Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1881

Lame Argument, but Good Sense. We believe in the strict construction he has created a new office and a new of written constitutions ; and there is no salary of \$1,000 for the distribution of disputing that Attorney-General Palmer is a strict constructionist of the strictest kind. We would that he could favor the Legislature with some further interpretations that might have the effect of putting life into the plain letter of the constitution in many of its provisions which now are inert if not dead. We will not deny the attorney-general's conclusion that the direction of the constitution that " the members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever," prohibits them from receiving a salary of a thousand dollars per session and ten dollars a day for each day not exceeding fifty that the session shall extend beyond a hundred days. The attorney-general decides thus upon the ground that a per diem compensation cannot properly come under the term "salary" used in the constitution, a salary in his judgment being "an annual or periodical payment for services." We do not think that ground is very solid. The conclusion is a good deal stronger in its good sense than in the definition upon which it is propped. We do not think that it can be fairly held that a per diem compensation is not a salary. It is true that in the ordinary usage a salary is not paid by the day, but it may be : and it is hardly the fact of the daily payment that distinguishes a salary from wages. Webster's definition of salary, quoted by the attorney-general. is " an annual or periodical payment for services, a stipulated periodical recompense." . That definition applies to both salary and wages. A payment by the day is certainly a " periodical payment for services," as is also one by the week or month. In manufacturing establishments and on railroads employees are paid some by the month, some by the week, and some by the day. Some are paid by the "piece," or by the trip or the pound; but whenever or however they are paid their tion, having never accepted its provisionscompensation is usually spoken of It seems, however, that in the Philadelas wages, unless they are officers of the company, or clerks, when salary is the term generally used; and that, although the pay day is the same all around. The Legislature used to be compensated entirely by the day, yet no one ever thought of speaking of the " wages" of a legis-

THE marvelous claim of Harry Huhn the kind consideration of the Reformers, for his alleged mying in the improved distribution of buckets, brooms and soap, is offset by the discovery that postage stamps, letter papers and envelopes to the members of the House.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE House at Harrisburg spent an entertaining hour or two yesterday morning discussing that clause of the appropriation bill which provides may for the stationery storekeeper. This is a brand new official. a private enterprise of Chief Clerk Huhn, and the law does not authorize the ap pointment. Huhn wants \$1,000 for his appointee.

SECRETARY BURCE of the Senate withheld Senator Sharon's pay for the entire He also gave a power of attorney period of the extra session of 1879, and it was covered back into the national treasury. Mr. Sharon accepted the decision without remark, although it is claimed that he made the point that there was no authority under which his pay could have been withheld.

For the four months ended February our exports of provisions and tallow were \$52, 168, 399 against \$34, 196, 425 for the corresponding period a year ago. For ten months our dairy product exported increased from \$15,399,607 to \$22,-219.097. Despite the "diseased pork" scare our exports in that line for February 1881, were 50 per cent. more than for February, 1880.

It is significant of poor management of the telephone system in the large cities that at a public meeting of the Washington subscribers, three hundred out of six hundred resolved to give it up. The complaint is that the prices are too high even for good service, and that the service has been extremely bad. Gradually many of these people have grown weary of answer ing wrong calls, of failing to get responses to their calls, and of the vexation of spirit which the invention causes by its hitches, delays and jangling errors.

It has been generally supposed that the Pennsylvania railroad company was not under the operations of the new constitu. phia court of common pleas, No. 2, Judges Hare, rell and Mitchell, gave a unanimous opinion that the only authority given by councils by ordinance to this company to construct the Filbert street elevated road was by legislative authrity, subscopent to the date of the taking effect of the new

LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1881 A LIVELY CORPSE.

banan Telis of All His Ba Dr. Be The Philadelphia Record prints to-day & full and interesting resume of its discoveries as to Dr. Buchanan's famous bogus liploma and bogus doctor factory, together with the confession of Dr. Buchan an as given to Mr. John Norris, the esterprising journalist through whose zeal, backed by the *Becord's* liberality, the disclosure was made. Following is an 'ab-stract of the Record's story :

When Buchanan was entrapped, and the trick of his alleged drowning was com-pletely exposed by his arrest in Michigan last September, the old man saw that his last hope of escape had vanished-so he accepted the inevitable and bowed to the supremacy of the law. On returning to this city he promised to do all that man could do to right the wrongs he had committed. He confessed judgment of ouster in the two suits brought by the commonwealth to annul the charter of the Eclectic nedical co'lege of Pennsylvania and the American university of Philadelphia. to confess judgment of ouster for him against the Livingston University of

