

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1880.

Noble Senators.

The statement of Senators Garland and McDonald, made to Senator Wallace at his request, concerning the confirmation of Marshal Kerns's appointment, makes that matter profoundly obscure, instead of illuminating it.

The Main Point.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the correspondence of Senator Wallace with the judiciary committee of the senate, on the subject of Kerns's confirmation, just as we have so readily published everything on that side of the question which has been furnished to us.

It is very apparent from this correspondence, that on January 9, 1880, and on January 17, and even as late as February 2, 1880, Mr. Wallace opposed Kerns's confirmation.

There is nothing new, however, in this. We have understood all along that Senator Wallace originally opposed Kerns's confirmation and it was he who most effectually demonstrated to us that Kerns was "a representative of the very worst elements of Philadelphia Republican politics."

What we cannot understand and the thing for which we have asked an explanation—not yet given—is why Senator Wallace, after taking this position, "advised and consented to" Kerns's confirmation.

The Senate to-day unanimously confirmed the nomination of James Kerns as United States marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, Senator Wallace having waived all objections to his confirmation.

If this is not the case Senator Wallace has been done injustice, but we have seen no denial from him that he did advise and consent to the confirmation. The correspondence which he makes public only shows that if he finally voted for Kerns he not only did injustice to his party and the public, but that he sinned against the light which he himself had shed upon this subject.

We pause to hear if Senator Wallace denies that he voted for Kerns's confirmation.

The doleful manner in which Commodore Hiestand and his party submitted to the drubbing administered them in the Republican county committee meeting yesterday, when they had twice previously shown that in an emergency they can control this committee, indicates that they feel very secure in Don Cameron's promise that if any further delegates are chosen from Lancaster county to the Chicago convention, they will represent it on the curbstone only.

Blaine's friends may plant and Grow's may water, but the Granites and Cameronians are very confident that Lancaster county's vote in the Republican national convention will be cast by Kauffman and Seltzer, and counted as Cameron wants it counted.

Lancaster county is a very big county and polls a very big Republican vote, but out in that national council, where state leaders are heard and the machine grinds remorselessly, Bull Rings and Hog Rings will not be considered, and the newly elected delegates will hold their little convention on curbstone.

For Cameron knows that the rebellious faction here will have to dance to whatever tune that convention pipes.

ONE of the amusing features in the Republican county committee yesterday was to see with what tender consideration all hands treated John M. Stelman. Formerly the *bet noir* of the *New Era* people, they have come to treat him with more delicate attention and never a word of protest was uttered from that source against his appointment as elector by the state delegates, though he and both national delegates were taken from the Northern district. On the other hand the Cameron folks do not realize that John is off with the old love before he is on with the new, and they were scarcely less considerate for him. If it should come to pass that, whereas Roebuck fell into the hands of the Philistines, Stelman had a great light fall on his pathway, who shall say that the Hog Ring got the worse of the exchange?

PERSONAL.

General GRANT'S return route will be via Galveston, San Antonio and Leadville. Colonel Foster sails on the same packet.

ROBERT CLARK, a well known citizen, and a prominent member of the Masonic order, died at his residence in Philadelphia, yesterday.

The lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature, yesterday morning, by a vote, refused to give HENRY WARD BEECHER the use of the legislative hall for the purpose of making an address.

Society is in a flutter at Ottawa, Ont., over two events which are to be celebrated in princely style. They are the 32d birthday anniversary of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, which occurs to-morrow, and the 9th anniversary of her marriage to his excellency the Governor general, which falls on Monday next.

In Chicago, on Monday evening, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, was married to Mr. Arthur Fallin, of New York, a nephew of the late Frank Leslie. The marriage was kept very quiet. The certificate was signed Annie Drainer, Miss Granger's true name and was witnessed by her maid, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony.

Mr. GLADSTONE has started on an electioneering tour through Midlothian, in the Liberal interest. In addressing a crowd at the railway station before his departure, he said: "I am going to gain a victory; I expect to be supported with a zeal such as will make Scotland an example for the rest of the kingdom."

