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MONDAY'S GLOBE

The Monday's issue of the GLOBE is read by several thousand people who do not read Sunday papers. It pays to advertise on Monday.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

READ THE WANTS
—IN—
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VOL. XII. ST. PAUL, MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1890. NO. 189.

CYCLONIC FURY.

A Death-Dealing Wind Storm Sweeps Across North Dakota.

Seven Members of One Family Crushed to Death at Fargo.

Twenty Others Injured by the Wrecking of a Passenger Train.

Heavily Loaded Cars Blown From the Tracks by the Gale.

Dozens of Costly Buildings Demolished and Damage Done to Crops.

The Damage to Property at Fargo Alone Will Reach $75,000.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., July 7.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning this city was struck by a most terrific wind storm, which left behind it a scene of wreckage never before witnessed in this section. Sunday had been unusually warm, and not until late in the evening did clouds put in an appearance. About 11 o'clock it began to sprinkle, which lasted for only a few minutes when rain seemed to settle in heavy clouds in the southwest and lay there until about 1:30, when a light breeze sprang up from that direction which gradually increased in force until about 2:15, when the storm seemed to be at its height. It seemed more like a tornado than a cyclone, and the manner in which buildings were wrecked, and the debris distributed bears this out. Accompanying the wind was a most terrific electrical storm, which played an important part in wrecking the electric light towers. Seven persons, all members of one family, were killed outright, and a score injured more or less seriously. The list of killed and injured is as follows:

KILLED

ROSE ISABELLA MCCARTHY, aged nineteen.

MARY ALICE MCCARTHY, aged sixteen.

FRANCES ANNA MCCARTHY, aged fourteen.

JAMES FRANCIS MCCARTHY, aged twelve.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, aged six.

JOSEPHINE MCCARTHY, aged five.

LUELLA MCCARTHA, aged three.

INJURED.

MRS. J. M. MCCARTHY: cannot survive.

MRS. HANNAH NORDSTROM, just from Moe, Finland, cut on the leg and foot and arm bruised. One of her two little girls was also bruised. They were taken to the hospital.

VICTOR MONTGOMERY, of Casselton, traveling for J. G. Fogg, of Chicago, bad scalp wound, bruise above the temple and jaw probably broken. Taken to the hospital.

MAJ. GEORGE MANNING, Post Falls, Idaho, leg severely bruised.

COL. THOMPSON, who was traveling in a private car with Vice President Purdy, of the Rock Island road, was somewhat bruised.

BEN SPORTSMAN, the assistant porter on the same car, was severely cut and bruised by the piano falling on him.

HARRISON AUGIR, of Palouse City, Wash., eye badly bruised.

MRS. WILLIAMS, of Illinois, one leg badly bruised.

G. A. MARR, of St. Louis, a member of the Missouri river commission, severe cut and bruise on left temple.

F. W. HASKINS, cook in dining car, bruised and cut about the face.

MRS. C. R. GRIFFITH, of Miles City, Mont., severely bruised.

MRS. M. A. BECK, her mother, severely bruised on the limbs and body.

MISS MCCABE, sister of Superintendent McCabe, ankle bruised.

J. F. ROUNDTREE, of Pingree, and C. R. HELM, of Ellensburg, Wash., cuts and bruises on legs.

Baggagemaster RICHIE, head cut.

ALBERT LEE, express messenger, bruised on body.

BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

A Northern Pacific Train Wrecked by the Wind.

FARGO, N. D., July 7.—The through west-bound Northern Pacific passenger train pulled out from the depot fifteen or twenty minutes after 2 o'clock. A high wind was blowing and the rain was coming down in torrents. The train consisted of eight passenger coaches and sleepers, Supt. McCabe's private car and the baggage, express and mail cars. The force of the wind rapidly increased until the train reached the roundhouse, when it became necessary to put on every pound of steam in order to keep it moving. By the time the last car had passed over the bridge across the slough the train was brought to a standstill by sheer force of the wind, and the air-brakes were put on It had been standing but a short time when the cars began to tilt over to one side, and a few minutes later the entire train was blown over, the rear cars going over first and the others in succession until nothing was left standing except the engine, even the tender being on its side. There is a double track at this point, and fortunately the train was on the north track and was blown over on the south one. Had it been on the latter it would have gone

Over the High Embankment

and the injury both to coaches and passengers would have been much more serious. As it was, none of the cars were badly wrecked, and although there were a large number of passengers on board, none of them are thought to be dangerously injured. As soon as the train went over Supt. McCabe, who was in one of the sleepers at the time, pulled himself out through the top of the car and hurried back to town to get physicians and arrange for the rescue of the passengers. In the meantime some of those in the smoking car had succeeded in getting out, and began at once forcing doors and getting others out. On account of the vestibule attachments the work of extricating the passengers was slow and difficult. After they were liberated all returned to the city, except two or three of the injured ones, who were taken to the county hospital. The other injured ones are being cared for at the Headquarters and the Columbia hotels. Passengers were brought back to the depot on a train which Supt. McCabe had had pulled down for their accommodation. One of the most fearful results of the storm occurred at the residence of the late Capt. J. M. McCarthy. The family sought shelter in a narrow hole beneath the kitchen. The building was moved from its foundation, crashing down upon them, resulting in the death of seven children and probably fatal injury of Mrs. McCarthy. Mrs. McCarthy tells the following story:

The Mother's Story.

