SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

VOL. XXXIII—NO. 3. SPRINGFIELD, O., TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEATHER FACTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Ohio: Southerly winds, followed by cooler westerly winds; fair weather except snow in northern portion.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 4, 1887.

HORROR IS KING

And Waves a Bloody Scepter Over the Rail.

Frightful Wreck on the B. and O. Near Tiffin This Morning.

An Express Rushing at a Mile a Minute Collides With a Heavy Freight.

The Coaches Telescoped and Piled House-High on the Track.

The Cars Catch Fire and the Imprisoned Passengers Roasted Like Rats in a Trap.

Eighteen Charred Bodies Removed and More in the Ruins.

A Twin Horror With the Ashtabula Disaster—Names of the Killed.

By the Associated Press.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 4.—The fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio which left New York at nine yesterday for Chicago with five coaches and four sleepers all well filled with passengers, collided with an east bound freight seven miles east of this city about four o'clock this morning. The fast train was about fifty minutes late and was running at a rate of sixty miles an hour, passing Republic, a small station, like a flash. It

RUSHED ALONG TO A CURVE

one mile west of that town, when suddenly the engineer saw a freight train under full headway within one hundred yards of him. He at once applied the brakes and reversed the engine, but it did no good. The next instant the crash came, telescoping coaches and piling them up on each other. To add consternation to the horrible scene,

FIRE BROKE OUT

in the smoking car and soon spread to other cars. Many were killed outright, while others, wedged in among broken cars, were slowly consumed by the flames. The screams of the wounded and dying were heartrending, but no assistance could be given until a farmer, awakened by the crash, came, and with other neighbors, worked like horses to save the perishing. At this writing

NINETEEN DEAD BODIES

have been discovered and they lie buried and disfigured in the snow beside the track. Help was sent from Republic and this city as soon as the news was received. It is a fearful sight, and recalls the Ashtabula horror of the winter of 1877. It is impossible to give the names of the killed or wounded at this time. The cause of the accident is unknown.

A dispatch was received at the local offices of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, of this city, which said that Express Messenger Walter Price, of Wheeling, W. Va., was killed, and that two telegraph linemen lost their lives in the Tiffin, Ohio, accident.

TOLEDO, Jan. 4.—Charles P. Toll and wife, of Detroit, who were in the wrecked Baltimore & Ohio train this morning, passed through here at noon. Mr. Toll gives this account of the disaster: At 2:10 this morning he was awakened by being violently thrown from the berth. The train consisted of engine, baggage-car, one coach and two sleepers. The train collided with the east bound freight, which had got stalled a mile west of Republic, and eight miles east of Tiffin. The two engines were totally wrecked. The coach telescoped into the baggage car so completely that the two cars were completely

CRUSHED INTO THE SPACE OF ONE.

The two sleepers did not leave the track. The telescoped cars caught fire from the stove, and the mangled and crushed passengers imprisoned in the shattered wreck shrieked with agony as the flames proceeded with their work of destruction. The engineer and fireman of the freight leaped and saved themselves before the collision. The engineer of the express, named Eastman, had his leg broken and sustained a severe wound in the shoulder. His fireman was caught between the engine and tender and died in a few minutes. The uninjured passengers and residents of the neighborhood set to work to aid the wounded passengers in the burning cars, rescuing all who could be reached. Up to the time Mr. Toll left, at 5 o'clock, eight dead bodies had been taken from the wreck. The baggage man of the express was

THROWN THROUGH THE ROOF OF HIS CAR,

escaping with a broken leg. The express messenger, who was sitting beside him, was killed instantly. No one in the sleeping cars were injured in the rear. Among the passengers in the sleepers were Mrs. Fish, of Joliet, Ills.,

SISTER OF GENERAL LOGAN,

and her son Charles. Neither was injured. The shock was so terrific that farmers in the neighborhood took it to be an earthquake, and were soon at the wreck. In the confusion of the wreck, a

HOT DISPUTE AMONG THE TRAIN MEN

arose as to the responsibility for the disaster. It appeared that the freight train was running on the time of the express. The engineer was heard to remark, as he left the last siding with only thirty pounds of steam and on up grade east of Tiffin, his engine went back on him and the train stalled. No danger signals were sent out ahead and the express, running at full speed, down grade, around the curve, had no warning of an impending disaster until the instant before the collision.