He said, also, that he had no doubt he should secure the object he had in view of going to Scotland, which was not only to win the seat for Midlothian, but to sweep out of their seats a great many men who now represent constituencies in Parliament and to consign them to that retirement for which they are more fitted.

MINOR TOPICS.

MR. BAYARD has introduced a bill which proposes to restrain the United States marshals from arresting election officers on election day.

The application for pardon in the cases of Kemble, Salfet, Petroff, Crawford and Rumberger, convicted of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, will be heard to-day.

JUDGE BEARDSLEY, of Connecticut, has denied the petition of H. L. Goodwin for an injunction to prevent the use of free passes on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad by members of the Legislature.

THE Leavenworth Times publishes reports from clerks of the various counties in the state of Kansas in regard to the acreage and condition of fall wheat, which will show that the acreage is twenty per cent. greater than that of last year and the condition fully fifty per cent. better. The yield this year will exceed 30,000,000 bushels.

THERE seems to be a pretty strong suspicion that the retirement of Assistant Secretary Hawley is due to the fact that his political interests and those of Secretary Sherman were not in accord. Mr. Hawley wants to be the Republican candidate for governor of Illinois, and Mr. Sherman wants to get all he can of the Illinois delegation to Chicago. But Mr. Hawley finds it to his personal advantage to train with the Grant crowd.

THE KERNS MATTER.

AND MR. WALLACE'S RECORD THEREIN. Correspondence Between Senator Wallace and Senators McDonald and Garland.—Wallace Never Rescued Kerns's Confirmation.

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 16, 1880.—Hon. J. E. McDonald and A. H. Garland, Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate.—GENTLEMEN: I will thank you to furnish me with copies of my correspondence with your committee on the subject of the confirmation of James N. Kerns as U. S. marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; and if you feel at liberty to do so, with a statement of the reasons governing the committee in reporting favorably upon his nomination.

Very respectfully, yours, WILLIAM A. WALLACE. Reply of Senators McDonald and Garland. WASHINGTON, March 16, 1880.—Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, U. S. Senate: DEAR SIR.—In reply to your inquiry as to the correspondence between yourself and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate touching the confirmation of James N. Kerns as U. S. marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, we herewith enclose you copies of our letters, sent to the committee, opposing Mr. Kerns.

The reasons which governed us as the Democratic members of the sub-committee in recommending Kerns's confirmation, were substantially as follows: The confirmation was opposed upon political grounds alone. We made careful inquiry as to the personal character of Kerns, and found that he was not only a man of low character, but that he had been a member of the investigating committee before which Kerns appeared and testified, and were in Philadelphia when the examination of witnesses affecting his official action was held.

This testimony was the ground of political opposition to him and had been sent by you to the committee. In a careful examination of it we found that Kerns's conduct on election day was not censurable, in view of the duties imposed upon him by law, and our judgment was that those duties were neither vindictively nor illegally performed.

He swore before our committee of investigation that deputy United States marshals were not needed in Philadelphia, and that he had appointed them because the law compelled him to do so when application was made by two citizens. He admitted he did not know many of the deputies, and took the endorsement of his political friends as to their character. In this respect he was censurable, for the character of many of these deputies was bad. This was the sole ground upon which we could sustain our rejection of Kerns, and in view of what he had testified, as well as of his personal character and behavior on election day, we did not feel justified in rejecting him, as we would have done had we obtained a man who would exceed the law vindictively because he believed in it. These were the grounds upon which we acted.

Kerns came to us personally whilst the nomination was in our hands, and we discussed the subject with him fully, and he reiterated the opinions he had previously sworn to. You did not at any time request or suggest his confirmation, nor, so far as we know, was there any interference by you with the Judiciary Committee, except as the letters hereto by you showed. It is not the practice of that committee to hear persons before it orally, but always in writing.