About 2 o'clock, and during the height of the storm the children urged that the house would surely blow away, and wanted to go to the coal bin for safety. The bin was a place cut in the floor of a shed and sunk into the ground a couple of feet. The hole in the ground was about even full with coal. On the north side of this bin was a pantry about four or five feet wide. Mrs. McCarthy decided to go to this bin, and accordingly laid carpeting on the coal. Belle and Mamie went in first each holding a younger child in her lap. Mrs. McCarthy entered last, the baby laying her head on her lap. One other child was on the carpet between Mrs. McCarthy and the older girls. They were necessarily huddled close together. Suddenly the house was felt to move, and in an instant every one of the children were crushed to death under the pantry, the house having fallen toward the south. Mrs. McCarthy found herself firmly pinned down by the sill, which rested across her right arm and both legs, and she was absolutely helpless. She was held in such a manner as to be almost doubled up, and it was three hours before she was released. She felt her strength fast leaving her when she heard the barking of a dog, and, concluding that some one was about, she screamed for help. It was a man hunting for his cow, and he immediately responded to her call and went for help. She says that all but one of her children died almost immediately. One of the poor little sufferer's moans continued for an hour or more before death relieved it of its sufferings. When help at last arrived Mrs. McCarthy was completely exhausted. It was but the work of a moment to saw off the sill that pinned her down, and subsequently, by means of jack screws and levers, the floor was raised up, when the lifeless forms of her seven loved ones were one by one removed. They are all more or less mangled, and the discoloration of their faces seems to indicate that death was caused by their being smothered. The names of the dead were given by Mrs. McCarthy as follows: Rose Isabella, nineteen years old; Mary Alice, sixteen years; Frances Anna, fourteen years; James Francis, twelve years; Justin, six years; Josephine, five years; Luella, three years. The tin roofs of nearly every business block in the city

Were Completely Torn Off,

or so badly wrecked as to be worthless, and in many instances great damage was done to lower stories by water running in. All the electric light towers were leveled to the ground. Nearly every street in the city is filled with debris of all descriptions interwoven and bound together by a perfect network of telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, which it will take days to straighten out. No particular portion of the city seems to have been exempt from the tornado but all suffered about the same. Buildings were moved from the foundations and blown to pieces, roofs and portions of walls are gone, windows blown in, and such other disasters as heavy wind only can cause. Scarcely a block from west or north escaped without a total or partial demolition of its face. A singular freak of the wind was blowing of E. P. Sundtberg's large plate glass from the wess front of the window. Its fragment, were scattered from Davis' block to the rear of Shattuck & Bishop's stables and, although not a piece of it was left in the frame, there was not a trace of water in the store. What makes this seem all the more peculiar is the fact that the wind was blowing from the west, the very direction in which glass was scattered. Among the buildings destroyed were the following: The Great Northern freight depot is in ruins. The walls collapsed and the twisted and severed structure settled down over the platform. It is a total loss. The Northern Pacific and Milwaukee freight depots are also sadly demolished. The damage to the Northern Pacific machine shops is estimated at $20,000. Plymouth Congregational church was scattered to the four winds of heaven, but the loss is covered by tornado insurance. The First Congregational church is a wreck, and

Twisted Out of Shape.

The Episcopal church is damaged to the extent of $3,000. From the surrounding country within a radius of thirty miles reports of damage to growing crops come in. Many places where wheat was standing two to three feet high, and heading out, reports say it is badly lodged, and in a good many instances whipped and torn to pieces or broken off. Farmhouses, barns and outbuildings in all directions are reported leveled to the ground, and trees along the river banks for miles in both directions from this city were broken off entire or shorn of their limbs and foliage. Casselton reports bridges in all directions washed out or blown away. In Mapleton nearly every building bears marks of the storm, and a number of persons were badly injured. At Durbin there was a heavy hail storm, accompanied by wind, and great damage was done to crops of all kinds. The track of the hail storm was about two and a half miles wide and twenty miles long. In Wheatland numerous buildings were blown down, and the damage to crops from hail is considerable. At Ayr, nine mules and two horses were killed by one flash of lightning which ran along the wire fence, striking the animals huddled together in a corner of a field. Gen. Sargent's barn, 60x125, was completely demolished, and its contents, consisting of farm machinery and utensils, scattered far and wide. Wire service out of the city is so badly demoralized that only meagre reports can be obtained or sent out. From all directions come about the same stories as above. The total damage wrought in Fargo alone is estimated at about $75,000.