The total number of passengers on the wrecked B. & O. train was sixty-five. Ten dead bodies have been taken out. Three more are believed to be in the wreck. The names of the dead, as far as identified, are as follows:

F. C. BARTLEY, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, Washington, fireman of the express.

JOSEPH OSTERMAN and two sons, Martinsburg, W. Va. Mrs. Osterman and two children were saved. The smoker was entirely consumed, and

ALL PASSENGERS IN IT KILLED.

All the mail and express matter was destroyed. About a dozen wounded passengers have been taken to Republic, where they are being cared for by the citizens.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Frightful Wreck at Springfield, Mass.—Two Killed, Many Injured, and Eighty-Seven Pouches of Mail Consumed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4.—The Modoc passenger train from Albany, which should have arrived here about 5 a. m., was badly wrecked at West Springfield. It collided with a freight train, the wreck taking fire. The latest from the wreck is that one passenger coach and one sleeping car are totally burned and several people badly injured, but none reported killed.

THE MODOC

consisted of one baggage, one mail, two sleepers and several passengers cars, and is an express from Albany to Boston. An axle of one of the cars on the express train broke, and threw the remainder of the train against the freight train, passing on the track next to it, which threw the engine and tender of the freight from the track. The engineer and fireman of the freight were badly injured, the engineer being caught between the engine and tender. Those most injured on the express were the occupants of the smoking car. Conductor Chapin of the Modoc was injured and has been brought to his home here. The more seriously injured passengers were carried to houses in the vicinity and are being cared for by physicians of this city. The weather is very cold, the mercury being below zero.

LATER REPORTS

say two persons are killed, one being burned to death and ten or more seriously injured. All is confusion and information hard to obtain. Fourteen first-class Chicago & Western mail-pouches and seventy-three pouches of second-class matter were entirely burned. These contained much registered matter, and were destined for all parts of eastern New England. Two corpses were on the train and one was entirely consumed.

It is now learned that no one was killed, but Charles S. Packard, of Westfield, Mass., was injured internally, and it is feared that he will die. About a dozen others were injured, but none seriously.

The Oleomargarine Law Constitutional.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The state supreme court affirmed the constitutionality of the "Oleomargarine act." In the course of the opinion, the court says: The manufacture, sale and keeping of an article may all alike be prohibited by the legislature, if in their judgment the protection of the public from injury and fraud requires it. To deny the authority of the legislature to do so is to attack all that is vital in the police power.

Absconded With Jewelry.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—William Rose, alias Rosenhanny, alias Freed, alias Colbin, of East Saginaw, Mich., was arraigned in the police court today charged with absconding from that place after having obtained over $1,000 worth of watches, diamond rings, etc., from different jewelers. He was remanded to enable the authorities to produce the necessary papers.

CONGRESS.

Second Session—Forty-Ninth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—SENATE—Soon after reassembling, the senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Logan.

HOUSE.—The house proceeded to ordinary business.

December Fire Losses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of today estimates the December fire loss in the United States and Canada at $11,200,000, and the loss during 1886 at $116,600,000. This is largely in excess of previous figures, both as regards the month of December and the year just ended.

The Haddock Murder.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A special to the *Times* from Sioux City, Ia., says: In the district court today, John Arensdorf, Munscharf Leader, Harry Sherman and Albert Koschnitcke pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering Rev. Dr. Haddock, and were given further time to plead in the charge of conspiracy.

Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—A fire this morning almost totally destroyed Preuser & Wellenvoss, wholesale and retail dealers in hats and caps, on Market street. Stock estimated at $25,000. Insured in the Royal, of London, for $14,000. Bergmann's photograph gallery, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

Train Robbers Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The grand jury to which the cases of the train robbers were presented yesterday have, it is understood, and publicly stated, indicted Fred Wittrock, Thomas Weaver and W. W. Haight of robbery in the first degree.

Rumored Boiler Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—Meager intelligence has been received here of a boiler explosion in a saw-mill near Geneva, Pa., about eight miles from Meadville. Four men are reported killed and a number wounded.

