MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

THE GATHERING IN WASHINGTON.

PLEASURE MIXED WITH BUSINESS—A RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—No longer do the titles of "Majah" and "Colonel" and "Judge" strike the ears of the stranger as he walks up Pennsylvania-ave. It is "Doctor" everywhere; in the streets, in the hotels, in the shops, in your own houses even. If you are not very well known about town, ten to one that before you have stepped into the street in the morning you will be hailed by some enterprising youngster: "Paper this morning, Doctor? TRIBUNE, *Post, Republican*—all the news about the Congress!" Yes, the disciples of Æsculapius seem to have overrun the town and taken possession of it completely. Blue badges and red ribbons and silver medals everywhere. Thirty-five hundred of them and more by actual count. The foreign physicians are unanimous in declaring their delight at the cordial reception accorded them by their professional brethren. Banquets, entertainments and receptions have been provided for every day of the week. Excursions to Niagara, to Watkin's Glen and an extended tour through the South, including a visit to Florida watering places and New-Orleans have been planned for the delighted foreigners. To-night they were received by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. On Thursday Secretary Whitney will receive them at "Grasslands." A number of citizens have thrown open their houses. Washington is deserted at this season, but the few people who are in town are determined to keep up the good name of American hospitality. It is generally conceded that the address of Dr. Austin Flint, of New-York, this morning on "Fever, its Causes, Mechanism and Rational Treatment," was a masterly exposition of a difficult and interesting subject. Great praise, too, is bestowed upon a paper read yesterday by a comparatively unknown Western physician, Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Milwaukee, in the Surgical Section, on "Intestinal Surgery." Nearly 500 surgeons listened to Dr. Senn's paper and its reading made an impression amounting among so dignified a set of men to a sensation almost.

President Davis called the congress to order at 11 o'clock this morning and introduced Dr. Austin Flint, of New-York, who proceeded to read his paper mentioned above. It was largely of a technical character and was listened to with profound interest by the large audience of doctors present. Briefly summarized he said that fevers, especially those belonging to the class of acute diseases, are self-limited in their duration, and are due each one to a special cause, a micro-organism, the operation of which ceases after the lapse of a certain time. Fever, as observed in the so-called essential fevers, may be defined as a condition of excessive production of heat, involving defective nutrition or inanition, in excessive production and discharge of nitrogenized excrementitious matter and carbonic acid, with waste and degeneration of the tissues and partial or complete suppression of the production and discharge of water. Aside from the influence of complications and accidents the analogy between fevers, the intensity and persistence of which endanger life, are secondary to the fever and are usually proportionate to the elevation of temperature. The great objects in the treatment of fever itself are to limit and reduce the pyrexia by direct and indirect means; to limit and repair destruction and degeneration of tissues and organs by alimentation; to provide matters for consumption in the abnormal production of heat, and thus to place the system in the most favorable condition for recuperation after the disease shall have run its course.

Not more than fifty persons as a rule attended any one of the section meetings in the afternoon at the same time, and at many meetings the papers were read to an audience of less than twenty people. Richard H. Day, of Baton Rouge, La., read an interesting paper on the effects of overflows on the general health before the Section on Public and International Hygiene. It was based on letters received from over 500 Southern physicians sent in answer to letters of inquiry. The conclusions arrived at were that overflows as a general rule were injurious to health, and that the extent of the injury was dependent on the duration of the inundation and its season: that its evil effects are lessened by good drainage and copious showers of rain occurring during the subsidence of the waters.

One of the largest gatherings was that assembled to hear the papers read relating to diseases of children. One interesting paper was by William Stephenson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, on "The Rate of Growth in American and British Children and its Bearing on the Investigation of Diseases." Others were "The Use of Cows' Milk in the Feeding of Infants," Professor W. C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; "Anatomical Characters of Membranous Croup as Observed in Fatal Cases in the New-York Foundling Asylum," W. P. Northrup, New-York City; "Remarks on Tubage of the Glottis and the Manner in which it was Practised in France," E. Bouchut, of Paris; "Intubation of the Larynx, with demonstration on the Living Subject," Drs. Joseph Dwyer and Dillon Brown, New-York City; "Syphilis and Rickets in Brazil," Dr. Moncorvo, of Rio de Janeiro; "Intubation versus Tracheotomy for the Treatment of Croup," Professor F. E. Waxham, of Chicago.

The consideration of the subject of abdominal surgery was continued in the Section on General Surgery. An interesting paper was read by John Homans, of Boston, based upon 384 cases of laparotomy within the writer's own knowledge. J. M. Matthews, of Louisville, Ky., gave his opinion of when laparotomy is justifiable. A paper on the same subject by Dr. Hewson, of Philadelphia, was read by the secretary. Drs. Dudley Fallen, Donald MacLain, of Detroit, read clinical notes in regard to two successful and one fatal case of laparo-nephrotomy, and an exhaustive discussion was then participated in by Drs. Hingston, of Montreal; J. B. Murphy, of Chicago; Peck, of Davenport, Iowa, and others.