CUT A WIDE SWATH.

The Tornado Extended From Jamestown to Winnipeg Junction.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 7.—The tornado that struck the city of Fargo about 2 o'clock this morning extended from Jamestown to Winnipeg Junction, but was worst at Fargo. The storm came from the west, gradually increasing in fury until it became a tempest of appalling power, and rain came down in torrents. The roar of the elements was something awful. Several barns were blown down at Casselton, and a number of buildings in Wahpeton.

Superior Realty in Dispute.

Special to the Globe.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 7.—The Land and River Improvement company, the richest land company here, was sued today by heirs of George W. Owens to recover land in the main portion of the city valued at nearly $1,000,000. The land was originally taken up by Owens and Madison Sweetzer. Owens died and then Sweetzer sold it to the company. A hard legal fight is promised.

COOK'S FINANCIERING.

It Prompts Badgers to Yearn for His Arrest.

JUNEAU, Wis., July 7.—C. E. Cook, second vice president of the Park National Bank of Chicago, which failed a short time ago, is the owner of $9,000 of the $10,000 stock of the Juneau bank, which closed its doors shortly after the failure of the Park National. The statement made by the assignee of the Juneau bank shows deposits to the amount of $29,000, of which $8,800 is charged to Cook, $6,600 to the Bank of Hartford, $2,800 to the Park National and smaller amounts to other banks, while there was on hand $3,000 in currency and $2,000 in securities. A requisition has been asked from the governor for the arrest of C. E. Cook on the charge of illegal banking.

SLAIN BY SIOUX.

Court Clerk Spalding and Guide Brutally Murdered.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 7.—Some days ago Clerk of the Court Spalding, accompanied by an Indian guide named Nogay, left for the western portion of the newly opened Sioux reservation on a prospecting trip for coal, which was believed to exist there. Late this evening a runner brought the news to Indian Agent Anderson that both Spalding and the Indian guide had been killed by a band of Indians. A posse of Indian police were immediately sent out to see about the matter. The Indians are very jealous of the minerals upon their lands, and are determined that the prospectors must keep out of their country.

SEVERE IN ITS EFFECT.

Glyndon Gets the Tail End of the Tornado.

Special to the Globe.

GLYNDON, Minn., July 7.—A tornado and electrical storm from the northwest struck this place at 2:30 this morning, and was very severe in its effect about Glyndon. G. S. Barnes' farm building was damaged about $200 worth, Shemobarger's roller mills were unroofed, a large warehouse, barn and store collapsed, and many small farmers lost residences or barns. There was a severe hail storm, and damage to crops six miles northward. The Northern Pacific elevator at Tenny station was demolished.

Died an Honest Man.

Special to the Globe.

TACOMA, Wash., July 7.—Preston B. Mann, of Minneapolis, father-in-law of R. H. Passmore, who killed himself last Thursday, arrived here to-day. Mr. Mann says Passmore's real estate operations were made on money borrowed from him, and that Passmore died an honest man. No letters have been found to explain the suicide. The Passmore's were Southerners whose sympathies during the war were with the North. They lost all their property and came North, where Mr. Passomre senior engaged as a professor in a college at Racine, Wis. He is dead. Passmore's mother, two sisters and two brothers are living.

Alexandrians Jubilant.

Special to the Globe.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., July 7.—Alexandria is jubilant. Accorning to the returns she has a population of 2,113, while Sauk Center gets 1,699. Sauk Center has always claimed a larger population than Alexandria.

ARCHER PLEADS GUILTY.

Maryland's Thieving Treasurer Sent to Penitentiary.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—Ex-State Treasurer Stevenson Archer this morning came into the criminal court in this city, pleading guilty to the indictment charging him with embezzling state funds, and was sentenced by Judge Stewart to five years in the penitentiary. The sudden and unexpected ending of this celebrated case caused considerable commotion in court circles. The trial of the case was set for to-morrow, but Mr. Archer decided not to stand trial, but to plead guilty. Mr. Archer's counsel read a long statement which was signed by Archer, in which he begged the mercy of the court. He offers no excuse or palliation of his conduct, and realizes the enormity of his crime. No blame for any part of it, he says, attaches to any one but himself. Mr. Archer, after the sentence, immediately left the court room and was driven to the penitentiary.

CRUISE OF THE KAISER.

Emperor William Sails Along the Coast of Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, July 7.—The emperor of Germany has started a tour of the Norwegian coast. King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, has appointed his majesty an honorary admiral in the Norwegian navy.