New York Legislature Convenes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Both branches of the legislature assembled today. James W. Husted, republican, was elected speaker of the assembly.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Chief Magistrate of Ohio Presents a Four-Acre Address to the Legislature.

Protection of American Labor and Industries—"A Free Ballot and a Fair Count"—Extradition of Runaway Officials—The Dow Law, Etc., Etc., Etc.

COLUMBUS, O., Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1887.—The second session of the present legislature convened today, and the governor's message was read. The governor starts out with the statement that the recent elections did much to dispel distrust as to the policy to be pursued in regard to the protection of American labor and industry.

The legislature is congratulated that, when it convened it settled the principle of a "free ballot and a fair count" in a practical way. The governor said:

"Men had been returned, as elected, to both branches of your body, who had no shadow of claim to the seats they held, except by virtue of open, notorious and conceded frauds at the polls and in the returns. And not only had the very foundations of free popular government been thus assailed, but who [illegible] far worse and more alarming was the manifestation of a widespread and wicked determination to defend these iniquities, and, if possible, for the mere sake of partisan advantage, appropriate their fruits and benefits."

The legislature purged itself of members not duly elected and did its duty well.

The registration law has worked well and should be applied to all the large cities of the state—especially to Columbus and Toledo.

It will save expense, time, labor and excitement, to have all our elections for each year on the same day. The constitution has been so amended as to admit of a provision to that effect, and it is accordingly recommended that you enact it.

This election should be made a legal holiday.

A law should be enacted providing that any state official who abandons his post of duty and goes beyond the state to avoid being compelled to perform it, shall be deemed guilty of an offense of sufficient gravity to make him subject to extradition upon she requisition of the governor.

The Cincinnati police law is approved by the governor, but, as soon as it may be found safe to do so, "complete control of their government should be restored to the people of that city."

The governor recommends that section 1708 be so amended as to provide that a city of the second class advanced to the fourth grade of the first class, shall have the benefits provided for that grade in the first class.

The legislature is urged to carry out recommendations of the chief inspector of workshops and factories, the inspector of mines and the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, and the governor says:

"It is with great gratification that you are reminded that while they have had riots and bloodshed in other states, we have been spared all serious labor trouble.

"This is due to the good sense and the patriotic desire of our people to observe and uphold the law and mutually respect the rights of others.

"Such acceptable and praiseworthy conduct, under such circumstances as have obtained, requires at your hands a patient hearing and considerate treatment of every complaint that may be made, to the end that our legislation on this important subject may keep abreast with the progress of civilization and the wants of enlightened society."

The benevolent institutions of the state are in a very satisfactory condition. The governor approves the recommendation of Hon. John W. Andrews and Hon. R. Brinkerhoff, of the board of state charities, that these benevolent institutions be relieved from the pressure of party politics.

The governor has come to these conclusions, named below:

1. The benevolent institutions ought to be independent of political changes in state government.

2. They have no relation to political issues or differences, and may, therefore, with propriety be made so.

3. Minority representation in mixed boards do not accomplish this purpose. The majority will manifest their power and always exercise it for the benefit of their party, and when bad results are obtained they will hide behind the minority, who will plead want of responsibility.

4. The best system is non-partisan control, in which neither party will have a majority, but both will have equal representation and equal responsibility.

5. This control should not be by independent boards, but by one board of four or six members, to govern all the institutions of the state.

6. The governor should appoint all the superintendents of these institutions, subject to approval by this board, and the superintendent of each institution should, subject to the same approval, appoint all the subordinate officers. The appointing power should also have the power of removal, subject to the approval of the board.

7. The governor should be ex-officio a member, with power to give a deciding vote in all cases of equal division.

This plan would fix responsibility. It would secure an equal representation of both parties. No governor or superintendent could, if he desired, unduly favor his own party in the appointments to be made, since all must be confirmed by a majority vote, and hence necessarily by his political opponents as well as by the votes of his friends. It would secure more aid from the trustees than is now afforded to the superintendents in the management.

It does not necessarily follow that the proposed members should have salaries. Much time would not be consumed in their labors.