THE DOCTORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WAITING FOR WEARY HOURS IN THE LINE AT THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (*Special*).—Democracy had a great night of it at the President's reception in the evening. Ten thousand people stood in line and waited for a chance to shake hands with the President. So far was democracy carried in the purest and thinnest refinement of Jeffersonian simplicity that even the plebeian cab was ruled out, and doctors of high and low degree had to trample down the Pennsylvania-ave. pavement together. This was not on account of any democratic antipathy to the bloated bondholders who ride in cabs, however. It was due to a sudden and virtuous determination on the part of the police to "break up the cabmen's game," which consists in picking up people at the tail of the line for a double fare and then putting them at the head of the line by taking them in through the gate for carriages. About 8:30 o'clock the order "No more carriages" barred out the stylish barouche and the humble cab alike. The head of the column came at 7 o'clock and when the doors opened at 8 o'clock it already reached out into the street. When the doors shut two hours later there were thousands shut out in darkness.

It was an interesting crowd—that is, fifty per cent of it was. The rest was the same old crowd of Washington curiosity-mongers who turn up at every public entertainment where there is no admission fee charged. There were doctors of all ages, races, colors and previous conditions of medical servitude. There were big Englishmen in soft felt hats and wiry, short-bearded Scotch doctors in plaid shooting caps. There were dark, nervous Italian doctors in embroidered smoking caps, and clean-shaven American doctors with the ever-present and more or less glossy silk hat. There were big blue-eyed German doctors and little black-eyed French doctors, but they were all alike in one thing: they were all tired. The proportion of women was about 70 per cent and they were equally tired. It is not a particularly restful experience, standing on an uneven pavement for two hours, clad in evening dress and wearing high-heeled shoes. Those who came in their own carriages had to get out and stand in line.

Within the White House Mrs. Cleveland smiled as sweetly and unaffectedly as ever on the just and the unjust, upon the invited and uninvited. The President shook hands in his mechanical way with all who fought their way up to him and never smiled when Colonel Wilson went to pieces on some unpronounceable name of a foreign doctor.

DR. MURPHY, OF DUBLIN, ANGRY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Dr. Murphy, of Dublin, has written a letter withdrawing from the congress because he felt affronted at not being invited to the banquet of medical editors last night. A letter has been sent to him, stating that the banquet was not given under the auspices of the congress, but of some of the individual delegates to it, and that consequently the congress had no voice whatever in the matter. He is asked under the circumstances to reconsider his action.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP HARRIS.

The funeral of Bishop W. L. Harris took place yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation completely filled the church and included about 300 clergymen. All the members of the bishop's family were present and the families of Bishop Simpson and Bishop Janes occupied seats with them. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. J. N. Fitzgerald, recording secretary of the missionary society; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, of Chautauqua; the Rev. Dr. G. R. Crooks, of the Drew Theological Seminary; Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut; the Rev. Drs. W. V. Kelly, H. K. Carroll, L. J. Peck, G. W. Miller, J. S. J. McConnell, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Messrs. W. H. McCormick, L. B. Edwards, J. W. Lawrence, C. W. Miller, D. O. Ferris, J. L. Pulson, J. E. Searle, G. W. Mooney, G. A. Hubbell, of Connecticut; E. A. Brown, of Hoboken; John E. Cookman and James Porter. The pallbearers were the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buttz, president of Drew Seminary; the Rev. Dr. B. M. Adams, presiding elder of the Brooklyn District; the Rev. Dr. Daniel Wise, the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, Judge Enoch L. Fancher, J. B. Cornell, General Clinton B. Fisk, John Elliott, Gilbert Oakley, John Stevenson, Dr. A. K. Sanford and Dr. Samuel Merwin.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, pastor of the church. Bishop Mallalieu read the ritual at the opening of the service and gave the benediction; Drs. A. S. Hunt and A. J. Palmer read from the Scriptures and the Rev. Dr. Tiffany offered prayer. Dr. J. M. Buckley gave an address tracing the career of Bishop Harris and touching on the prominent traits of his character. The congregation, led by the choir of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, sang the hymns "Come, Let Us Join Our Friends Above," "Rock of Ages" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The floral decorations were a small pillow, a wreath of ivy, and palm leaves. The burial was at Woodlawn. Dr. McChesney conducted the service at the grave.

MOODY'S CHINESE THEOLOGUE.