America, chartered by the state of West Virginia, which charter has been annulled by the Legislature of West Virginia. He has given up all the books he had-the matriculation books, the minutes of faculty, minutes of trustees, account books, alumni minutes-and a mass of valuable information, including a list of foreign diplomas sold, and a catalogue of addresses including over 5.000 names of persons who had corresponded with him. He gives the names of wholesale druggists in Philadelphia who have sold his diplomas, and he gives the names of the parties to whom the diplomas were issued. He relates how diplomas were signed by the

faculty; how in one instance three professors, for \$5 each signed 500 diplomas for him, and how, for \$3.50 the diplomas which were to go abroad were certified to by a Spanish consul. In all, about 10,000 names are tangled up in his disclosures. He has given the names of many professional abortionists and the means whereby they destroy life. He tells of the tricks of his trade, the quack nostrums that are advertised to cure all diseases, and of the mpostors who prey on public credulity. He tells of faith in the supernatural; of a fortune teller in Philadelphia who reads destiny under the light of candles made of human fat. He relates how one doctor goes to Europe annually and brings back love powders which he represented were compounded at the shrine of Cupid

in Minerva's Temple. He describes how one concern sells the pulverized gizzard of a chicken as a compound to produce artificial digestion. He recites incidents wherein he robbed graves, and how, on one Saturday morning, stole five dead bodies from Blockley Almshouse. He telis how he kept himself clear of the courts and their penalties. He tells of twentyfive concerns in this country and in Europe by which degrees are sold. He figures that fully 20,000 bogus deplomas are current in America and 40,000 more in Europe. He gives the authorities a lever by which they can uproot every diploma dealer in America. As

result of the expose of Buchlator ; nor when congressmen used to constitution, i. e., January 1, 1874, and by anan's business the charters of the Amerireceive a per diem was it spoken of as the acceptance of an ordinance of councils can University of Pennsylvania, the Philawages. It is the character of the ser- which could become legally operative only delphia University of Medicine and Surgery

No Extra Compen

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, HAR-RISBURG, March 23, 1881.-Hon. Samuel Budler and Hon. William P. Schell :-GES-TLEMEN : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 22d instant, referring the inquiry of Hon. John S. La Touche, member from Lackawanna, respecting the right of the members of the General Assembly to receive a per diem compensation of ten dollars, for a period not exceeding fifty days after the expiration of one hundred days, for which a round sum of one thousand dollars in allowed by law.

Being bound to furnish "legal opinions on all questions submitted by heads of the departments," I reply as follows:

The eighth section of the second article of the constitution provides, that "the members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for .regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever for services on committes or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or nileage under any law passed during such term."

On the 11th of May, 1874 (P. L. 129) the General Assembly "fixed by law" the salary and mileage to be received by mem-

The act, so far as material, is as follows The compensation of members of the General Assembly shall be one thousand dollars for each regular and each adjourn ed annual session not exceeding one hundred days, and ten dollars per diem for time necessary spent after the expiration of the hundred days ; Provided, however, That such time shall not exceed fifty days at any one session.

The question to be resolved is whether this act is in conformity or conflict with the provisions of the constitution, and its determination involves a construction of the section quoted.

In many cases the supreme court have established rules for the proper understanding of the frame of government and among them the following :

"The constitution is not to be interpreted as a private writing by rules of art, but in the light of ordinary language, the circumstances attending its foundation and the construction placed upon it by the people."-Cronise vs. Cronise, 4 Smith,

"The constitution is entitled to a con struction as nearly as may be in accordance with the intent of its framers." Moers vs. Reading, 21 Penn. St., 188. It is said in Monongahela county vs Coons, W. & S., 114 that, " a constitution is not particularly for the inspection o lawyers, but for the inspection of the mil lion, that they may read and discover in it their right and their dutics, and it is con sequently expressed in the terms that are most familiar to them. Words, therefore, which do not of themselves denote that they are used in a technical sense are to

have their plain, popular and obvious neaning. Having in view these well recognized anons of construction, we may inquire : .First-What idea does the language of the section impart to an ordinary reader,

lerstand the language "the members of the General Assembly shall receive a salary for regular and special sessions," to mean that they are to have a fixed sum for their services, whether the session be long or short, and not daily wages for the time pay at any session." actually spent. I may observe, in conclusion, that the

The intent of the framers of the consitution is to be gathered from the language used, the circumstances attending its formation, the evil sought to be remedied. No one conversant with the history of hundred or one hundred and fifty days. Its length must be determined by the the state can doubt that the main purpose of the people in ordering a convention to remodel their frame of government was to reform and eradicate great abeses that had been practiced in the General Assembly, and a large share of the time and attention of the convention was devoted

to that object. The most radical and sweeping changes effected in the constitution, and those which elicited the most distinctive" expressions of popular approval, are the reforms in the mode and