As to the Ohio penitentiary, so long as it remains in politics in the sense that the parties have defined differences as to its management, so long it will be impossible, unwise, and unjust to the party in power to give to it a non-partisan government. The true policy with respect to this whole matter is to put out of politics, and keep out, all that does not constitute the subject of political differences, and to keep in politics distinctly and emphatically all that does.

The convicts in larger numbers than ever before are working on the piece-price plan and the constitution is again self-sustaining.

The increased expenditure of the late administration, made it necessary to borrow $750,000 last spring, and it was decided to tax the liquor traffic as a means, in part, of raising revenue. But the Dow law gave the entire proceeds for the relief of local taxation.

The total receipts from all sources for the general revenue fund, next year, will amount to $2,800,000. Of this we shall anticipate to the extent of $500,000. Therefore, we cannot appropriate less than we did last year.

Each county should pay its own expenses for the transportation of prisoners.

The governor recommends that the state should be given a portion of the amount received from the liquor tax.

As to the valuation of national banks the United States court at Cleveland decided that the Cuyahoga county banks were properly assessed at 6 per cent. of their true value in money. The state board of equalization has refused to be governed by this standard.

It is thought that congress will so amend section 5219 of the Revised Statues of the United States as to allow bank shares to be taxed as heretofore without deduction. If so, that will afford a remedy against that part of the recent decision. If not, you can, if upon consideration it be thought wise to do so, provide against it by repealing the definition of the term "credits," as used in the constitution, to be found in section 2730 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. This statutory definition is thought by many to be unconstitutional. It has been upheld because of the supposed hardship of not allowing a deduction of debts in making returns for taxes.

The law governing the taxation of private or unincorporated banks should be so amended as to prevent the deduction of liabilities from cash and cash items, bonds, stocks and securities held as investments, as now allowed by section 2759 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Through a contract with Albert Netter, the state debt has been refunded at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum: $250,000 to be paid July 1, 1891, the same amount July 1, 1892; ditto 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, and $240,000 in 1899.

The local indebtedness of the state has reached $53,000,000. "This growth," the governor says, "should be checked."

Concerning the Dow law the governor says:

"It has been already recommended that this act be so amended as to give the state twenty-five per cent. of the tax arising from this source. The law has been construed to authorize sales by manufacturers and their agents in quantities not less than a gallon, in municipal corporations where, under the provisions of section 11 of the act, they have prohibited ale, beer and porter houses or other places where intoxicating liquors are sold.

"This is an aggravation of the evil that the provision was intended to cure. It should be amended so as to prohibit this practice. It is believed that the law will, when so changed, give more satisfactory results to the people of the state than any measure relating to the liquor traffic that has ever been enacted in Ohio. It is at least due this statute from both the friends and the enemies of the liquor traffic that it shall have a fair trial."

"The dreaded disease of pleuro-pneumonia has been guarded against by the State Live Stock commission with great vigilance and efficiency. But it is evident that we cannot have that complete protection from it which we should have until the national government takes hold of the matter in an earnest and practical way.

"It is recommended, therefore, that in addition to strengthening the hands of these commissioners in every way possible for the work that is imposed upon them, you appeal to congress to empower the United States department of agriculture to regulate inter-state commerce in cattle, and make an appropriation large enough to enable all cattle infected with this disease to be condemned and killed at the cost of the general government. The history of this disease shows that there is no other efficient mode of dealing with it."

Of the Ohio National Guard the governor says that it is an organization that reflects the highest credit upon the state. The encampments during the summer were orderly and well conducted throughout. Officers and men alike appear to take great pride in becoming efficient and capable soldiers, and it can be said with perfect truthfulness that in drill, discipline and appearance they are the equals of any similar organization of any state in the Union. They merit all the assistance and encouragement you can extend.

The message closes as follows:

"No event connected with the history of Ohio is of greater importance or significance than the adoption of our first organic law, the ordinance of 1787, and the first settlement on our soil, in pursuance thereof, at Marietta, on the seventh day of April, 1788. The centennial anniversary of this settlement is close at hand. The adoption of this ordinance is to be celebrated by the National Educational association at its meeting in Chicago July next, and patriotic people of the whole state will be pleased to see this anniversary suitably recognized by an appropriate celebration in Ohio, and by the erection upon the site of this first settlement of an enduring monumental structure.