CHRISTIANIA, July 7.—The German warship Kaiser, with Emperor William on board, arrived here to-day. As the weather is rough, and the emperor is ill, he will delay proceeding on his trip. It has not yet been decided when the voyage will be resumed.

JUDGE LYNCH ON THE BENCH.

A Bulgarian Murderer Executed Without Formality.

CETTINJE, July 7.—Col. Martinovics, commandant of the body guard of Prince Nicholas, ruler of Montegro and cousin of the prince, was murdered in the market place here this morning. The murder was the result of private vengeance. The murderer was immediately siezed by the people in the market place and lynched on the spot.

Editor Parke at Liberty.

LONDON, July 7.—Mr. Parke, editor of the North London Press, who in January last was convicted of criminal libel, in charging that the Earl of Euston was implicated in the West End scandal, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, has been released from jail, owing to the bad condition of his health.

Hungary's Greatest Soldier Dead.

BUDA-PESTH, July 7. Count Nickolaus Pejocs Evitch de Verocse, commanding the imperial army in Hungary, is dead.

Jersey Boodlers Sent Up.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7.—Thomas Fallon, Jacob Moschell, Thomas Durancy and James Hall, the members of the election board in the First precinct, First district, who were convicted of conspiracy, were sentenced this morning to eighteen months each in state prison. Counsel for defense immediately made application for a new trial.

GOT THE GIFT OF GAB.

The National Educational Council Puts in a Day of Solid Talk.

A Professor Who Would Have the Muscles of the Tongue Trained.

Radical Propositions Made in Regard to Municipal Government.

To-Day Will Witness the Opening of the Association Meeting.

The National Educational association meeting will open to-day. Yesterday many hundreds of visitors arrived in the city, the total of which is estimated at about 4,000. It is anticipated that about as many more will arrive by the early trains of this morning. The attendance at the association meeting will probably be 10,000. This will not, however, represent the total number of visitors to the city, as several thousands of tourists are being attracted to the Northwest by the very low rates quoted by the railroads throughout the country. Adequate accommodation is assured for all the guests of the association, and a most profitable meeting is expected. The programme for the reception and welcoming of the educationalists this afternoon in Rice park at 2:30 o'clock is as follows:

Prayer—Rev. W. W. Dawley, St. Paul.

Addresses of Welcome—

His Excellency William R. Merriam, governor, for Minnesota.

Hon. D. L. Kiehle, superintendent of public instruction, for Minnesota.

Hon. Robert A. Smith, mayor, for St. Paul.

President Cyrus Northrop, University of Minnesota.

President Irwin Shepard, state normal school, Winona.

Prof. L. C. Lord, president state teachers' association.

President J. W. Strong, Carlton college, for the educational interests of Minnesota.

D. D. Merrill, chairman St. Paul executive committee.

Music—Second Regiment Band.

Three-Minute Responses—

The president, secretary and treasurer for the association.

The commissioner of education for the Union.

State Superintendent E. B. McElroy, of Oregon, for the Pacific coast.

President Homer B. Sprague, state university, North Dakota, for the Northwest.

President F. Louis Soldan, St. Louis Normal school, for the Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

Rev. A. E. Winship, Boston, for New England.

C. W. Bardeen, Esq., Syracuse, N. Y., for the North Atlantic states.

Prof. W. R. Thigpen, Savannah, Ga., for the South Atlantic states.

Prof. J. W. Johnson, University Mississippi, for the Gulf states.

State Superintendent Frank M. Smith, Tennessee, for the Central Southern states.

Hon. John Hancock, Ohio, for the Central Northern states.

Music—National hymn.

The National Council of Education did not exactly crown itself with glory yesterday. There was a lack of spirit in the debates, and a feeling of ennui pervaded the assembly. The participants in the discussions could be counted on your fingers, which gave a decided tameness to the entire proceedings. Some new blood—a stirring of the dry bones—would not

Hurt the Council.