We are, very respectfully yours, J. E. McDONALD, A. H. GARLAND. Copy of Letters to Chairman of Committee Sending the Testimony.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, January 9th, 1880.—Hon. A. G. Therman, Chairman Judiciary Committee, U. S. Senate: DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your committee a copy of the testimony taken by a committee of the Senate in regard to the character and behavior of special deputy marshals appointed in Philadelphia in 1878, by Marshal Kerns, whose re-appointment is now before your committee for confirmation or rejection, and request your committee (on behalf of the people of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania), to reject the appointment. Very truly yours, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, U. S. S. Pa. Copy of Letter to Senator Bayard, a Member of the Judiciary Committee, on File With the Record.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1880.—My Dear Senator: I have not had an opportunity to talk with you in regard to the confirmation of Kerns as marshal of the Eastern district, which is now before the Judiciary Committee. I write to earnestly urge his rejection. He is not a fit man for the place, as his appointments fully show, and he is a representative of the very worst elements of Philadelphia politics. I shall feel that the Senate is faithful to itself if this man be confirmed. Very truly yours, WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

SENATOR BAYARD. P. S. I have seen Thurman and Garland and talked with them. Copy of Letter to Senator Garland.

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, February 2, 1880.—Dear Garland: In re Kerns. Send to Attorney General's office for papers affecting him and his official character and conduct. C. B. Barrett, a U. S. detective, Philadelphia, can also enlighten you. Yours, WALLACE.

STATES ITEMS.

On Monday night, in Rochester, Beaver county, John Reich and Christ. Wack had a dispute, in which Reich shot Wack, but did not kill him.

William Golden, a colored man, who is a native of Pittsburgh, was fatally injured in an affray in Chillicothe, Ohio, on Sunday morning. He had a quarrel with a boy named Cousins in the Emmit house and Cousins then shot him.

Congressman Klotz is confident that Clark, Democrat, who was rejected for reelection to Congress, will be successful. He says after two or three Republicans are rejected Hayes will again send in Clark's name.

Elisha J. Forrest, one of the oldest members of the Leigh county bar, left Allegheny, Pa., on Monday night, on a striking expedition, as it is supposed. When about two miles from Braddock they quarrelled, when Coughlin struck Huff with a railway coupling-pin crushing in the skull and inflicting a fatal injury.

Two Pittsburgh boys Thomas Coughlin and Joseph Huff, aged about fourteen years, started out from Braddock's on a thieving expedition, as it is supposed. When about two miles from Braddock they quarrelled, when Coughlin struck Huff with a railway coupling-pin crushing in the skull and inflicting a fatal injury.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The Louisiana Republican state convention will meet at New Orleans on May 24.

George Baily, jr., a prominent operator in grain at Baltimore, died yesterday pneumonia.

Father Moriarty, of Catham, N. Y., has just received the apostolic benediction of Pope Leo XIII.

The five-cent bill (reducing fares on the elevated roads) has been killed in the New York senate.

An incendiary conflagration has destroyed the cane fields on the Conquista plantation near Cardenas.

Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, whose character had been considered unexceptionable, has been found guilty at New York of shoplifting.

Calvin Roberts, colored, was shot, but not fatally wounded, by City Marshal Lane, while placing obstructions on the railroad track near Senatobia, Miss., on Monday night.

The house of Francis Griswold, at South Nyack, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning, and his three-year-old daughter, Ruth, was burned to death. It is supposed the fire was caused by a coal oil lamp. Four stores in Stratford, Conn., were burned on Monday night. Loss, \$30,000.

Meeting at the "Curbstone Delegates." Lancaster Examiner and Editor. An opportunity is also to be given to such as wish to, to express their choice for president and also elect delegates to represent them at Chicago (on the curbstone) and also vote for their choice for United States senator. And now this anxiety is over, and the canvass for place will begin. No one has felt it necessary to "withdraw" to save the dear people in their alienable right, and the right to vote, and vote several times for president, United States senator and "curbstone delegates" to Chicago? Selah!