Hartford dispatch to The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Evangelist Moody has arranged to have Ying Lee, proprietor of a Chinese laundry and fancy goods store on Main-st., enter his Mount Hermon school at Northfield, Mass., to prepare himself for the ministry.

He is a remarkably bright Chinaman, far in advance of the great mass of his race. He was born in Canton, in Southern China, and at the age of fifteen came to this country to acquire wealth. In 1876 he landed in San Francisco and began work in his new home. After three years he pressed his way East and reached New-York, where he remained seven years.

Being ambitious to learn the English language, he accepted an invitation to attend the Chinese Mission of the Baptist Tabernacle, and in 1881 he was converted to the Christian religion, joined the Tabernacle Church and cut off his pigtail. Five years later he removed to Springfield, Mass., and was received into the State Street Baptist Church, of which he is still a member. Early this year he came to this city and has built up a good business. He will be helped in his four years course by two wealthy Springfield gentlemen who became interested in him, and recommended him to Mr. Moody's instruction. After completing his studies he intends to enter the ministry to work among his countrymen, either in this country or China.

RIVAL YACHTS GREET EACH OTHER.

THE VOLUNTEER TAKES A QUIET SPIN.

GENERAL PAINE'S OPINION OF THE SCOTTISH VISITOR—A FINE RACE EXPECTED.

For the first time yesterday General Paine and Captain Haff looked upon the Thistle, and Captain Barr and his crew of canny Scotchmen got their first glimpse of the Volunteer. The two boats will see a great deal of each other before the race for the Cup comes off, for the Volunteer is here to stay until it is settled whether the emblem of yachting supremacy is to remain in America or return to England. But there will be no opportunity to form any idea of the relative speed of the two boats until they meet to fight it out for the Cup, for whatever Captain Haff's disposition may be, Captain Barr will be careful to avoid anything that will afford ground for a comparative test of the speed of the two boats and people will have to satisfy themselves meanwhile with mere speculation and endure the suspense as best they can, and cautious people will refrain from calling the Volunteer "the peerless Volunteer," because it may turn out that she isn't altogether that.

The Volunteer dropped anchor off the Atlantic Yacht Club house, Bay Ridge, at 10:30 p. m. on Monday, and not until the morning broke were the yachtsmen there assembled aware of the addition to their fleet. Later several of them boarded the Volunteer and wished Captain Haff "good luck." The Volunteer left South Boston at 6:30 p. m. on Saturday and for two-thirds of the journey had to contend with head winds which were often light and baffling. The entire 300 miles was traversed in forty-five hours, which, considering the character of the weather, was a satisfactory performance. Before the race for the Larchmont $1,000 cup is held the Volunteer will have to go on the dry dock and get her bottom cleaned and black-leaded again. Black lead fouls in no time almost on steel bottoms. The Thistle uses some special composition in place of it and saved much trouble and bother. Yachtsmen here might find it worth their while to ascertain what it is and give it a trial also. General Paine, who arrived by rail from Boston on Monday night, put up at the Brevoort House. He went aboard the Volunteer about midday and shortly after 1 o'clock the anchor was weighed and sail hoisted and the Volunteer started off for a cruise down the Bay. But she first stood off toward Tompkinsville to get a look at her rival. When within a hundred yards of the Thistle she luffed up and as she ran by her she fired a gun by way of saying in nautical fashion: "I greet you." The men on the Thistle had no gun ready to return the salute, but they waved their cowles and cheered. It was a graceful compliment and the Scotchmen appreciated it. The Volunteer went on through the Narrows, returning to her anchorage at 5 o'clock. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Thistle also got under way, but hoisted only the small mainsail with which she crossed the Atlantic. Apparently Captain Barr intends to use his racing mainsail as little as possible until it is needed in dead earnest. The Thistle sailed to Sandy Hook with the intention of anchoring there for the night and perhaps remaining there until the City of Rome comes along with Mr. Bell, the Thistle's owner, on board.

The Atlantic took a spin down the Bay during the afternoon and the Priscilla dropped anchor off Bay Ridge, so that now all the big flyers with the exception of the Puritan are here. The work of repairing the damage on the Mohican went on yesterday. It is expected that the yacht will be in perfect order by the time that Mr. Bell gets here.

General Paine said, after the Volunteer had returned to her anchorage, that the Thistle impressed him as being a powerful and speedy boat and her record showed that she was the fastest cutter in England. Of this he was glad because it would make the contest one between the acknowledged fastest boat in England and the fastest boat in America and, therefore, in a truer sense than was the case in previous contests the race for the America's cup would be an international one. He would, of course, offer no opinion as to whether the Volunteer could beat the Thistle, but he said that if the Volunteer were chosen for the honor of defending the America's Cup she would do her best to keep it on this side of the Atlantic and would at all events make a race with the Thistle worth seeing.

