond. Before the trial he had a per-sonal difficulty with a man named King, and attempted to kill him. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest, but he fled. Yes-terday he turned up with about a dozen of his friends, all armed and desperate. These backers he grintly remarked were his backers, he grimly remarked, were his "license" to sell whisky, adding that if the sheriff wished to arcest him for his assault on King he knew where to find him. The sheriff is not anxious to serve the warrant under the circumstances.

They Are Cross at the Vice President. The members of the Bart Woman's Christian Temperance Union are very an-Christian Temperance Union are very an-gry because Vice President Morton is the owner of a hotel in Washington for which a license has been granted. They follow in the footsteps of other bodies of their kind and have adopted the following: *Resolved*, That we, the members of Bart W. C. T. U., have heard with sorrow and regret the humiliating and disgraceful fact that Levi, P. Morton, vice president of the United states, has taken out license to sell intoxicating liquors.

intoxicating liquors.

Died of His Injuries.

John Kapp, who accidently shot himself near Milton Grove on Tuesday, came from near Milton Grove on Tuesday, came from Hanover, Dauphin county, and not Hanover, York county. It is not known exactly how the accident occurred, but the whole load cutered the man's lungs. When found he was lying in a pool of blood and he died several hours afterwards at the residence of Frederick Oldweiler, to which he was

Bareheaded Women Excluded.

Barcheaded Women Excluded. Dr. B. F. Rodgers, surgeon United States navy, formerly of Lancaster, Pr., was married in Washington on Wednes-day night to Miss Bessie Ramsay Hill, granddaughter of General Ramsay and niece of Commodore Ramsay, in the presence of a fashionable company at St. James' Episcopal church, Capitol Hill. The rector, who holds all the Pauline teachings, strictly refused to allow any of the women to appear in the church with uncovered heads. So even the bride and her bridesmaids had to wear aigrettes large enough to cover their heads.

Both Eyes Burned Out.

Arthur A. Richwine was found hanging by one foot on the ladder leading to the gas pit at McCormick's furnaces, at Har-risburg, on Wednesday evening. Both eyes were burned out. He has a wife and two children.

TELEGRAPHIC TAPS.

The Berlin Tageblatt says that Emperor Francis Joseph has permitted Archduke John, of Austria, to assume the name of Johann Orth. The ex-archduke, the paper says, will enter the ship-building yard in London.

In the town of Atkinson, Maine, last night, David Brown, aged 75, was thrown from a carriage and killed by a runaway His two daughters were badly 10190. injured.

Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith, North Carolina supreme court, died today in Raleigh.

A fight has been arranged betwee McAuliffe, of Brooklyn, and Mike Daly, of Bangor, Maine, to take place on Dec. 5, at or near Boston. The articles call for fifteen rounds with two ounce gloves for \$1,000, offered by the Parneil Athletic club, of Boston.

The officers who were detailed to accou pany the Pan-American Congress on the trip North and West reported to the heads of their several departments to-day, and distributed specimens to favored ones of the many handsome souvenirs accumulated on the trip.

The emperor and empress of Germany arrived at Innspruck at noon to-day. Emperor Francis Joseph received them on the platform of the railway station and embraced and kissed Emperor William. He then kissed the hand of the empress. The emperors re-tired to the salon of the station, where they conversed privately for some time. After partaking of luncheon the imperial party resumed their journey to Berlin. Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied them as far s Rosenheim, in Bavaria.

A Desperado Killed. FRANKLIN, La., Nov. 14.-George Hornsy, a noted criminal and terror of Grand Lake Swamp, was shot and killed on Little Bayou Pigeon, Tuesday, by a sheriff's posse from Iberia Parish, holding a requisition for him from the governor of Texas for crimes committed in that state. Hornsby was proceeding up the bayou in a cano when one of the posse on the bank called to him to surrender. Hornsby seized his gun and fired, but missed his man. The bosse then fired on him with fatal effect.

diers' home at Erie, of which institution

he has been an inmate. He was returning

from a visit to friends in Chester county,

Sued For Larceny.

Moses Pioso has brought suits before Alderman McConomy against Charles Braumgard and John Walton, charging

An Old Soldler Killed. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., November 14.-John Henry, an old soldier, fell or jumped from

a passenger train here this morning and was killed. He was on his way to the sol-

Republicans Burn Harrison in Effigy. The Union League, a Republican organi-zation of Jeffersonville, Ind., on Tuesday night burned an effigy of President Harri-son, together with all the campaign outfit of the club, because of the president's course in the matter o' appointments. The immediate cause of the demonstration was the reappointment of Major A. L. Luke, who was removed by President Cleveland from the position of postmaster.

Brauingard and John Walton, charging thea with larceny of corn. When the stable in which his horses, were kept burned last Thursday night a lot of corn was burned and partially destroyed. He alleges that the secured without authority from him or any one else went to the stable and load-ing the corn on a wagon hauled it away.

fr. Halford, it was announ Harrison was going off on a shooting and the consequence was that about i other sportsmen selected the same and place for their own sport. Ex-Sectory Newall and Mr. Knight are with ident and party, and expect to to Washington on Saturday.

Another Alleged Suspect. CHICAGO, Nov. 14-The Inter-Oce CHICAGO, Nov. 14—The Inter-Ocean a sucher important Cronin suspect has e to light in the person of a former reak of Lake View, an Irishman named Donald. He is now said to be in Eura and the police are making stremous a to locate him. Before the murder he employed by the public works departs in Lake View. After the disappear of Dr.Cronin McDonald suddenly appear to be in affluent circumstances and the to his neighbors about a trip to Furge to be in allightors about a trip to Europe exhibited steamship tickets. On May the family disappeared. Neighbors a that prior to May 4th McDonald was quently visited by suspicious charge The state's attorney refuses to talk of the matter.

the matter.

To Examine the Bauk Account LONDON, Nov. 14.- Upon the re-bling of the Parnell commission inorning of the Parnell commission morning the cashier of the National proceeded to testify as to the accounts at the bank by members of the league. Mr. Biggar objected to the testimon the ground that any statement as to personal accounts of members of the league personal accounts of members of the l

was irrelevant. Presiding Justice Hannen suggested Mr. Biggar should be present when a in order to prevent trespussing upon vate business. Sir Henry James t resumed his argument in support of

charges made by the Times.

Tragic End of a Young Wou Sr. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Nov. 14. -Ys day afternoon Miss Bertha A. G daughter of Rev. M. A. Gates, ag years, graduate of Wellealy college, a most estimable young lady, was from a horse here before her parents' and, her foot catching in the stirrup, dragged through the streets by the fr ened animal and shockingly bruised mangled. When the horse was caugi lady was dead.

Robbers Attack China me

Robbers Attack China men. PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 14.—Tuen night three men wearing masks attack Chinese wood-chopping camp near city and attempted to rob the Chinan A fight ensued in which one of the rob was cut so badly that he died soon a

One of the Chinamen was shot times and it is thought is fatally wo Another robber was also badly ch with a hatchet. The dead robber's n Myron Locke.

They Favor Chicago

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.-At a m of the Chamber of Commerce and Inc of Louisiana last night there was a contest over the question of prefers between New York and Chicago site of the world's exposition of 18 resolution was finally adopted fa Chicago.

He Was a Polite Robber. Rosenung, Oregon, Nov. 14.—A highwayman held up the Coss Bay yesterday, cut open the letters and lered pouches and rifled them of their tents, then handed them back to the thanked him politely and bade him

WEATHER FORECASTS. WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 14-Eastern Pennsylvania : cooler: southwesterly winds

Republicans Burn Harrison in Effigy.