- Frank Shaw, a young man of Towanda, shot and killed himself with an army character of legislation, the constitution of the General Assembly, and the limitamusket, without apparent cause. John Horton, a well known boot and shoe dealer, and Capt. Henry Wilson, an tions on its power to deplete the public treasury. Among the subjects exhaustively discussed in convention was that of old river pilot, are among the late deaths the propriety of compensating the memin Philadelphia. bers of the General Assembly by a salary There are in the trout pools of Mr.

instead of daily pay. The constitution of 1790, article one, section seventeen, pro-Renben Troxell, Lehigh county, a num-ber of double-fish, joined at the sides as if vided "that the senators and representaof one body, yet each having two heads tives shall receive a compensation for their and two tails. They are quite hearty, and services, to be ascertained by law, and dart about the waters of the "nursery" paid out of the treasury ;" and that of as lively as the rest of the small fry. 1776, chapter eleven, section seventeen, that "the wages of the representatives A German peddler named John John, while being tormented by a party of young in General Assembly and other state men at McKeansburg, Schuylkill county, charges shall be paid out of the state in a fit of anger cut Mouroe Seitzer with a treasury," and that of 1888, article one. razor, severing the juguler vein and caussection eighteen, that "the senators and ing death within an hour. John made his representatives shall receive a compensaescape and has not been arrested. tion, their services to be ascertain-

Ella Heller, a three-year-old daughter ed by law, and paid out of f Samuel Heller, died in Easton from the treasury of the commonwealth." and effects of a large number of strychnine pills which she had taken from a table from the beginning a per diem compensation has been allowed and paid. The ardrawer. The medicine had been used by gument in convention was that experience a member of the family which the child had taught that time was frittered away, was visiting. It was the large quantity which produce death. and the sessions of the General Assembly unduly and unnecessarily protracted for the main purpose of receiving daily pay. The matter of erecting a suitable build

ing for the Philadelphia Homeopathic The distinguished committee on legislation reported a section fixing the salary of hospital is meeting with great favor throughout the city. \$100,000 are wanted from the state and a like amount by primembers at \$1,200 for two years, (Con. Debates, Vol. I, p. 471). After a protracted debate, in which the whole subject, invate subscription. There are about 275 cluding the propriety of fixing any salary at all was fully discussed, Mr. Harry homeopathic physicians in Philadelphia, who estimate that their clientage covers White moved to strike out the section reone-fourth of all the patients treated ported and in place thereof substitute the under the different systems. section which was finally adopted.-De-Mr. Gowen writes that the arrangement bates, Vol. 1. p. 509. under which the Baltimore & Ohio rail-

The convention seemed to be substan road traffic will pass to and from New tially agreed on the proposition that a sal-ary should take the place of daily pay or York by the Pennsylvania railroad lines, does not in any manner interfere with the construction of the new railway from Baltimore to Philadelphia, to connect with compensation. The great controversy was whether the amount should be fixed by the convention or left to be regulated by the Reading milroad, using the Bound law. Finally, the very question now pre-sented was raised by Mr. Darlington and Brook to New York. This work is to go on at once

A black woodchuck, more commouly passed upon by the committee of the whole. (Debates, vol. 1, p. 513), as folcalled groundhog, in the possession of J A. Burgoon, Reynoldsville, burrowed itself lows : Mr. Darlington--Mr. Chairman, allow on the 16th day of October and has been

in a lethargic state, with one exception. me to ask the general consent of the committee to strike out the words "salary and ever since until last Tuesday. The excepmileage" and insert the word "compensa-tion," for the reason that the Legislature out its nose, sniffed the atmosphere and

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION. No Extra Componention for Members of the No Extra Componention for Members of the is found to have been \$9,000,000 ; in 1874 acter as a lawyer will entitle to be re- 000, and this has been accepted in English garded as valuable authority. Construing discussions of the subject as the fair the section under consideration he says : average cost of a parliamentary struggle. This sum is all spent for what we would call here "legitimate," expenses. The This section was agreed to by the convention, upon the distinct understanding is would exclude the allowance of daily real outly by caudidates is probably twice \$9,000,000. In comparing these vast sums

with election-expenses here, it must be remembered that a parliamentary struggle session of the General Assembly will be in is like the presidential, congressional state, and, one might almost say, local elections of four years in the United States tion or law limiting their sessions to one rolled into one. In the next place the candidates pay in England the cost of holding the election itself, which is in this country defraying by the taxpayer. Making all the character of the labor they are called these deductions, however, the cost of elections to candidates remains altogether higher in Great Britain than in the United

States.

no wise necessarily abridged by this de-

cision. There is nothing in the constitu-

sense of public duty of its members, and

to perform. The compensation for a ses-

sion, long or short, is as fixed at this time

STATE ITEMS.

HENRY W. PALMER,

Attorney General.

\$1,000, and no more.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARIETTA MATTERS.

OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE. Windy weather, just the kind to associate with flitting. There are a number of persons moving. Yesterday morning a regular old styles flitting passed down Market street, it was George Saylor's moving from Cyrus Herr's place to a farm recently bought by Benj. Hiestand. He had a train of five four-horse wagon loaded with furniture. &c., and just ahead of the procession were three or four light vehicles making quite a show, and bringing out almost everybody along the street to see

the sight. Lieut. E. S. Houston, has successfully passed an examination and been prommoted to the rank of Lieut. Commander the navy.

Robt, Turner has withdrawn from the firm of Turner & Taggart and will go to Philadelphia on the 1st of next month. The firm continues by the same name.

The Exchange bank is having a coat of paint on the outside; also the residence of Mr. Brandt next to it

A drove of cattle passed down the street yesterday-something that does not often

Columbia correspondent talks of dark streets. We would be contented here with as much light as they have now. Our town is a miserable place to get through on dark nights.

The steamer was taken down to Chickies yesterday to pump into the boilers of one of the furnaces. It doesn't look as bright as it ought to appear. That is a fine steamer and ought to be kept as bright as a dollar. Fortunately it has been idle for a long while.

On March 30th John Waller will sell his household furniture at the residence of his family on Gay street. G. M. Souders, at West Marietta, will sell on March 29th, household furniture, carpenter and building tools, some lumber, sash, doors, &c. On Wednesday the Washington school,

on Mt Joy turnpike, taught by Mr. Thos. Bacon, was closed; also at the same time the high school in Maytown by J. B. Keeler, together with the secondary of that place by D. Conner. Yesterday at Schock's the school taught by Miss Jennie MeDonald, Mr. C. Kidd assistant, closed.

Mr. Chas. Rodemeyer, who h visiting Prof. I. S. Geist, returned to his home in Baltimore yesterday. Tobacco sales : Burd Shield, 24 acres, 174, 6 and 3: Weston Shields, 24 164, 6 and 3. fifty days, or about five months. acres. While Minnie Davis, who keeps a disre-Yesterday morning Mr. Harry Wolfe reputable house was gathering wood in ceived a telegram from Mt. Joy annou Pottsville she came across an "infernal ing the death of the only child of his machine " that would have done credit to daughter, Mrs. Milton J. Bricht. It was the brain of a Russian Nihilist. It con about seven mouths old and died of pneusisted of a stick of hemlock wood, about monia two inches in diameter, which had been Now is the time to trim grape vines. bored with an auger from one end almost Both of our banks in town escaped beto the other. The hollow was filled with ing creditors of the lumber firm at Midthree minnie balls and muslin cartridges, dletown, Etter, Carmany & Siple at . such as were used in the old muzzle load the time of their going into liquidation. The name of J. C. Wood is announced ing rifles, each cartridge being wrapped in a piece of newspaper. The open end of the coming man in our Methodist the machine was then plugged up and church. He had been stationed at Oxford, carelessly daubed with mud. Pa., and, girls, he is married. A special train passed here, east, yester-A Fraud Even in His Temperance Pro day afternoon. Last mght the Mechanics' band was out Correspondence Philadelphia Times. serenading. A preacher named Lanahan, the pastor

vices and the servants, and the period for which their services are engaged, which control the designation of their emolument, much more than the stated times at which their compensation is paid them.

We do think, therefore, that the attorney-general's argument in support of of the present constitution of the state." his decision is of a very attenuated character, until he gets down to the intent of the framers of the constitution and the evil which they desired to redress. He makes it apparent that the word salary was used in the constitution with a design that it should be construed not to repertoire. authorize a per diem payment to the Legislature. The debates show that the members of the convention considered it to be an evil so to provide compensation for the Legislature as to make it to its interest to continue long sessions. Therefore they declared that they should be paid by a salary, and evidently intended that it should be a lump sum for a session independent of the term of its duration. The attorneygeneral is, therefore, construing the constitution as its framers desired, and as good sense would make it. If the Legislature may decree a per diem compensation for fifty days it may so decree for old. every day in the year. If Mr. Palmer had rested his case upon the intent of the constitution as fairly gathered from the evil sought to be remedied by its framers, as found in their declarations. his opinion would have been strong enough to stand. It is not aided by his appeal to the ordinary interpretation of

salary. ACCOUNTS differ as to how the nominations of persons to fill the federal offices in New York will affect the Republican organization there and the relations of the two opposing factions to the new president. One day the Conk. ling people had their innings and were happy ; it was believed that the predictions were to be verified of the supreme control of the New York federal patronage by the three harmonious United States senators from that state-Conkling, Platt and Arthur. But when the Blaine people got their innings the score ran up on their side at an alarming rate. The best office in the state, and probably the best in the civil service, is given to day. Total loss, \$11,000; insurance, light. an anti-Grant, anti-Conkling, anti-Platt, anti-Arthur man. Mr. Conkling may sulk but he cannot defeat Robertson's confirmation. The opposition in his state has found a spot whereon to rest its lever.