The trial race will take place on September 13 over the usual course: September 15, twenty miles to windward and return and if another contest is needed it will be sailed on September 17 over the forty-mile triangular course of the New-York Yacht Club. The Mayflower will be the only boat that will compete with the Volunteer in the trial races, the owners of the other big flyers being satisfied that their yachts stand no chance against her.

WHAT WALL STREET IS TALKING ABOUT.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO PRESIDENCY—TELEGRAPH NEGOTIATIONS.

There was little real news about the Baltimore and Ohio deal yesterday. The published statement that Vice-President Spencer had been chosen as the successor of Robert Garrett was at least premature. The details of the proposed change of management have not been arranged, and it is doubtful if the syndicate which now controls the policy of the road in consequence of its loan of $10,000,000 has even considered the question of succession. J. Pierpont Morgan said in reply to the inquiries of a TRIBUNE reporter:

"I can say positively that there has been no action by the syndicate about the presidency. I have not heard that Mr. Garrett has resigned the office, and in fact I do not know that the syndicate has anything to do with those details. The directors choose the president, but I presume that in accordance with the agreement they would ask the syndicate if the candidate was acceptable to it. Mr. Spencer would be satisfactory to me personally, but I have not been called on to approve his election to an office not yet vacant."

The examination of the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been entrusted to Edward Lauterbach as counsel for the syndicate. It has already been begun, but has not reached the stage where it will be turned over to Mr. Lauterbach.

Samuel Spencer, first vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was asked what foundation there was for the statement that the road had passed into the control of a syndicate of which Mr. Morgan is the head, and how far that control would extend. He replied:

The statement is absolutely without foundation. The syndicate simply desires that the same relations shall exist between the Baltimore and Ohio and the other trunk lines that now prevail between, say, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading, and the Erie and the New-York Central. Harmony and cooperation do not mean the subserviency of any one interest. The same syndicate practically funded the floating debt of the Erie Railway, and no subserviency to New-York Central power followed. The same bankers backed the Reading reorganization, but there was no succumbing to Pennsylvania Railroad domination. In each, both these companies, which were in far weaker positions than the Baltimore and Ohio, are stronger and much better able to protect their interests, develop their resources, and serve the communities along their respective lines by reason of their association with the strong monied powers of this country and England. The syndicate has the greatest interest now in the growth and progress of the Baltimore and Ohio, and to secure this growth and progress absolute independence of other corporations in the management of its affairs is essential, and for road management worked in the interest of the cities and territory it reaches. This condition of harmony is easily obtained, and is as much in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio as of any other line. There is no agreement or stipulation that the Reading and New-Jersey Central contracts with the Baltimore and Ohio shall in any way be interfered with; in fact, they cannot be without the consent of all three corporations which are parties to them, as they are legal and binding upon all of them. There is no truth in the statement that $4,000,000 of the Baltimore and Ohio obligations were lifted on September 1. No such amount was due, and there was no pressure upon the company at the time. The loan secured through the syndicate was for future use, and the proceeds will be used only as needed.

"It was stated to-day that you would succeed to the presidency," the reporter suggested.

"I have nothing whatever to say upon that subject," replied Mr. Spencer; "it will be time enough to discuss that when Mr. Garrett signifies his determination to retire."

The relations of the telegraph and cable companies have not been changed materially. All the cable companies are anxious to see better rates, but apparently the pool and opposition companies are waiting on each other. An advance in tolls might be arranged easily under some circumstances. The negotiations between Mr. Mackay and Mr. Gould are at a standstill, although they have not been abandoned. Mr. Mackay is still in San Francisco, and it is not probable, it is said, that he will be in New-York again before October. On the part of the Western Union lines it is intimated that the question is merely one of price. A friend of Mr. Mackay's said:

"I do not understand that there is any talk of selling out. The conference between Mr. Gould and Mr. Mackay was arranged by a mutual friend who hoped to bring the war to an end. Mr. Mackay was willing to advance the tariff to any price not over 40 cents a word, but there was some attempt to limit the earnings of the Commercial Company at the advance, and to this Mr. Mackay objected. He said finally that if an advance could not be agreed upon his company would lower the rates to the tariff of the pool companies. A settlement of the war is merely a question of time, for the rates are below cost of operation."

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS FOR CENTRAL PARK.

From The Fur Trade Review.