The Chester County Democracy. The Democratic county convention, which met in West Chester yesterday, was very largely attended. The result of the meeting was that Chester sends a solid Bayard delegation to the state convention. It is headed by Hon. Robert E. Monaghan, elected by acclamation, Joseph B. Baker, S. E. Nivin, esq., Dr. Percy Hoskins and Newton Evans.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Gem Puzzle. The Examiner's young man is not satisfied with the INTELLIGENCER'S solution of the 13, 15, 14 position of the Gem puzzle. He says it is an old solution and has been rejected by the "manufacturers" who accept no solution except that which leaves the blank in the lower right hand corner. We have seen no such conditions exacted by the "manufacturers" or any one else, and if our solution is an old one we would like the Examiner to inform us when and where it was published before it appeared in the INTELLIGENCER. That the Examiner's young man is not posted in the 15 puzzle is evident from the fact that he releases as a local long article from a Washington paper, in which the 15 puzzle is proposed, not only the 13, 15, 14 position, but also the 14, 13, 15 position, by arranging the blocks perpendicularly instead of horizontally, and commencing the count in the upper right hand corner. This is an old arrangement of the pieces that was illustrated by diagram in the New York Herald and other papers several weeks ago! In conclusion, we will wager a big red apple that there is no other solution of the 13, 15, 14 position, counting horizontally from right to left, and leaving no blank between the blocks, except that given in the INTELLIGENCER, and if it was ever announced before it appeared in the INTELLIGENCER, we are not aware of it.

Runaway Horses and Mules. Yesterday afternoon about half-past 4 o'clock two horses attached to Zellers & Hecht's heavy team wagon, took flight while standing in Centre square and ran furiously down South Queen street to Church, and up Church to Duke street, where they were stopped and captured. The affair created quite an excitement, but very little harm was done to either horses or wagon and fortunately the runaways did not come in collision with any other teams.

Seven mules, belonging to Mr. John Good, of Marticville, and attached to a heavy county wagon used for hauling coal, became fractious on South Queen street, near Vine, this morning, and attempted to run off. The driver clung to the reins with a stout grasp and succeeded in checking the animals, but the leader broke the chain holding him to the pole and galloped away down the street at a lively gait. After running several squares the animal was caught by a colored man and brought back, uninjured, to Hess's tavern.

OUR MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

First Conference Meeting a Success. Last evening the Microscopical society held its first conference meeting, and there was a full attendance of members, with a number of invited guests, to hear the opening exercises. The medical fraternity is well represented on their list—no less than seven of the twenty-five members—while the pulpit and the bar are also represented.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, when the Rev. C. Elvin Hought delivered the opening address, in which he clearly and succinctly set forth the object of the organization, and dwelt at length on the beauties of microscopical investigation which he aptly designated as the science of relaxation. He bade the society God-speed in its voyage of discovery, and to the word of salutation and welcome added the wish that the connection of each member with the association may reward him renewedly by the widening of the circle of his own knowledge, and the enlargement of the pleasure he takes in scientific study.

The secretary, Mr. J. D. Pyott, then gave a brief account of the origin of the Scientific club, of which this society is the first result, and predicted great things for the future of both.

Then came the principal address of the evening, namely, a lecture by the president, Dr. J. W. Crumbaugh, on "The Microscope."

As the derivation implies, this is an instrument for viewing small things—objects too minute to be seen by the naked eye. All the different makes of microscope belong to one of two classes; the simple and the compound.

The simple microscope has but one lens, and is used principally for dissection of animal or vegetable tissues; but as the power increases, both spherical and chromatic aberration increase in like proportion. The latter is characterized by producing images whose edges are blurred and surrounded with a colored border, produced by the different refrangibility of the light rays; for a lens (which is an infinite series of prisms) decomposes as well as refracts light, and on account of this dispersion, each color has a different focus. This chromatic aberration is corrected by combining lenses of different substances and curvatures. Spherical aberration is caused by the greater refraction of rays passing through the edges of a lens whose aperture exceeds ten or twelve degrees. This is corrected by cutting off the rays from these edges by means of a diaphragm, or by combining lenses of suitable curvature.