On the other hand, it would give it that vigor which a flourishing and national assembly must possess. Two papers were discussed yesterday. That at the morning session was of especial importance to educators. Perhaps the most interesting thing in the discussion was the speech by Prof. Richards, who startled his auditors by remarking that, beside the physical training of the arms, legs and other parts of the body, the mouth—the tongue—required early attention. But for this fact, and here the professor became personal, there would not be so many mumblers—mouthers he also described them—in that and other assemblies. There was only one member who dared to tackle Prof. Richards on this point, and that was Prof. Soldau, of St. Louis. Prof. Soldau is a jovial, good-natured looking man, fleshy and about forty years of age. He thought the tougue had too much training in these days, and could not for the life of him understand why Prof. Richards should want more. But Prof. Richards was quite equal to this thrust. He did not want more talking; he simply wanted the muscles of the tongue ss trained that the children, when they enunciated any sound, would do so correctly and intelligibly. The broad question of physical training is evidently a vexed one among educators. So good and able an educationist as Dr. Harris, U. S. commissioner of education, was not at one with Prof. Calkins' report. He did not go into enthusiasm over these fanciful movements of the arms which classes of children were oftentimes put through. He was a staunch supporter of spontaneous exercise. Let the boy or girl go into the open air and freely enjoy the old-timed recess. That was far ahead of the physical training in the school. This was the view taken by Prof. Frank Fitzpatrick, of Leavenworth, Kan., one of the smartest young men in the council. His remarks are worthy the attention of every one, particularly if, as he intimated, the teachers who are called upon to carry out the physical training idea are oftentimes destitute of the first principles of physiology. The professor claimed, and under the circumstances he must undoubtedly be speaking within the mark, that more harm than good was done by this physical training. Prof. Greenwood, the superintendent of schools at Kansas City, is a well made, finely proportioned, and not all displeasing looking man. His reference to the "crooked pedagogues" in the city was, to say the least, somewhat out of place. No class of men care the have their infirmities paraded before the public, and had Prof. Greenwood been ill-formed he, perhaps, would not have been so keen in thrusting the spectacle before the gaze of a

Cruel and Jeering

world. Aside from this break, Prof. Greenwood conclusively exposed the idle and foolish stories current respecting American children—that they were becoming nervous and weighed below the average. The professor has had weighed the children of Kansas City, and finds in weight that they averaged above the children of other civilized countries of the same age. While the matter introduced by Dr. Hinsdale in his report on the city school systems—discussed in the afternoon—was one of the highest import to educators, the discussion was of the most rambling character. There really was a disposition on the part of members to shirk the subject, for what reason they alone know. There were but ninety-one members present at the close of the discussion. The only men who seemed heart and soul in the subject were Dr. Hinsdale and Dr. Wright. They fairly reveled in the discussion, delivering long speeches as often as they could possibly get them in. The value of Dr. Hinsdale's paper was somewhat marred by his reference to the government of Washington, D. C., his deductions being entirely controverted by Prof. Richards, a citizen of Washington. This cannot be better illustrated than by the following parallel:

Prof. Hinsdale—	Prof. Richards—
It is a fact that the best governed city in the United States is a city where the citizens have no direct voice in the government. I refer to Washington, the government of which is a pure despotism.	I have lived in Washington, D. C., for forty years, and I solemnly declare that you cannot find a more miserably governed city in this country.

If Dr. Hinsdale is as wide of the mark in the other conclusions he placed before the council yesterday, as he appears to be in regard to the government of Washington, his remarks ought to carry little weight. The position taken up by Dr. Hinsdale and Dr. Wright against politicians is very strong from their point of view, but it did not receive very general support. Educators appear to have confidence in the people, and did not relish the proposition to take the election of boards of education out of the power of the people. They argue, and very properly, that if there were any abuses, if any reforms were needed, the people should be educated to the required point. Once that were done, the good and efficient government of schools would assuredly follow. There is no doubt that in a few cities—Cincinnati and some New England cities—the school administration is lax and altogether unworthy of any enlightened community. But the judgment of Drs. Hinsdale and Wright is likely to be warped on this question, however good their intentions may be. Both gentlemen have occupied the position of superintendent of schools—Dr. Hinsdale at Cleveland and Dr. Wright at Cincinnati. They fortunately, or unfortunately, secured for themselves the enmity of the political ward bummers, and consequently failed to secure a re-election to office. But, because politics are rotten to the core in a few Eastern cities, does not justify the sweeping action recommended by these two gentlemen. A private talk with members of the council disclosed the fact that the general school administration of the country—with the exception of a few big cities—was good, and could not be improved by the plan laid down by Dr. Hinsdale. This question should not be dismissed without a reference to the address of Supt. Greenwood, wherein he explained the excellent system adopted in Kansas City in the election of school board members. All parties sink political differences, and none but the best men are nominated. This plan has worked well for fifteen years.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Essentials Pointed Out by a Learned Professor.

The National Council of Education was prompt in getting down to business yesterday morning. The session was held in the hall of the house of representatives at the state capitol. There was a good attendance. At the outset considerable time was consumed in reading the record of Saturday's proceedings. First one and then another member bobbed up and explained that he did not exactly say what he was quoted as saying in the record. Dr. Harris, for instance, was referred to as speaking of "French pruriency." The learned doctor did not relish this phrase, so he had it altered to a reference to the pruriency of certain French novels. Perhaps the objection was a necessary one, having in view the fact that Dr. Harris is the United States commissioner of education, and as the record will be published for public distribution, it would hardly be politic to pass over anything which may be construed as insulting to the French nation. The various corrections having been made amid some mirth, N. A. Calkins, of New York, chairman of the committee on elementary education, was called upon to read the report of that committee, "Essentials in Elementary Education." A synopsis reads:

The chief purpose of elementary school training should be the development of the several powers of mind and body in harmonious strength and activity.