We publish in this issue an illustrated article on the interesting subject, the Animals in Central Park, in which all of the fur-bearing and a few of the furless animals now in the Park are mentioned. By referring to the "list" it will be seen that the number is limited, so far as regards the species and the specimens in each class represented; this small exhibit is not creditable to New-York City, the headquarters of the American fur trade, or the grandest park in the United States, and believing the members of the fur trade are sufficiently public-spirited to accomplish the object, if they will, we suggest that they make an earnest effort to remedy the defect, by securing domestic fur-bearing animals from all sections of the country for presentation to the Park authorities. There need be no great expense attached to such an enterprise. If the leading firms will request collectors, trappers and other out-of-town acquaintances, in a position to comply, to forward such animals as they can secure, or can obtain, they would undoubtedly be a generous and a general response, precluding the necessity for a second appeal. To prevent any possible apprehension of difficulties at this "end of the line" we take the liberty of further suggesting that Julius Weil, 23 Mercer-st., serve as a committee of one to accept and duly present to the Park all animals received in the name of the fur trade of New-York or the United States, whichever may be regarded as the more desirable.

"The Fur Trade Review" takes the initiative by requesting out-of-town subscribers to kindly comply with its suggestion. Let us crowd the Central Park menagerie with fur-bearing animals, as a living evidence of the enterprise of the fur trade of America.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

THE SUBJECT TREATED FROM MANY POINTS

PAPERS BEFORE THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION AT SARATOGA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Cambridge, presided to-day over the deliberations of the American Social Science Association, acting as the chairman of the Department of Education. All the papers read were in regard to education. Mr. Higginson opened the session with an entertaining address on the "Higher and Lower Education and Manual and Industrial Training." He disclaimed any direct connection with the schools of the country, although he said that, like many other Americans, he had performed "the melancholy duties of a member of a board of education." "But," he continued, "I can answer now, as the small boy did who was asked the profession of his father: 'My father was a deacon—I believe he don't do much at it now.'" Mr. Higginson continued:

Never, I fancy, has the amount of money given to education been so large, never so well distributed, never were there so many educational appliances. The very position of the teacher is undergoing an elevation. The word educator is superseding the word teacher. The one great difficulty with all our instruction has been that the profession of education has not been recognized.

The common schools have attracted much attention during the last year, and especially the subject of manual instruction in the schools. My own impression is that any step taken in the direction of manual training is a positive gain, and that any step in the direction of industrial training in the schools is a positive loss. When we instruct a child in the schools in any trade we make a mistake. Every parent knows that the senses of a child as well as the intellect should be cultivated. In farming regions a child should be taught, all the time, when at school, to train its mind. It would be absurd to give farmers' boys manual instruction. But when we come to city schools it is a different matter. There a child positively needs manual training.

Then we come to the question of the free supply of school-books. It is a custom we follow in Massachusetts. I am sure that, in the form in which it exists now, its results are unfortunate. It undoubtedly saves money; publishers repent a falling off of their sales of books two-thirds. But there are two great defects to the system. It puts the care of the books in the hands of teachers, who already have too much to do, and then the same book is repeatedly used. The book may be infected with disease; but if not, it is frequently soiled. Furthermore, the system deprives the farmer's home and the mechanic's room of the school-books of the children.

Now I pass on to the question of higher education. There are two points that have especially attracted attention. I can pass by the higher education of woman, as it is dealt with in other papers. In my opinion the problem is settled in the direction of the coeducation of the sexes in the same studies. Then there is the elective system. The tendency is in that direction. There is no tendency toward a specific curriculum. The more I see of the elective system the more trust I put in it. I have reached the point even where I distrust the efforts to prescribe a system of instruction for the college men. The best thing that you can do is to give young men and young women at college the greatest liberty in selecting their studies.

A paper was read by Hamilton W. Mable, of New-York, on "Fiction and Social Science." Below is an extract from the paper:

The novel as a form of literature is contemporaneous with a new and deepening consciousness of human relationship and obligation. To-day we feel more distinctly than ever before the unceasing and pervasive influence of other lives upon our lives; we are weighted down as never before by a sense of our incalculable obligations to our fellows. In the solitude of our own souls we are conscious of the whole striving, suffering world about us. *Manfred* and *Obermann* no longer move us; we are touched and penetrated by the story of those whose lives are in the current and not moored in eddies. As the drama represented the struggles of men first against forces outside themselves, and later against tendencies within themselves, so does the novel represent the recognition by men of their complicated relationships, and the variety, the nature and the force of the subtle and manifold influences which are set in motion by human relationships.

Sir Charles Grandison and *Pamela* have slight interest for a generation who have known what life meant to *Adam Bede* and *Anna Karenina*; but the difference between the earlier and later novels is not so great as the difference between our ancestors and our fathers. We no longer weep over the misfortunes of romantic gentlemen and the misery of lovesick ladies of high degree; life has become so earnest through our new consciousness of the community of suffering among all men, that the great novels of to-day are pervaded by like, profoundly vitalized by genuine humanity and sympathy, and often seem more real to us than the experiences through which we actually pass. We accept nothing as art which does not first convince us of its reality, as "Romola" and "Anna Karenina" are as definite and decisive in their purpose as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or "Ramona." Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Bjornson, Turgenieff, Balzac, Sudermann, Zola, Daudet are never triflers.