The compound microscope is composed of two portions—the optical and mechanical. The optical portion consists of the mirror, the eye-piece and the objective. The mirror is simply a reflector arranged so as to adjust to different distances from the stage, and reflect light from any angle. It should be flat on one side and concave on the other, to throw a strong light directly upon the object. The eye-piece consists of two plano-convex lenses, the flat sides upwards, with a diaphragm of suitable apertures between. The lens nearest the eye is called the eye-lens, the lower the field-lens. The use of the eye piece is to amplify the image as given by the objective. The objective is a combination of lenses in the lower part of the instrument. On its perfection chiefly depends the value of your microscope. Its lenses are so arranged as to render the image achromatic and to give a flat field. Unless corrected for spherical and chromatic aberration, the objective is useless. A defect in the former respect is detected by examining a series of parallel lines, which should come up sharp and clear; a defect in the other particular is at once seen in the colored edges—blue predominating if uncorrected, red if over-corrected. Flatness of field is tested by placing your stage micrometer (a glass plate ruled to hundredths and thousandths of an inch) under the microscope and focusing; if all parts of the field are in focus at one time, it is said to be flat—if the outer parts are blurred, the glass is defective. These hints will enable you to know the glasses that you don't want.

The angle of aperture is the angle formed by lines drawn from opposite edges of the object glass to the focal point. The rating of objectives by numbers has no relation to their focal distance, the diameter of the anterior lens, the angle of aperture, or the working distance. It indicates the equivalent of a single lens of the same magnifying power as the combination—that is, a $\frac{1}{2}$ objective has the same magnifying power as a single lens of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch focus. The most valuable for ordinary use are the 1 inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; these, with a couple of eye pieces and extra lengths of tubing, give quite a large range of diameters. Working distance is the distance between the object and the brass rim protector around your objective.

The question is often asked, How many diameters can you get? The question should be, What can you show with a certain amplification? If in working with resolution what is gained by increasing your power? You could see no more except perhaps defects in your objective.

The camera lucida is a prism, mounted in such a way as to reflect the image upon a paper upon your table which the microscope is set horizontally; and its use is that the image thus given can be traced. It is an advantage to darken the part of the table occupied by your paper.

Thus, the optical portion of the instrument is really the microscope; the remaining mechanical portion consists merely of arrangements for using the former with greater facility. It consists of the stand, tubes, coarse and fine adjustment and stage. The stand needs to be firm, and its best form has but three points in contact with the table. It must be heavy to allow the horizontal position already described; mounting on gum is an improvement, as decreasing vibration.

The tubes are for the purpose of mounting the lenses. The lower tube is raised or lowered by a rack and pinion with milled head; this is the "coarse adjustment." The fine adjustment is made by means of a micrometer screw. This latter is needed only for the higher powers.

The stage is the platform for holding the object and different accessories; it should be 3 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide; a large stage is an advantage; a rotary is better than a sliding stage.

These are the points needed to be known before commencing work; others will be given as needed. The speaker then gave some instructions as to the care of the eyes—warning the members to use as little light as would do the work, and not to work too constantly at first; that those wearing glasses in reading should wear them in the work as well; and not to forget to wink—this

seemingly unnecessary precaution was given that the beginners might give their eyes every chance of rest. Keep both eyes open during your work, even with a monocular instrument; use eye shades; work with the instrument at an angle; change eyes, using first one then the other. Then, after cautioning the society as to manipulation of the objectives, he closed with some remarks concerning the microscopic society of Camden, one of the liveliest of American associations.

The lecture which we have thus briefly sketched, was fully illustrated by diagrams on the blackboard, and by the manipulation before the class of the first microscope made for the society—an Acme—whose performance is said to be highly satisfactory.

There were also on the table two other instruments—one of Zentmayer's make, the property of Dr. H. B. Stehman, and one of Beck's, belonging to the president. A number of interesting slides were shown on these at the close of the lecture, and the instruments proved a powerful centre of attraction; one of them having a polarizing attachment, whose changes of color were pronounced by the ladies "lovely."

Altogether the meeting was interesting, both scientifically and socially, and fully justified the expectation of a successful future for the society.

The next conference meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in April, and as the number of visitors is limited, we predict that invitations will be at a premium hereafter. It is expected that the society will have four instruments at work by next meeting; and these, with those already mentioned as private property, will give a variety of illustration and instruction.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Discussion Over Ministers in Business. On the opening of the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning in Union church the discussion upon the resolution offered yesterday by Presiding Elder Paxson, relative to ministers engaging in secular employment, was continued.