The skillful teacher will proceed first to ascertain whether or not the senses of sight and of hearing are in a normal condition, and whether the mind acts readily through sight, hearing and speech in forming and expressing correct conception. In arranging suitable exercises for mental, physical and moral training with a view to securing the best results in development, a distinction must be made between that which is already known and that which is unknown to the pupil, and care must be taken that the known and the related unknown shall be closely joined in the progress of instruction.

The following are some of the lines of training which are essential during the period of elementary education:

Physical training demands the first consideration. The fact that many children do not bring to the school healthy bodies makes it more important that in the school all the conditions of health should be scrupulously observed. The school house should supply the conditions for health; the teacher must guard their use through proper supply of light and air and through correct positions of the pupils in standing and in sitting and by suitable exercises. There should be given such instruction as the pupils can understand and appreciate relative to all the hygienic matters that will aid them in sending out from our schools boys and girls with physical development equal to the demands of life. Intimately connected with physical training is such attention to ear and voice training as will lead to distinctness of enunciation, to correction of faults of utterance, to training pupils how to breathe with ease while speaking and singing, and also how to speak with appropriate tones of voice in reading as well as in conversation.

Training in language should be given in and through lessons in reading, leading pupils to examine their reading lessons not only to find the individual thoughts represented, but the group of words used to represent each thought, will cause them to discover the meaning of that which they read.

FEW OF THEM AGREE.

Physical Training Creates a Lively Discussion.

The erudite editor of the Bloomington Journal of Education opened the discussion. Dr. Brown set out by asking, "What is the distinction between language training and technical grammar?" He had never been able to distinguish any difference. Language teaching was necessarily grammar teaching. Dr. Sheldon, of Boston, ever practical in his remarks, hoped that the discussion would not fall into the control of the metaphysicians, physiologists and pedagogists. He urged the importance of physical training. The boys and girls needed systematic exercise in order to develop the narrow chests which were too often seen in public schools. This was a question of vital importance to the great American interests.

The discussions of the council would lack much of their interest if Dr. Harris did not take the prominent part that he does. He is, without doubt, the ablest man in the council, which is only to be expected from the United States commissioner of education. Mr. Harris has a fine ironical touch, and he complimented Dr. Sheldon for his renunciation of crankism on this subject. This sally was greeted with laughter. Dr. Harris is an advocate of spontaneous training—allowing the children to take their own physical outdoor exercise. Quite a different view was taken by Prof. Z. Richards, of Washington. The professor is one of the oldest members of the council. He is a short, wiry, well-preserved man, bearing a strong likeness to Cardinal Manning. The professor is a lecturer on education, and was the first president of the National Educational association. His opinion carries much weight in the council, largely owing to the original opinions which he invariably enunciates. Prof. Richards' position on this question attracted considerable attention. He said:

It would not only physically train the muscles of the arms, the legs and other parts of the body, but would also train the muscles of the mouth—the tongue. I would have some of our educators educated so that they can speak distinctly, so that when they are uttering their wisdom upon this floor and other floors the people can hear what they say and know what they say. Not one-half of the utterances of this body and other bodies is understood by the congregations and audiences who are listening to them, simply because they have not had that physical training of the muscles of the mouth—of the tongue. The difficulty is there, and it begins with the first lessons given to children. We all of us were put through a course of physical mouth training which is perfect abominable. The muscles of the mouth should be trained so that the child can enunciate a sound. One-half of the people do not know when they enunciate a true elementary sound. At present children grow up mumblers—mouthers—of words; not only the children but the educated men.

Supt. Hailmain, of Peoria, Ill., took a broad view of the question, supporting the general tenor of the report. Mr. Calkin took occasion to explain certain points in the report, incidentally mentioning that in the schools of New York twenty different dialects were spoken by the children. Dr. Harris having indicated that he was not imbued by a soul-burning desire to father the conclusions of the report, was asked by Dr. Hinsdale to give the members the benefit of his views on physical training. Dr. Harris responded. He was a staunch supporter of the old-time recess, where the boys and girls could go out into the air, freeing themselves from the cramps of the posture in school and the cramps of the wit. He could not make any suggestions for the training of the vital organs.

Supt. Greenwood, of Kansas City, strongly advocated physical training. He animadverted on the crooked bodies of the pedagogues to be seen on the street, urging that this was one great reason why there should be a more systematic training of children. The cry that the children of this country were becoming a puny set was wrong. He had weighed the children in the schools of Kansas City and found that, at the ages of six, ten and eighteen, the boys and girls weighed more, upon the average, than did the children of Europe. This bosh that we heard about Americans becoming intensely nervous had no existence. As a nationality we stood firmer, though more crooked, in our shoes than any other intelligent nations of the earth. Prof. F. L. Soldan, of St. Louis, took a turn at the suggested training of the muscles of the mouth. He, however, took a different view to that of Prof. Richards. To him it looked as if we had perhaps a little too much mouth training.