"The citizens of Marietta, co-operating with the Pioneer association and the Ohio State Archeological and Historical society, have inaugurated measures to secure these results.

"The occasion should be made one in which not only the whole state, but all the other states that formed part of 'the territory lying northwest of the Ohio river" can participate.

"For this same general purpose there will be held at Columbus in the autumn of 1888 an 'Ohio Centennial Exhibition,' which is designed to be not only commemorative, but also educational, and illustrative of our progress and development as a people. The general assembly will probably be appealed to for aid to carry out these worthy purposes, and it is earnestly recommended that it be granted.

"In the day of our strength and prosperity we should remember the valor of the army, the statesmanship of the fathers, and the struggles and sufferings of the pioneers, who secured for us the priceless heritage we enjoy. It will make us more devoted and zealous in the discharge of our duties, and teach our children a lesson of patriotism and appreciation that will make free popular government and civil and religious liberty more secure in the land which the Lord our God hath given us.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. B. FORAKER, Governor."

DAINTILY DONE.

A Frenchman Beaten Out of $11,000 by His Countrymen.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 4.—Louis Nadin, a Frenchman residing in this city, has made the startling and unexpected discovery that he had been robbed as long ago as November 30 of about $11,000 in money and bonds by a bold and successful confidence game. Sometime in the later part of November, Nadin made the acquaintance of a fellow countryman lately arrived, and the new acquaintance introduced him to a third Frenchman. The three became very intimate. In the course of time they succeeded in inducing Nadin to display his wealth, by first showing him large amounts of securities and gold which they possessed. One of them had in his possession a box in his hotel, and Nadin insisted that that was a dangerous proceeding and insisted on going with him to remove it to a safe place. As the box was opened and its gold and bonds displayed Nadin was called from the room, leaving his money behind. When he returned his friend told him he had put his (Nadin's) treasures in his box, which he turned over to the Mobile man for safe-keeping. Nadin never suspected anything wrong until yesterday, when he broke open his friend's box and found that there was nothing in it but a number of newspapers and a lot of lead. The police have been notified. In the treasure box was found a printed card with the inscription: "Gingham, Negociant, Paschearo Suisse."

The Illinois Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Logan was very much pained to hear last evening that some one from her state had said she was trying to control the election of a successor to her husband. Later she received a note stating that the report was a pure fabrication. A great deal is being said about the senatorship, however, as the election will occur in a few days. Representatives Payson and Cannon arrived in Chicago direct from here today. Both are aggressive campaigners, but it is generally believed that Judge Payson, who is well known not only throughout Illinois, but the whole country, as an able statesman, will be elected. He has won renown by his position on land forfeitures in the house for years past. He has led the republican side in this fight.

Suicide at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A man dressed in a dark suit of clothes committed suicide here this evening by jumping from the railway suspension bridge into the rapids of Niagara river, a distance of 195 feet.

Fire in New Hampshire.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 4.—The most disastrous fire Hanover has ever known broke out this morning in the Dartmouth house. The hotel and a large number of other buildings burned. Loss, $125,000.

Broke an Arm.

Mrs. Frank Boyle, living on Harrison street, stepped out of the door last evening and slipped on the sidewalk, breaking and dislocating her right arm at the wrist. Dr. Russell was called and set the injured member.

IMPORTANT REPORTS.

Showing the Flattering and Praiseworthy Condition of Springfield's Public Schools.

L. H. Lorenz, President of the School Board, Makes Some Pertinent Suggestions—Resume of Superintendent White's Annual Report.

At the regular meeting of the board of education Monday night, which was the first of the new year, President L. H. Lorenz submitted his report for the year last past. It was in the form of an able and comprehensive paper, which dealt not only with local school matters, but with the problem of education in its broader sense. The report covered forty-five pages of legal cap and only the briefest outline of the points made can be given—particularly the suggestions as to the needs of the Springfield schools.