Rev. T. B. Neely said there was danger of striking at innocent parties. Must a minister refrain from doing anything of a secular capacity when his living depends on it? He said that he had no objection to sweeping resolutions as passed. He offered the following as a substitute, and said he wanted it understood he did not own a foot of land, but he was not going to interfere with those who do; that he had no objection to a minister's judgment that preachers should not allow secular matters to interfere with the faithful discharge of ministerial duties but that great care should be exercised to prevent the multiplication of charges which are unable to give a comfortable existence to preachers, so that ministers shall not be compelled to resort to secular effort in order to obtain a living.

Presiding Elder Swindells said the objection to the resolution offered on Monday was to the fact that it was not the business of the conference to discuss the matter. "For years there has been among the ministers of this conference," he said, "a running criticism on those who divide their time between ministerial and secular duties. If a minister is fortunate enough to receive a legacy money and buys United States bonds he has a perfect right, but a minister has not a right to be connected with any secular corporation; if he does that he compromises himself as a minister. It is damaging to a church the petty bickering to see how little they can pay a minister or how much. Those brethren affected by the resolution are not those who have received an inadequate support. Some of them like a small charge on condition that they are allowed to engage in some secular pursuit. Occasionally a brother engages in secularities which compromise his moral character. Again, there are innocent secularities on which too much time is spent."

"I believe," said Rev. Andrew Cather, "that the whole discussion is entirely unnecessary. There is the great vow beneath it, that ministers will not be secular. The discipline and the exercise of it lay a hand on him. I protest against a general resolution in the matter."

Presiding Elder Cummings thought no action could be formulated in this matter to meet any one case. "Allusion has been made," he said, "to the formation of charges which cannot give the pastors proper support, but I am not here to have a word said in reference to the resolution having caused such a state of things to come to pass, except where it was a case of actual practical necessity. Help is the thing that is needed. There is a class of charges represented not only by their membership, but by a number of outside friends who will contribute to their support."

Rev. Mr. Ridgway—"I want to know how it is in reference to the churches that are organized right over another one and cripple it in this way?"

Elder Cummings—"That I know nothing about. I've been in the country so long I don't know what is going on here."

Rev. S. M. Cooper said the Methodist church is a secular one. There are brethren receiving \$3,000 a year who go about delivering lectures at \$30 or \$100 a night. One man has just as good a right to put out his shingle as a doctor, as another one has to put out his as a lecturer. I suppose you know I am superannuated. I'm not worn out, but played out.

"Amen!" "Amen!" went out, which created shouts of laughter.

"Reference has been made," continued Mr. Cooper, "to ministers preferring small charges in the city to charges in the country. I want it distinctly understood I'm not of that kind."

"Brother Cooper certainly led me to believe," replied Brother Swindells, "that he did not want to go to the country."

"I certainly never said anything which could give out such an impression," insisted Rev. Mr. Cooper.

"It comes down to a question of veracity between Brother Cooper and myself," said Elder Swindell, "but I am satisfied that he gave out that very impression."

Rev. W. L. McDowell said it was an injudicious thing to introduce this resolution at this time, as charges had been brought against brethren, and the committee should not be embarrassed by any vote of the conference.

"A Methodist minister should do his duty," said Elder Paxson. "It is a question about which there should be no debate. There is nobody on trial in this conference for engaging in secular pursuits but the charge is immorality. It would give me great satisfaction if the parties engaged in the trial of the brethren should bring in verdicts of guilty. I have no objection, for I know they will do what is right. There are some people in the traveling ministry who are not thought to be pure."

This is not from their being engaged in secular pursuits, but because they are a leading consecrated lives. I do not feel that I have a right to be anything else than a pastor and preacher. It is the duty of a minister to support his family, but he should not be false to the vows he has taken. The one who makes a charge of delinquency, but not in the words of Brother Neely's substitute, which means nothing.

"I do not care for what a smart or otherwise reporter may say about me in a respectable or otherwise newspaper. I do care, though, for what my brethren in the ministry think of me. If it had not been for the little appointments, there would never have been any large ones, and if this plan is adopted the conference will be obliged to dispense with the services of 30 or 40 men."

Rev. C. J. Thompson moved that the whole matter be laid on the table.

Rev. T. B. Neely had obtained the floor and claimed he had a right to speak on his substitute, but Bishop Merrill informed him he would have a chance after any others who desired to address the conference on the subject.