Prof. Richards (interrupting)—Too much mouth talking, not enough mouth training.

Prof. Soldan retaliated that language training was what was required. Prof. Fitzpatrick, of Leavenworth, Kan., perhaps one of the most advanced educationalists in the council, took a most decided view. He declared considerable damage was being done to children by this physical training, from the kindergarten upwards. It was like the teaching of physiology by teachers who did not understand the first principles of physiology. For a teacher to start to teach physical exercises without a thorough knowledge of physiology and anatomy seemed to him a great mistake. Prof. Allyn, of the normal school, Carbondale, Ill., introduced another side to the question—the moral side. He urged that moral training must come in very, very early if it was to be very effectual. The sentiment of the council, however, was decidedly interested in the physical and language training of children, and, as a consequence, no one at once followed up the side taken by Prof. Allyn. Dr. Hancock queried the position urged by Dr. Harris in his advocacy of spontaneous exercise. Mr. Hancock argued that while spontaneous exercise was all very well in its way, it was not enough. Symmetrical bodies would not come from spontaneous exercises. There must be additional physical training to supplement this spontaneous exercise. Dr. White was very earnest in his plea for language training. There was no other branch, he said, in which their schools were so radically deficient. Training in language should give the child the power to express his own knowledge, whatever that may be, in clear, accurate and forcible, if not in elegant language. Prof. C. C. Rounds, of New Hampshire, having entered his indorsement of the report, Dr. Hinsdale got in a vigorous address favoring moral education. His conclusions were:

I think the time has come when this whole subject of moral education ought to be taken up by men and women who have given some attention to it. Something elementary in form with a view of answering the question whether it might be done in the way of furnishing the teachers with some rubric, a programme or an outline which would give them more distinct ideas in regard to this matter, because I am satisfied, so far as the teachers generally are concerned, their shortcomings are not so much of purpose and spiritus they are of intelligence and understanding.

Much spirit was given the conclusion of the debate by Dr. Harris, who entered a strong protest against any insinuation that we were not including moral instruction in our schools. He claimed that the four elements—punctuality, regularity, silence and industry—which were taught in every school, were conducive to the uplifting of morals. He also made a cut at partisan religious newspapers, which, because of the absence of religious training, assumed there was no moral education in our schools. These newspapers based their arguments on hysterical statistics regarding the crimes of the country. Dr. Harris, amid hearty applause, denounced the authenticity of these statistics and showed that our jails and penitentiaries were largely recruited from the illiterate.

The remarks of Dr. Harris roused several members, and despite it was after 12 o'clock, the time for adjournment, many jumped to their feet "just to ask a question." Prof. Richards secured the permission of the council. He asked Dr. Harris whether the four elements—punctuality, regularity, silence and industry—did not belong to a steam engine. He doubted whether these elements were conducive to moral training. The four elements he would suggest were education of the will, the conscience, an accountability to God and truthfulness.

Dr. Harris replied that the four elements, punctuality, regularity, silence and industry, may be found in a steam

Continued on Fourth Page.

BITTER WORDS THESE.

Louisiana's Governor Puts His Mark of Disapproval on the Lottery Bill.

The State, He Says, Is Partner in a Gambling Enterprise.

No Good Will Come of the Millions to Be Paid by Morris.

An Era of Corruption and Degradation Will Be Entered Upon Soon.

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 7.—Gov. Nicholls this afternoon returned to the house the lottery bill without his approval. The subjoined is his veto:

To the Honorable, the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives—Gentlemen: I have had under consideration a bill which originated in the house of representatives entitled an act providing for the submission to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection an amendment to the constitution of the state, by inserting therein an article on levees, schools, charities, pensions, drainage, lotteries and general fund, which I return to your honorable body without my approval and signature, and with the following as my objections thereto: In the message which I submitted to the general assembly at the opening of the present session, I referred at some length and by anticipation to a measure which I felt satisfied would be placed before it for consideration—an attempt on the part of the lottery company to extend or renew its charter. I assigned various reasons why a proposition looking to the realization in any shape of a lottery should be instantly rejected, and why a legalization at the time and in the manner and form in which it would undoubtedly be sought to be brought before it would be fraught with

Danger and Disaster.