Fiction is powerfully the most attractive and influential form through which men of literary genius express themselves to-day; and no fact of social significance, no human relationship, no class limitation, capacity or condition, will escape the instructive search for life which possesses this generation. Of all which the student of social questions seeks as matter of science the novelist seeks as matter of art.

Professor E. J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper on "Chairs of Pedagogics in our Colleges," which took the character of a criticism of "the unsatisfactory character of the teaching offered in our colleges." He opened his paper with this statement:

It is a fact, I think, which will not be denied by any one who has sojourned for four years at the hands of the average college graduate, that usually, if not always, the teaching in our colleges is of an exceedingly low grade. It will not compare favorably with the teaching in our best preparatory schools, and is certainly far inferior to that performed by the best trained teachers in our elementary public schools. I remember distinctly the sensation of disappointment, almost of disgust, which I experienced on entering Harvard College, to find that the average instructor and professor with whom I came in contact was so decidedly inferior in teaching ability to the better masters whom I had known in the preparatory school.

The fact is so patent that he who runs may read that of the twenty-five or thirty men who compose the faculty of our larger colleges, scarcely one-fourth can be reckoned as good teachers, using that word with reference to the art of drill master, but in that wider and truer sense in which Agassiz used it when he signed himself "Louis Agassiz, teacher."

One of the most important reasons for this state of things is to be found in an almost total lack of any preparatory instruction in the art and science of education on the part of those who are to fill our academic and college positions. The remedy is to be sought in the establishment of chairs of pedagogy in our colleges and universities.

Professor James then sketched at length the advantages to the colleges of educating their professors in the art of imparting to others what they themselves know.

A paper was read that had been written by Arthur Gilman, of Cambridge, with the title "Thoughts on the Collegiate Education of Women." Mr. Gilman's address was a sketch of the efforts of reformers for several centuries to secure an education for girls equal to that for boys, the foundation and early years of Vassar College were described, then that of the Harvard Annex and other colleges for women. Then Mr. Gilman went on:

We cannot doubt that nature has not placed before woman any constitutional barrier to the collegiate life. What is true of the average man is true of the average educated woman! It will be beneficial. I have myself learned by observation that the work of the full college course is favorable to health. The regularity of life, the satisfaction of attainment, the pleasant companionship, the general benefit to a girl of the wise nature, tend in that direction. On the lower schools its effect is very good. The grade of instruction in schools for girls has been raised materially since Vassar College began its career. All the colleges that teach women are sending to our schools and colleges a constant stream of well prepared teachers, who will help the men to raise the grade of American scholarship.

It is doubtless true that women who marry after having been liberally educated make more satisfactory unions than those otherwise would have done. Women were formerly trained to no other outlook but matrimony. It is plain that women ought to be enfranchised, that the right to cultivate her intellectual nature should be hers. It is patriotic for an American lady to make her wife and her daughters in such a way that they can cultivate in their brothers and sons the highest traits of the noblest citizens.

Miss Annie M. Reed, of the Comstock School, New-York, had a paper on the same subject, "The Higher Education of Women in the United States." She spoke with special emphasis on primary education. She said on this point:

Not long ago the preparation of girls for college was the subject of discussion among a number of alumnæ from various colleges, and the question arose, "What can be done to improve the schools, so that a work may be more rapidly done and school tasks on school days greatly diminished?" Answer: Elevate the position and requirements of primary teachers. Every teacher of young girls meets with minds benumbed by early mechanical drill in subjects half understood, and must first do the work primary instruction should have done—teach the pupil how to study before any progress can be made. Let the ardent minds and the highest culture, special training and natural aptitude, be devoted to primary teaching; and let the work of a skilled and intelligent educator of young children, be she mother or teacher, take high rank among professions.

REPORTERS TELL THE POLICE ABOUT A CRIME.

Police Superintendent Murray was astonished yesterday morning when he read in some of the newspapers that Mrs. Augusta Pulvermacher had been attacked, gagged, bound and robbed in her own rooms at No. 167 Avenue B. He said that no report of such an outrage had reached him through the police. He sent for Captain Schultz, of the Union Market Squad, who said that he had no knowledge of the robbery except what he had seen in the papers.