A motion to postpone all action was carried, and Brother Neely was deprived the right of speech.

Father Wood, who is connected with the Independent Catholic movement now in progress, was introduced and addressed the conference, after which a resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That having heard the interesting statement from Rev. F. W. Wood of the working of the "National Independent Catholic movement," we express our hearty good wishes for its success, and request the appointment of a committee of five to further its interests.

Rev. T. B. Neely then offered the following:

Resolved, That we respectfully request the general conference:

"First, To so change the law of the church that presiding elders shall be elected by the annual conference; and

"Second, To consider whether it would not be more economical and effective to have a bishop for each conference, with advisory boards of presiding elders, who shall be chairmen of small districts, and at the same time have a pastoral charge; and

"Third, To consider what other changes, if any, should be made in the work of presiding elders."

Brother Neely was debarred the privilege of speaking to his resolution until Dr. Fowler, of the *Christian Advocate*, had been given an opportunity to address the conference.

Rev. T. B. Neely then obtained the floor to speak on his resolution. "During my fifteen years' connection with the conference," he said, "I have never once uttered a bitter word against the present circumstances. The ministers should have a right to say what kind of a man they wish to wield their destinies, so that they may make a change when the wrong kind of a man becomes presiding elder. If there was a bishop for each conference, the church would be saved nearly \$500,000 a year, and the bishop would have a chance of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the members of the conference."

On motion of Rev. J. Cunningham the consideration of the matter was postponed for the present.

Rev. Mr. Neely was again subjected to the inconvenience of gag law.

The Next Conference. By a vote of 120 yeas and 10 nays, it was agreed to hold the next annual conference at Pottsville, the time to be fixed hereafter by the bishops.

The question of the time of adjournment of the present conference came up, and Rev. C. J. Thompson moved that there be a session last night, and that the business of the session be completed.

Rev. W. L. Gray arose, and, with considerable feeling, said: "When brethren are arranged before the church I hope they shall have all the rights of the conference guaranteed to them. God forbid that we should be hurried in a transaction which involved the life of a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ!"

Rev. S. W. Thomas also advised the conference to take time, and the resolution was laid on the table. The conference adopted a resolution requesting the bishop to fix the time of the next conference on the third Wednesday in March, 1881.

The conference adjourned after the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the trustees of Cambria street church be authorized to sell their church building and to transfer the proceeds to the trustees of the Cookman M. E. church; and that the church at New Mines may be sold by the trustees of the proceeds to go to Swatara church.

THAT LAST OPINION.

The Seventh Ward Election Case.—County for Costs. Last evening, just before the adjournment of court, after the newspaper reporters, the clerk of quarter sessions, and nearly all the lawyers had left the court room, Judge Patterson read his supplementary opinion in the Seventh ward constable election contest.

It will be remembered that in that part of the opinion already read and printed, certain votes had been declared illegal, and an examination by the commissioners found that 23 of these votes were cast for Erisman and 6 for Merringer, thereby increasing Merringer's majority to 17. Judge Patterson concludes as follows:

"It is apparent, therefore, that John Merringer received the greater number of legal votes at the election held February 18, 1879, and is entitled to the office of constable for the said ward and the petition is now dismissed, and as the return of said election elected the incumbent by a majority of one and the petition in this proceeding having named three or more persons as having been illegal voters and proven so to be, the complaint was not made without probable cause and it is consequently ordered by the court that the county of Lancaster pay the cost of this proceeding."

"The court is of the opinion that the bill presented by the two commissioners or examiners for services in this proceeding, to wit, \$350, is not excessive; but which we certify to be reasonable and correct, and the same is allowed and ordered to be taxed with the costs in the case."

"Both judges concur in this order."

In order to make up a complete and satisfactory bill of the fees of witnesses in the case, all witnesses, on both sides, are expected to meet in the orphans' court room, at 7 o'clock, on Friday evening next, to hand in their time; otherwise they may be missed.

Removable Letters. In the rack at the postoffice is a letter addressed to Mrs. Frizzle, 478 Baltimore street, Baltimore, the writer having neglected to pay the postage on it.