I warned the general assembly as to what, in my opinion, would be the inevitable result of such legalization, not only upon the material welfare and prosperity of our people, but upon their social and political condition, and not only upon the honor and good name, but upon the peace of the state. I was not in error as to the bringing forward of a proposition for lottery privileges. The bill which has been submitted to me for executive approval, and which I now return, evinces that fact, and the conclusions reached upon it up to the present time by the general assembly. It becomes now my duty to urge by way of executive objection what I have heretofore urged under Act No. 71 of the constitution, by way of executive counsel. Taking up that portion of my message alluded to, which had references to the lottery question generally, I make it part of this, my present message, and the reasons therein brought forward against a favorable consideration of any lottery proposition, are now presented as direct objections made by me to the bill presented to me. My views, as heretofore expressed, not only remain unchanged, but my conviction has deepened and strengthened during the session of the general assembly. If, in the discussion of

This Lottery Question,

in my first message I failed to do so in connection with the financial condition of the state, it is because, in my opinion, in point of fact, there was no occasion for so doing. The persistent efforts which have been made to present Louisiana as a pauper, unable by and through her legitimate resources to sustain and carry out the duties of her statehood, are utterly without foundation. The reports of the treasurer and auditor of the state show this. The reports of the board of administrators of the various charitable and educational and other public institutions, and those of the various committees of this very general assembly sent to examine into the situation and condition of these institutions, all show it. The state and the different parishes of this state were never since the war in better condition than they are to-day: Moving forward to an era of assured prosperity. Suddenly the dark shadow of a deep disgrace is thrown across their path, and the honor of Louisiana, maintained in the past on the field and in the council by the patriotism and the valor and the sacrifice of her sons, living and dead, is to be tarnished forever, her position among her sister states to be tested, not by what she has been exalted and justly proud—but in the dust, as the degenerate partner in a gambling corporation, designed, organized and to be carried out, not for her good or advancement, but, as I have before said, for the personal and selfish interests of

A Handful of Men,

many of them connected with the darkest days of the reconstruction period. I repeat, it is for them, and to them, we are selling out our birthright for a mess of pottage. Who are the six unnamed men who are to join with a seventh and known one to constitute the new lottery company? How comes it that we are not informed as to their identity, and enabled to know their antecedents and fix their records. There is a world of meaning in that silence. In the most trifling affairs of life men seek to know with whom they deal. How comes it that in a matter of this importance the general assembly has been willing up to now to close its eyes and move blindly in the dark? I call upon it to pause before it takes finally that step and plunges this state into untold trouble. Is there nothing significant in the vote by which this bill has passed? the exact two-thirds vote in each house, and nothing deeply significant in twelve of the votes in the house and four of the votes in the senate by which that exact majority was reached. Is not the future foreshadowed? To me it most certainly is. I say to this general assembly in all earnestness that should this measure be passed we will enter upon a period of strife such as has never been seen before in Louisiana, and should this contemplated corruption ever be formed, upon an era of corruption and degradation, beside which the era of reconstruction will appear as one of honor and happiness. And let me say to you that should this measure be adopted and carried out, in my opinion,

No Good Will Ever Come

of the money which we will receive as the price of our honor and our liberty. Extravagance, profligacy and corruption will assuredly follow the receipt as night follows day. I feel thoroughly satisfied that the effect of the adoption of the measure will be that, while the six-mill tax would be kept up, there will be an immediate falling off in the legislative appropriations for charitable and other purposes for which this money will have been directed to be applied, and a wonderous corresponding increase of the application of the general fund to the payment of the interest bearing debt. I believe that every possible outstanding claim against the state, valid or invalid, now rated as safe of payment by the state or otherwise, will be first depreciated and whilst so depreciated skillfully bought up, to be by subsequent judicious legislation recognized and provided for, either through funding operation or otherwise, and that the reduction on one side will be followed by an increase on the other. In other words, I believe that at the end of twenty-five years we will not only find constitutional bonds outstanding to the utmost limit of the funding law, but I believe there will be an additional immense interest-bearing debt, which by that time will be acknowledged and provided for as to interest but not as to capital; and that in those twenty-five years a vast amount of interest will have been paid out unnecessarily, improperly and illegally. In whose hands those

Interest Bearing Bonds

will be found, time will develop. At the end of twenty-five years there will be the same claim of poverty of Louisiana and the same claim on its behalf for the continued existence of the lottery. So far as a claim for the necessity of the present measure is sought to be predicated upon the assumed condition of the poverty of Louisiana I, as its governor, pronounce it totally without justification or warrant. Some other motive for this measure must be found than that her people are unable honorably to carry out the duties of statehood. Knowing this measure as I do as one dishonoring and degrading Louisiana, it has met, as it will continue to meet, my most determined opposition. At no time and under no circumstances will I permit one of my hands to aid in degrading what the other was lost in seeking to uphold, the honor of my native state. Were I to affix my signature to the bill I would indeed be ashamed to let my left hand know what my right hand had done. I place the honor of the state above money, and in expressing that sentiment I sincerely voice that of thousands of brave and true men, of good and devout women of the state. Very respectfully,

"FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
"Governor of Louisiana."

Mr. Sbattuck introduced a resolution that, inasmuch as there was some question as to