"Go and investigate it immediately and let me know about it," the Superintendent said. Captain Schultz made an investigation and reported that the published accounts of the robbery were true. The reason why no report of it had been entered in the police record was that Policeman Price had failed to make a report. Price was told of the outrage a few hours after it occurred on Thursday. Captain Schultz was informed. The officer went into Mrs. Geller's bakery on the first floor of the flat house and Mrs. Geller told him what had happened upstairs. While they were talking, a boy threw a stone through a window of the bakery and ran away. Price asked if the window was insured and when she said it was, he said it wouldn't pay to chase the boy who broke it. He then went upstairs and heard Mrs. Pulvermacher repeat the story of the robbery. She asked him not to say anything about the robbery and he said that he wouldn't. Evidently he kept his promise. Mr. Murray directed Captain Schultz to make charges against Price. It was said yesterday that the boy who broke Mrs. Geller's window probably was in league with the robbers and wanted to divert Price's attention from the rooms upstairs. The capture of the boy might have led to the arrest of the robbers if the outrage had been reported promptly.

PITCHER RADBOURN SUSPENDED.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Radbourn, pitcher of the Boston baseball club, was suspended last night for an indefinite time without pay. The cause was unsatisfactory work in the box.

TOO MUCH DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY.

From The New-York Sun.

Complaints of Executive inaction on the coasts and at the seaports have been met with assurances of diplomatic activity at London. The Secretary of State has sat tranquilly at his desk in Washington, writing cable messages in cipher, while seizure after seizure has been reported by the wires leading this way from the Dominion ports. Protests from the citizens directly interested in the enforcement of the Retaliation act have been answered with mysterious intimations that that remarkable American diplomatist, Minister Phelps, was as busy as a horse-mackerel at London, working out a satisfactory and honorable solution of the whole controversy. And finally, through an accidental disclosure in Parliament, it suddenly becomes known to the United States that the honorable and satisfactory solution proposed is that which Congress has twice rejected, and which the British Minister originally suggested to Secretary Bayard, and for which Canadian politicians, Canadian newspapers, Canadian fishing interests and British sympathizers among the American free traders have been clamoring ever since the war began. Honorable? We shall see. Satisfactory? That is for Congress to say. On this point it will express its opinion next winter; and until Congress meets and acts no agreement or convention or preliminary arrangement that may be made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and his colleagues with Secretary Bayard, or anybody else that the State Department may appoint, will be worth the white paper it is written on.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT WORCESTER TO-DAY—DELEGATES ARRIVING.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6 (*Special*).—The advance guard of delegates to to-morrow's Prohibition State Convention arrived in town this afternoon, each delegate wearing on the lapel of his coat a tiny brass crank pinned over a bit of blue ribbon. Only a small portion of the delegates have arrived this evening. It is confidently expected that over 1,000 delegates will be present to-morrow.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the ultra-temperance men of the Republican party because the last Legislature did not submit the question of constitutional prohibition to the people. This will have a tendency to draw many votes to the Prohibition party this fall which would be cast for Republican candidates were there any National issues involved.

The chief interest in the proceedings of to-morrow's convention, apart from the usual fight over the make-up and powers of the State Central Committee, will be in reference to the woman suffrage question. It has been the custom for the Prohibitionists in this State to insert a plank in the platform approving woman suffrage; but this year some of the leaders are inclined to ignore this issue in order to present the cause of Prohibition pure and simple. The greater part of the delegates who are now here appear to favor standing by the suffragists. There is little discussion of candidates, and as for the organization of the convention, that was decided long ago by the State Committee. William H. Earle, of this city, will be permanent presiding officer, and the Rev. James F. Gray, of Boston, will be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Dr. John Blackmer, of Springfield, will probably be nominated for Governor, Thomas J. Lathrop, of Taunton, last year's candidate, having declined renomination. There will probably be a ballot, however, as the friends of Edward Kendall, a Cambridge manufacturer will present his name.

There is no sign of a contest for the other places on the ticket, as nobody seems to care particularly for the empty honors. If Blackmer is nominated for Governor Mr. Kendall will probably be renamed for Lieutenant-Governor. W. H. Earle, George Kempton, of Sharon, and J. L. Kilborn, of Lee, are among the possibilities for Secretary; F. L. Wing, of Conway, and W. W. Sherman, of Lowell, are talked about for Auditor, and Allen Coffin, of Nantucket, is looked upon as the nominee for Attorney-General.

Delegates at large to next year's National Prohibition Convention will be chosen.

PROHIBITION NOMINATIONS IN MONMOUTH.