In speaking of the necessity of electing qualified men as members of the board, the report says: It is my sincere conviction that party politics should be kept out of the board of education, and out of our schoolrooms. Teachers should not be active in politics, because it is degrading to their high profession, creates strife and turmoil amongst the pupils and is offensive to many citizens.

Our school system is improving yearly, and our superintendent, principals and a majority of the lady teachers merit gratitude and commendation. But a few seem indifferent about the work. Their heart is not in it. They care more for the wool than the sheep. I would like to see a greater interest taken by teachers in our annual institutes and teachers' associations. The board considers it the duty of every teacher to take a part in them. Referring to people who are constant critics of the board and the school system, the report says: They do not even take the trouble to visit the schools and examine the work. They can see with their telescope the dark spots on the sun, but never discover its immense light and magnificent radiance. We do not claim perfection for our Springfield schools, but we maintain that they have a healthy growth and compare favorably with those of any other town or city.

The president jumps rough-shod on the so-called aristocrats who send their children to private schools and seminaries and are constantly complaining of high taxation for school purposes; who want music, drawing, German and the high school abolished, maintaining that a "common English education is enough."

President Lorenz claims that "all the school books, slates, papers, etc., should be supplied to the scholars free of charge by the state. This would be a strong inducement to many parents to send to the public schools their children who are now attending private schools or none at all. Many a poor family with six or ten little ones, finds it almost impossible to buy the necessary school material."

The report insists that the schools are not to blame for the pale cheeks, dull eyes and stooped shoulders of so many children, which evil is commonly attributed to the "stuffing process" in the schools and the high pressure system. "Give our boys and girls ample time, when they are not in school, for outdoor recreation and plenty of fresh air, and you will find that our school system is not hurting them in the least." President Lorenz says he believes in allowing boys to indulge in base ball and other active, healthy games on the street.

The report says: "A few of our lady teachers in the Springfield schools should avoid too elaborate toilets and great decoration and the ridiculous hair-frizzing; and to not overload themselves with jewelry and then ask the board for a higher salary. It gives discomfort and inconvenience to the teacher and has a bad effect on the scholars. What has pained me so much in the last few years was to see unthinking lady teachers carried away by a false fashion and wear beautiful birds on their bonnets. They are the very ones who should preach against the extermination of the birds."

The report deprecates the habit of many teachers of referring trivial matters of school discipline to their principals—a custom humiliating to the principal and demoralizing to the influence of the teacher. The suggestion is made in the report that regular lessons in moral science be added to the course of study. The pupils are warned against cruelty to animals, so common to many thoughtless school-boys. The report strongly urges the addition of astronomy to the high school, as a branch that not only concerns our having correct views of daily phenomena, but is an elevating and ennobling study. Compositions in the grammar grades should be on simple subjects.

Under the head of normal school, President Lorenz says that this department does not come up to his expectations. The instruction should be more thorough, and if our high school teachers have not the necessary time to devote to it, a competent person should be elected by the board to properly conduct it.

A large part of the report is devoted to a discussion of German and its necessities as a branch in the schools. Speaking of the wide opposition to the study, President Lorenz says: "This department seems to produce the same effect on the eyes of the tax commission as a red cloth does before the eyes of a certain animal." A large part of our population is German, besides which the language is indispensable to a successful business man, whatever his nationality. This division of the report closes with a strong and deserved tribute to the German race, President Lorenz's own people.

On the subject of mixed schools, the report says: "The beautiful site on Fair street which we have recently purchased, is centrally located and when the new building is finished will be a great relief to our colored pupils in that part of the city. Some of our best citizens differ widely on the subject of mixed schools. But as long as a majority of voters declare themselves emphatically opposed to them, as they have frequently done in the past, and as long as the laws of the state grant that privilege, it is the duty of the board to maintain separate schools. * * * * We members have no right to force our individual opinion or feelings upon our constituents. * * * To shift all the responsibility of maintaining separate schools on one party, is a malicious misrepresentation."

The report strongly insists that we ought to have a good technical school for our boys, where they may receive a good mechanical industrial education, because Springfield is becoming the "Manchester of America." If Benj. H. Warder would lead with his proposition to give $50,000 to a mechanics' institute other manufacturers and wealthy men would doubtless follow. If this were not done the board should turn the old east High street building into an industrial school, which could be accomplished with little expense.