THE most sensational chapter yet published in the Philadelphia Record's enterprising investigation of the bogus diploma business is that which appears tc. tain from his tortuous career as his fate now is unimportant, broken and ruined as he deservedly is. But that part of his profitably be followed far enough to let

dition until morn "A salary is defined to be an annual or leased and cared for by a son who lives in On account of the funeral of Mrs. distinction between wages and salary. A further legislative recognition of such a distinction is to be found in the act of the 15th of April, 1845, Purd., 640, which ex-empts from attachment the wages of any laborer or the advance of any person in public Hayes' plan of lifting a man out of one New York. the neighborhood. Swentze!, who is a sister-in-law of Judge office to put him in another, so that the From the bangling manner in which Livingston, no court was held yesterday changes necessary to accommodate a de-sired appointment can be accomplished firm of T. M. Sinclair & Co., fell through the work was done it is thought that those afternoon or this morning. engaged in the outrage were not profes-sionals. They must have been acquainted sired appointment can be accomplished with as little friction as possible. But Mr. Philhps, whom it was proposed to mut on the hanch of the count of the count of the below, a distance of thirteen feet, produc-near his home in Kensington. Meanwhile The Uplit Lamps, to exclude any other conclusion than that with the premises The police report shows that last night laborer or the salary of any person in pubit is a stipulated recompense or compen sation for the session. The per diem al-lowance in the salary act was doubtless an there was one unlit gas lamp in the Fourth ward ; three in the Sixth ; one in the lic or private employment put on the bench of the court of claims, to make place for Win: E. Chandler, as solicitor of the department of justice, is not willing to lend himself to this ac-commodation and declines to take the new place. All the same he must go. Dear Elections. Springfield Republican. . Seventh, and three in the Ninth. oversight, but it is nevertheless unconsti-tutional." The English election of a year ago proves Belore the Mayor. to be the most costly in the history of And if further confirmation were needed parliamentary government. Under the This morning the mayor committed two round sum given as a recompense for a it may be found in "A Commentary on law which requires each candidate to make drunks for ten days and two for five. period of service, generally official, and the the Constitution," a work by the Hon. a return of his expenses, the total outlay One bum was discharged.

by virtue of legislation of June 9, 1874, the court has declared : "With the consent of the city, under the act of 1874, she into the state Legislature. to repeal the may longitudinally appropriate any street charters of the Quaker City Business Colto the construction of a branch road. The request of the railroad company for the assent of the city is in law an acceptance

PERSONAL

Gen. E. W. MARBLE will likely remain commissioner of patents.

Miss HELEN POTTER now includes impersonations of Sara Bernhardt in her

HUGH J. JEWETT, president of the Eric railway, has been chosen to the presidency of the New York world's fair commission. to succeed General Grant.

H. J. RAMSDELL has sued the city of Washington for \$20,000 damages for injuries received by a fall in the slippery streets last January.

A. REEDER MULLER, United States gauger for the Easton district, has died of consumption, aged 84 years. He was the youngest man from Pennsylvania in the service of the Union during the rebellion, having enlisted September 25, 1861, when he was thirteen and a-half years

A West Philadelphia young and married woman donned one of her husband's suits of clothes on Wednesday night in a mischievous mood, and accompanied by a little girl took a promenade. A sixteenth district policeman detected the masquerader by the awkwardness of her gait, and took her to the police station. The mischievousness was all out of her by the time her husband came and released her. Two young ladies of alleged " respectability," of Buffalo, were anxious to see Sara Bernhardt play Camille, but being unable to pay the \$3 per seat in the lower portion of the house, blackened their faces, and passing themselves off as negresses, went into the gallery where the admission was only \$1. The ruse was quickly discovered, and the young women's vived six years later, when Dean Buchanassociates, the gallery gods, "made it pleasant" for them between the acts.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. The places of business, including Lawson's market and the Excelsior house, at Plano, Ill., were destroyed by fire yester Edwin Lockwood, sr., formerly a foreman at the Camden & Amboy railroad shops at Bordentown, N. J., comitted suicide by jumping into the creek from the railroad bridge.