KEYPORT, N.J., Sept. 6 (*Special*).—The Prohibition Convention held in Walling Hall this afternoon was attended by 67 out of 81 delegates allowed to the convention. Jacob A. Shutts, of Shrewsbury, was nominated for Sheriff. Dr. D. M. Foreman, of Freehold, received the nomination for Senator against the persistent candidacy of Dr. T. G. Chattle, the present incumbent, whose friends protested that he was still sound in the faith. H. H. Warenwright, of Manalapan, received the nomination for Surrogate by acclamation. Joshua Robbins, D. B. Farrington and A. M. Bedle were named for coroners. The IInd Assembly District convention placed in nomination Thomas H. Read, of Colt's Neck; the IIId District nominated J. A. Werthly, jr., of Red Bank. The Ist District convention meets at Freehold on September 20.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 6 (*Special*).—The Republican Convention of the IId Assembly District of Washington County was held at North Granville this afternoon. The great contest in this district has been between H. G. Burleigh, who represents the interests of Judge Lamoreaux, of Saratoga County, and J. Sanford Potter, who represented Judge Kellogg, of Clinton, and to which should attend the Judicial Convention. There were twenty-seven delegates present from nine towns. Mr. Burleigh received on the first ballot twenty-six votes. The delegates to the State Convention are I. V. Baker, jr., H. G. Burleigh, F. W. Betts and J. H. Derby. George L. Clemons, a veteran soldier from Dresden, was nominated for the Assembly. James H. Manville received a strong indorsement from the convention for the Senate nomination.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 6.—At the IId Assembly District Republican Convention, held here to-day, Andrew C. Comstock, of Philadelphia, was nominated for member of Assembly; and E. R. Bulkley, V. S. Hubbard, W. W. Enos, E. S. Goodale, Wesley Hallson and Frank Moffett were elected delegates to the State Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Delaware County Republican Convention at Delhi to-day selected the following delegates to the State Convention: A. C. Crosby, S. S. Cartwright, Donald Crawford, J. S. Barnaby, H. J. McNaught, John Hastings and M. D. Wheeler; alternates—R. Hume Grant, DeWitt Griffin, W. Crawford, C. A. Wheeler, N. L. Lyon, J. A. Montgomery and E. R. Owens. The Senatorial delegates are J. K. Hood, J. M. Preston, M. G. Forman, James Ballantine, W. G. Holmes and M. G. Combs. Resolutions were adopted favoring William Lewis, of Hamden, for State Senator.

PRIMARIES OF VARIOUS PARTIES.

The Republican primaries in Kings County last night were characterized by almost entire harmony. In some of the wards, as the Third for instance, where there has been a contest regularly for years, only one ticket was put in the field. The only wards, in fact, in which more than one ticket was run were the Twentieth, Nineteenth and Twelfth. The contest in the Twentieth between the factions led by Quarantine Commissioner John A. Nichols and that led by William H. Beard and Colonel Smith resulted in a victory for the latter. In the Nineteenth Ward the ticket headed by Ambrose Snow was successful, and in the Twelfth James Johnson succeeded by the aid of new members in triumphing over Henry Niemitz, who scored a victory last week before the County Committee. A conference of leading Republicans of Brooklyn was held at the county headquarters on Monday night. It was called by John B. Green, chairman of the committee, who presided. After a frank discussion of the present political situation and the outlook, which all present decided was most auspicious for Republican success, a resolution was passed pledging each one present to do all in his power to make the delegates selected for the State convention representative men.

The Kings County Democratic Central Committee decided last evening to hold the primaries on September 19 and the county convention three days later.

At a meeting of the Kings County General Committee of the Union Labor party in Everett Hall, Brooklyn, last night, the Syracuse platform was adopted after a vigorous speech by the chairman, Victor A. Wilder, the candidate for State Comptroller. It was decided to hold the ward primaries on September 13, the Senatorial Convention September 16, and the city and county convention on September 19. All these will take place at the Labor Lyceum, Myrtle-ave.

MR. ROOT POSITIVELY DECLINES.

Elihu Root has finally decided to decline the chairmanship of the Republican County Committee. When he was elected in June he said that it was extremely doubtful if he could serve another year. Business engagements were so pressing that he could not do justice to them and to the committee's work also. In deference to the request of friends, however, he would withhold his decision until the committee came together in September. He now finds that he cannot accept, and has so written to Secretary William H. Bellamy, pleading business engagements as his sole reason for declining. The letter will be submitted to the committee at the regular meeting on September 20.

The choice of the committee for chairman will fall on Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, the present treasurer. He will almost surely be the unanimous choice. He is the leader of the delegation from the XIth District, and has been for several years treasurer of the committee. He succeeded ex-Governor John A. Dix as controller of the Trinity Church Corporation. For several years he commanded the 12th Regiment, National Guard.

A NEW BROOKLYN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday, the resignation of Calvin Patterson as Superintendent of the Public Schools was accepted, and William H. Maxwell, first Assistant Superintendent, was appointed as his successor. Edward G. Ward, assoc ate Superintendent, received Mr. Maxwell's place, and Christopher Cunningham, principal of school No. 10, succeeded Mr. Ward. The salaries