The report strongly urges the introduction of book-keeping as a branch in the high school, almost as necessary as writing. Also that male teachers only be employed in the upper grammar grades, a masculine mind being necessary, at this point, in the school course, to control and mold the minds of the pupils, and the work so severe as to overtax the strength of the lady teachers, giving indifferent results. "We must," says Mr. Lorenz, "make men out of our boys, and not inculcate feminine propensities."

The report advocates the providing of proper athletic and gymnastic appliances for the physical culture of the boys. It closes by thanking the superintendent, members of the board and reporters for their kindness and courtesy toward the president.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent W. J. White also presented his annual report for the year ending August 31, 1886. It was also very voluminous and thorough and only the most salient features are barely touched here as a matter of important news in advance of full publication in pamphlet form. Number of youth between 6 and 21 years of age, 8,922; white, 7,873; colored, 1,049. Number of youths between 6 and 16 years, 6,497. Number of schools, 15; High, 1; District, 14. Rooms occupied for school purposes, 87. Teachers employed, 95; 3 men and 2 women in High schools, 13 men and 72 women in District schools, 8 special teachers in music, writing and drawing. Number of pupils enrolled, High school, 167—boys 60, girls 117; district schools, 4,691—boys 2,339, girls, 2,352; grand total, 4,858. Increase of enrollment over previous year, 818; average monthly enrollment, 4,153.2; average daily membership, 3,962.7; average daily attendance, 3,777.6; average daily absence, 185.1; average daily non-membership, 855.3; cases of tardiness, 1,838; corporal punishment, 1,233; perfect in attendance, 381; referred to principal, 209; referred to superintendent, 40; truancy, 184; visits by members of board, 606; visits by others, 1,277; recitations missed by music teacher, 95; missed by drawing teacher, 29; missed by teacher of writing, 1; tardiness by regular teacher, 148; pupils previously enrolled in the state 120, pupils under 18 enrolled, 4,547; over 16 enrolled, 311. These figures show increased efficiency and uniform improvement. The schools were in session 188 days, the only dismissals besides the regular vacations being for Central Ohio Teachers' institute and for memorial services for Vice President Hendricks. Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the year, 389. Number present 188 days, 415. Number present between 180 and 188 days, 1,353. Number present between 170 and 180 days, 732. Number present between 160 and 170 days, 426. Number present between 150 and 160 days, 237. Number present less than 100 days during the year, 970. Total in grammar grades at the close of year, 988, High school, 129. Expense per pupil, based on average daily attendance, $14.15; incidental, $3.77. This shows an increase of $3.30 per pupil over last year in cost of supervision and instruction, but even this is less than was ever shown before, excepting last year, which was the lowest in the history of the schools. Comparison with other cities will show the greatest economy is practiced here. The schools, as a whole, were never in better condition than when they rounded up the work of the past year. More room is suggested for the High school. The last commencement exercises are complimented and especially the chorus of pupils directed by Prof. Stanage. Then follows a thorough review of each branch of special study with exhaustive reports from their teachers. These are writing, drawing, German and music. Increased excellence is also reported in reading. The report gives an able review of the excellencies of the graded system of public instruction and the high culture attainable by the youth of today in the public schools compared with the same time of their fathers, and closing with a timely treatise, eliciting much advanced thought on the teacher, his sphere and his usefulness.

STUDYING TRAGEDY.

Some Interesting Information Concerning the Dramatic Aspirations of a Springfield Boy.

Ed. Hurd, of this city, who has spent the holidays at home, leaves this evening for New York City, to resume his dramatic studies. He is under the tutorship of Steele Mackaye, the author, dramatist, inventor and actor—whose name, by the way, is almost universally mispronounced. Its last syllable has the sound of the personal pronoun, "I." Mr. Hurd is one of a private class of five, the other members being four young ladies. Mr. Mackaye formerly conducted the Lyceum school of acting, but now gives private lessons only.