The son of the late Lewis Clapp, of Illinois, has succeeded in breaking his father's

rise. They saw the doctor's head bob up as he deservedly is. But that part of his diaclosures which tells of hush money paid to legislative committees might thorn, who is a young Irishman, was arized. In this belief, I am confirmed by an to \$10,000, and in no case is a daily amount fatal. Washington drank a glass of wine from a able opinion of my predecessor, Hon. George Lear, given on the 9th of Decemin the water; they heard him give one named. At the same session the word From the safe the robbers took about bottle therein, and also that he left his auloud, ear-splitting cry of despair, and then "wages" was used in an "Act for the \$10,000 in cash, and between \$6,000 and tograph there when he visited the house. ber, 1876, to a committee of the Legislature after a faint struggle with the waves, saw better protection of the wages of merested and tried for murder. He was con-8,000 in government bonds and railroad The autograph was taken away when the in which, after an exhaustive discussion victed and admitted to bail, pending appeal, after which he sold his saloon and fied. Yesterday he was arrested while did not take ten strokes in him finally sink beneath the moonlight chanics, miners, laborers and others." stock. They then fled, leaving the old house was remodeled. -P. L., 120. As such persons are usually of this section of the constitution and act no guilty man escape. folks bound. These remained in this con-MR. GARCHELD has adopted Mr. Hayes' plan of lifting a man out of one fice to put him in another, so that the In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, T. M. Sinelair, the stern, was hauled down the river to of Assembly this language occurs :

and the Livingstone University of America (at Charleston, W. Va.,) have been annulled, and bills have been introduced lege, the Penn Medical University, the Philadelphia Electropathic Institution and the Philadelphia College of Medicine. A.

law has been framed for approval by the state Legislature regulating the practice of medicine, protecting the people from incompetent practitioners, and elevating the standard of medical education.

To protect the college from legislative interference. Buchanan says he paid \$50 to each of thirteen members of the education committee of the state Legislature in 1871, and \$3,000 to the legislative investigating committee of 1872.

It is noted in one place that on the 15th of March, 1853, Dr. Simon Landis, of Ephrata, sent a letter announcing his intention of paying the full fees, \$100, and submitting himself as a candidate for an illegal diploma.

After Buchanan's detection in Canada and his return to Philadelphia public curiosity was satisfied upon every point of the

dean's strange doings except as to the identy of the man who had personated him and had jumped from a ferry boat into the Delaware river. It is now possible to clear up that phase of the case and to re veal the ingenious details of the whole proceeding. The idea was prompted in the minds of the conspirators by recollection of a former pupil of Buchanan's college named Foster. This man married a Pine

street widow, and within a month after the marriage ceremony he disappeared. At the same the lady's money also vanished. No trace of the man was. obtained until one day news was brought of the finding ofhis hat, coat and diplomas in a skiff which was adrift in the St. Lawrence river. His wife never heard of him afterward but Buchanan and his friends received word from the fugitive in California and they often chuckled over Foster's smart dodge. Again, in 1865. Dr. William Harbison, an intimate acquaintance of Buchanan, was closely pressed by the officers of the law, and it was proposed that he should personated in jumping from a be ferryboat into the river. A good swimmer had been engaged and everything was in readiness, but some unexpected slip occurred in the arrangements and the scheme was abandoned to be rean found himself in danger of the law. Buchadna says Vauduser was at the bottom of it and that Vanduser engaged the man who was to dress in resemblance of the padgy little doctor. On the night of 16th of August last, Buchanan went to the Market street ferry, where Vanduser and a man named Sheppard, better known as "Shep," were in waiting. Buchanan gave his coat to his double and then drove off in a carriage to the Connecticut railroad junction, and "Shep" passed on to the ferry-boat, to be saluted by Helton as " Doc," and to be pointed out by Vanduser as.Dr. Buchanan.

Of course "Shep" had nothing to say "Shep" stripped himself of Buchanan's

the words used as they are 'commonly un derstood ? Second-What is the intent of the

framers of the instrument as gathered from consideration of the circumstances attending to its formation, and the mischief meant to be remedied ?

The first requirement of the section i that the members of the General Assembly shall receive a salary. As defined by Web ster, the meaning of the word salary "an annual and periodical payment for services, a stipulated periodical recom pense," and in this primary signification is generally understood and used in common parlance and in enacted law. The presi dent of the United States is paid by a salary of \$50,000 per annum. The governor f the commonwealth of \$10,000. The auditor general, state treasurer, secretary of the commonwealth and other offices the government are compensated by fixed salaries. Officers of corporations, minis ters of the gospel, certain county officers are salaried. In no place where a salary as connected with an office is spoken of, does the idea of daily pay or wages present itself. On the contrary a salaried officer in generally understood to be paid periodicaly, quarterly, or annually, and not by the

The legal definition of salary, as given by Bouvier, is "A reward or recompense for services performed. It is usually applied to the reward paid to a public officer for the performance of his official duty. Salary is also applied to the reward paid for the performance of other services, but if it be not fixed for each year, it is called onorarium."

Wages are "A compensation given to ired person for his or her services."