Mr. Hurd has devoted a great portion of his time to the study of gesticulation, which is a branch of acting whose importance cannot be over-estimated. He is making a special study of such parts as will qualify him to enter into legitimate tragedy, his particular ambition being to essay the role of "Hamlet."

There is abundant reason for the belief that Mr. Hurd can rise in the dramatic profession, and has natural histrionic talents, and his friends here will watch his career with much interest. At the same time, he realizes the enormity of the work before him, and is troubled with no false notions of becoming a star of the first magnitude at a bound. He expects to complete his preparatory course by next June, and has two offers under consideration in which to make his *debut*, professionally.

GUARDS ELECTION.

Now it is Captain Wagner and First Lieutenant Mower.

The time of service for which Captain Mark A. Smith, of company A, Seventh regiment, O. N. G., enlisted, having expired, last night was the time fixed for holding an election to fill the vacancy. There was but one candidate proposed, First Lieutenant Wm. Wagner, who was unanimously elected. This was in the line of direct promotion, and besides, Captain Wagner is a very capable officer, and will come as near as anybody could of being able to step into his predecessor's shoes and wear them worthily. Second Lieutenant Chas. T. Davis would not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the first lieutenancy, but preferred to remain in his present position. Sergeant Carl K. Mower and Private Wm. Bradbury were the names proposed for this position, and Mr. Mower was elected on the first ballot by a vote of 36 to 11. Carl Mower, the young legal light and soldier boy, is extremely popular inside and outside of the military walks of life, and his friends will be pleased to observe his rapid advancement. After drill, Captain Wagner and Lieutenant Mower set up the refreshments for the company.

Death of Mrs. Dr. H. R. Dosch.

The many friends of the lady and the community at large will be profoundly shocked to learn of the death of Mrs. Dr. H. R. Dosch, wife of the well known Arcade dentist, which occurred last evening at her late residence, No. 113 south Center street. The fatal disease was pyæmic fever. Five weeks ago Mrs. Dosch was confined and gave birth to a girl baby, which is still alive and doing well. Mrs. Dosch recovered nicely but pyæmic fever set in, secondarily, terminating fatally at 5 o'clock last evening. A little four-year-old girl also survives to mourn her mother's loss. Mrs. Dosch was but 21 years old, and a young lady of sweet disposition and excellent qualities. Mrs. Dosch was formerly Miss Landaker, of South Charleston, and attended school in this city, where her parents lived at the time of her marriage. Dr. Dosch has the profound sympathy of all in his great affliction.

The funeral services, conducted by Revs. Dr. Helwig and Gotwald, will take place from the family residence on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ferncliff. Friends are invited.

Pleasant Pythian Dance.

The ball given by Division 44, U. R., K. of P., at the wigwam last night, as a wind-up to their eminently successful holiday bazar, was a very pleasant and well attended one. Foreman's orchestra furnished the music and the floor was full of merry dancers. It was far into today before the sport was relinquished and then with regret. The wheel of fortune and the refreshment stand did a driving business. The art loan drawing comes off tonight.

Bee Line Accident.

Passenger train No. 26, on the Bee Line, due in Springfield at 5:30 p. m., met with an accident last evening which delayed it for several hours. When passing a small station near Cincinnati, it ran into a N. Y. P. & O. freight train, which was side-tracking. The Bee Line engine was so badly damaged that it had to be taken in for repairs and another secured to take the train on north.

Preaching at the First Presbyterian church every evening at 7:30. The public invited.

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TURKEY HEADQUARTERS At the present time we have contracted for about 1,000 Turkeys for the holiday trade and would advise every one to engage now, as we find the country is being over-run with hucksters who are buying for the large manufacturing establishments and the Eastern markets, and the prospects are that Turkeys will be scarce and higher very soon. We have always in stock: FLORIDA ORANGES, Malaga Grapes, London Layer Raisins, Evaporated Raspberries, finest on earth; New Currants, New Citron, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, Pioneer brand Oysters, Fresh Fish, all kinds; Fancy Groceries a Specialty; Creamery and Country Butter; fresh Country Eggs.

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DR. A. A. BLOU[illegible] Would respectfully announce that he resumed the practice of Dentistry in this city. Office and Residence: No. 185 South Lim[illegible]