In common parlance a man hired by the day receives wages ; when hired for a certain time, as by the month or year, the term salary is rarely used in connection with unofficial persons, but in the case of officers, whether public or corporate, their compensation being generally a round sum for a specified time, is denominated salary -as the salary of the president of a rail road company, of the offices of a bank, the mayor of a city. In no case in the daily compensation of persons employed and paid by the day denominated salary, but always wages.

A further confirmation of this view o the sense, in which this word is used in the constitution, may be found by observing the connection in which it is used elsewhere in the instrument, In the fifth ection of the fourteenth article it is provided that in counties of over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary. This salary took the place of fees, and the legislative construction of the meaning of the word in that case is to be found in the acts of assembly providing the salaries to be paid to sheriffs, prothonotaries, district attorneys, treasurers, commissioners and audi tors, in every instance a round sum in named for a fixed period-as to the prothonotary, \$6,000 per annum; to the district attorney, \$4,000; to the commissioners, \$1,500.

In the twelfth section of the fifth artito anyone on the boat, and this point will by which he bequeathed \$150,000 for cle magistrates are provided for the city was used by Vanduser to impress on the deck-hands the fact that "the doctor is acting strangely to-night." legheny Valley railroad. About 9 o'clock an evasion and transgression of the consti-Mr. Burns, atter which they proceeded to the establishment of an agricultural colof Philadelphia, and it is said "they shall Wednesday evening seven masked men tution as to pay them a per diem alone, W. A. Shoenberger's saloon, where a grand lege, conditioned on the county raising \$100,000. be compensated only by fixed salaries." called at Conners's, and finding the and the violation is worse because it tends repast awaited them. old people asleep, forced an entrance. Shey first dragged Conner, who is 81 years The authority fixing this salary construed to aggravate the mischief which the As the ferry-boat turned to enter the the word to mean a round sum per annum An Old Landmark Gone Mrs. P. F. Murray has died at Columframers of the constitution meant to canal separating Ridgway park from and not daily compensation. A further of age, from bed, bound and gagged day in its revelations of Buchanan's mis- tice. She made a statement, declaring bus, Ohio, from the effects of mal-prac-Workmen are engaged in tearing down Windmill Island a skiff crossed it bow and prevent. legislative interpretation of the word him, and then similarly treated the wife. the old Washington house at Chickies, it doings made by the papers given by him that it was performed by Dr. Willoughby, lay close in under the shadow of the piles I am of opinion, for the reasons stated, salary may be found in the act of the 14th driving her at the point of the pistol. being the intention of the owner, Mr. A. that so much of the act of 1874 as provides to the Record. He was a grand rascal to be sure, and his downfall was as cer. tion to her husband's wishes. Dr. Wilthat just from the point of the Island. of May, 1874, P. L., 150, entitled Having rendered them helpless, the vil-M. Garber, to creet a new house upon the daily pay of ten dollars for fifty days or act to fix the salaries of the several state site. The old Washington house was lains tortured Mr. Couners until he gave less, is unconstitutional, and that pay-ments made by the state treasurer under coat and plunged overboard. The excited officers of this commonwealth," in which loughby will be tried on a charge of manup his key and revcaled the combination built before the Revolutionary war and passengers on the ferryboat rushed wildly the compensation of over fifty officials is slaughter. of the safe, shooting him once in the head was remodeled in 1859. In one of the cupabout and watched for the unfortunate to it, would be unwarranted and unauthorand inflicting injuries which may prove fixed in round sums, varying from \$300 Samuel McGee was shot and killed last boards is a notice to the effect that Gen.

may, if it see fit, not fix any salary. If withdrew. True to the sign, it has been they do so desire, I want them to be at in six weeks from that day. It has altogether been burrowed, without a drop of liberty to do so. I hope there will be no objection to the substitution. water or a pinch of food, one hundred and

Mr. Ewing-Mr. Chairman, I will object. I think that daily pay is just what the Legislature ought not to be allowed to

have. Mr. Harry White-Mr. Chairman, * 4 would state that in the committee on legislation the question of salary and of compensation were considered, and it was deemed expedient to provide for a salary and not a daily compensation. The gentleman from Chester (Mr. Darlington) asks that we determine on a per diem com pensation. That, it seems to me, should not be our policy. Our policy should be to give the General Assembly a salary. Experience has demonstrated that it is wiser to give that body a salary than it is to give it.a per diem compensation, that may affect

the length of the session. &c. I have no objections to accept the modification of 'compensation and salary,' also if the unanimous desire be to do so." To which 'there was a general response of "no,' "no," "no," "no."

Therefore we may certainly conclude a well from the unambiguous language of the constitution as from consideration of the circumstances attending its formation | saw him drink-that's all ! I know a good and the mischief to be remedied, that the as Lanahan who say Hayes does drink. Lanahan, if he goes at convention intended to provide a salary for the members of the General Assembly, and that by a salary they mean a "stipulated periodical recompense," as distin guished from a per diem compensation. Does the act of 1874 effectuate this constitutional reform ?

with him. I will go further than this. If Dr. Lanahan will come to me I will It first provides a salary of \$1,000 for a session not exceeding one hundred days. If the session continued but half a hundred give him the name of a lady (privately and not to be used by him) in the highest cirdays, the salary of \$1,000 would be earned. cles and of the highest respectability who and doubtless would not be declined. It was offered first claret and then sherry by then allows a per diem compensation of Mre. Hayes herself in the White House. \$10 for such additional time as may be Still further, I will give him the name of necessarily spent, not exceeding fifty days, thus conferring both a salary and daily pay. The time is limited to fifty days, gentleman who offered to give Mrs. Hayes a case of whisky shortly before she left the White House, which was accepted. but the right to provide additional com Whether it was delivered I do not know, pensation beyond the salary for fifty days Still further, I will give him the name of a implies the right to confer it for three hun gentleman in West Walnut street, Philadeldred days, or as long as the General Asphia, who entertained Mr. Hayes at breakfast sembly may choose to sit and take it: and where several kinds of wines were furit further implies the right to fix a per nished. I will give the name of the gentleman who sat beside Mr. Hayes, and he diem compensation for as many days as the general assembly may choose to hold will tell Dr. Lapahan what he told me. its sessions without reference to a salary that Mr. Hayes drank more wine than at all, thus perpetuating the very evil anybody else at the table, which was a sought to be remedied by the convention. good deal. One more step and I am done. If this part of the act is not in irrecon-If Dr. Lanahan will call on me I will show cilable conflict with the provision that him a copy of Col. Forney's Progress of members shall receive "no other compeulast August. in which is printed the following in large type : "R. B. Hayes, the last time I saw him in Philadelphia, joined sation whatever" besides a salary, then for this case all established rules of conme in a glass of champagne at the Union League." There has been altogether too struction fall, and all common understand-

ing of plain words is at fault. The constitution commands that the members of the General Assembly shall be compensated for their services by a salary,

and salary only. All other kinds of com pensation are expressly forbidden. No man will say that, in face of these provisions of

the organic law, the General Assembly could provide for paying its members exclusively by the day. To pay partly by a salary and partly by the day is as palpable

Mr. B. Galbraith was in town vesterday diciting for the telephone company. He dded F. U. Gantz to his list. It will run to his mill on the Mt. Joy pike.

my frequently published statements. How does Lanahan know that Mr. Hayes never The river has go e down about three feet during the past few days.

drinks anything? He knows he never That door-plate goes on again. Never mind the weather when the wind many men, and women, too, just as good don't blow.

Mis, Swentzel's Funeral.

it quietly, can find a score of people right here in Washington who have drank The remains of Mrs. Margaret Swentzel, widow of Rev. Dr. Frederick Swentzel, wine with Mr. Hayes, and some, I am formerly of this city, whose death in sure, who have drank whisky and brandy Chambersburg at the residence of her son Rev. II. C. Swentzel, has before been reported, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and were borne to the residence of Judge Livingston, North Duke street. This morning the interment took place at Woodward Hill cemetery, the remains being followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, among whom were Rev. Dr. Spaiding, of York ; Rev. Dr. Knight, of St. James; Rev. T. B. Barker, of St. John's, and Rev. Alonzo P. Diller, of Marietta. The burial casket was covered with flowers, and many beautiful floral tribuics were placed upon the grave.

Election of Officers.

At the regular conclave of Lancaster commandery No. 13, K. T., held at their asylum, Masonic hall, March 24. the following were elected officers for the ensuing Templar year :

E. C.-David H. Wylie. Generalissimo-Geo. R. Welchans. Capt. Gen'l-E. Oram Lyte. Treas.-Chas. A. Heinitsb. Recorder-Hugh S. Gara. Trustees-C Widmyer, John B. Warfel and John Rees.

Watch Presentation.

Last evening the employees of Joseph Loeb & Co. presented their foreman, Michael Bures, with a handsome silver watch. Laucaster movement, stem winder and setter. The watch was put up by L. Weber, jeweler, and handsomely engraved by J. J. Hensel, engraver at the same place. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Ferd Loeb and responded to by

much maudlin hypocrisy about the Hayes family. BOUND AND ROBBED.

The Iil Treatment of an Aged Couple. A terrible outrage was perpetrated on John Conners and wife, an old couple, liv-

of Mr. Hayes's church here has published

a letter saying Mr. Hayes is a tectotaller

or total abstainer, and furiously denying

ing in the little town of Catfish, Pa., about fifty miles east of Pittsburgh, on the Al-