

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1881.

A Wrecked Party.

The remarkable narrative in the New York Herald concerning Garfield's duplicity is attributed to John Russell Young, who is notoriously, of newspaper men, nearest to the Grant regime. This circumstance, no less than the tone of the article, points irresistibly to the conclusion that all of its statements which relate to matters of fact are inspired by Mr. Conkling. Indeed much of its substance, set down as authorized announcements, is of such a nature that Mr. Conkling only could furnish it or authenticate it. It might almost as well, for the purposes of its challenge to the president, be over the initials "R. C." In this view, what ordinarily would be only a newspaper sensation, becomes a document of national interest.

In the first place it exhibits very plainly the desperate straits of Garfield before the late presidential election; how he was squeezed by the Grant faction into a shameful bargain for their votes and their money in consideration of his promises to them of the patronage; how, as so often before, the weakness of his moral nature succumbed to the appeals to his hopes and fears, and how he further illustrated that weakness by refusing, in the hour of his prosperity to fulfill the bargain made in his distress. There is very much of the politician in all this, and particularly of the weak politician of the Ohio type, who is so apt to lie and make voluble promises to get place and then forget them. The elder Cameron, it will be remembered, has told us how Hayes went down on his marrow bones to the TRU FAMILY, and even accepted his pocket money for the campaign from Don, and then would neither appoint the old man to the English ministry, nor the young man to a cabinet place, as his readiness to accept aid from them had led them to expect he would. In that part of the Herald's narrative which we reprint to-day, the bargain made by Garfield with Levi P. Morton, head of the syndicate which raised the corruption fund for his election, is vividly set forth. How nobly the finer fabric of the real statesman, Hancock—with the integrity of Jefferson and the firmness of Jackson—contrasts with the pitiful attitude of the Republican candidate peddling his prospective patronage on Wall street.

The narrative goes on to tell that as soon as elected Garfield suffered "paralysis of memory," and the contrast of affairs before and after the November election is picturesquely told in this Conklingesque sentence: "The pledges and promises of the campaign loaded down the Mentor mail, so that it required the labors of three or four secretaries to send back statesmanlike notifications of their dishonor and repudiation." Conkling was sent for to have the news broken to him gently. His lip curled at the diluted tea-table talk which he was obliged to undergo; and then Judge Folger was sent for, and disgusted at the offer of a subordinate cabinet place which he indignantly declined; and the upshot of it all was the offer to Morton of the secretaryship of the navy, the one place which Conkling had expressly asked should not be tendered. His state. It is further related that Garfield distinctly promised Conkling to make no changes in the New York custom house at present, nor without consulting him, and broke his word. As all this is offered to be proved as soon as challenged by any responsible party, it rests with the friends of the administration to make that call or admit its truth.

The whole situation shows the pitiable condition of our politics under Republican manipulation of them. Here is a party which had won victory over the jaws of defeat and seemed to have taken a new lease of life, all its factions apparently cemented in support of one of its strongest men intellectually who was weakened by no factional affiliations; and yet in less than three months his administration is shipwrecked and his party drifting on the rocks. And all for what? Upon no question of high principle or national concern, but in a greedy, hoggish scramble for the spoils of office! The cohesive power of plunder is a strong tie; it has held that organization together when all its vitality was extinct and its limbs were rotting. Now it is snapped and can never be spliced.

PEOPLE who talk about an independent judiciary and of keeping the bench out of politics, will do well to remember that that does not consist solely in the minority accepting the candidate of the majority party, or in the people electing the choice of the politicians without a protest or an appeal for a better man if he can be found. Political independence in the selection of judges, which is a most excellent idea, means that the people of a judicial district or the majority of them shall divest themselves of all considerations of party fealty and prejudice, and select that lawyer of their bar or of some other bar who most fitly combines the learning, the integrity, and the high judicial qualities which adorn the judgeship. When they are willing to do that it is well enough for them to acquiesce in the movement, but for the minority to stand off and let the small politicians of the other party, puddling in their dirty pool, pick out their party candidate and then endorse him as "a non-partisan" is a travesty on political or judicial independence.

WITH the same pertinacity as characterized the Republican obstructions to the refunding measures in Congress, the Republicans of our State Senate resisted the efforts of the Democrats and Senators Kaufman, Lee, Everhart and Emery, to have the \$10,000,000 of state loan refunded at 3 instead of 4 per cent. It has been agreed in the Senate, however, to make 4 per cent. the maximum rate of interest, and to authorize the financial officers of the state to advertise for proposals for bonds at 3 and 3 per cent., and give them power to accept such basis as he considers for the best interest of the commonwealth. This amendment is a measurable triumph for the Demo-

cratic and Independent Republican policy of reduced interest.

In the sunny Southland of our common country, which was scarred by the revolutionary battles of the forefathers, yesterday was unveiled a significant memorial on an historic battlefield. The Copwens monument is erected to the American soldiers who on that field fought victoriously for the right of self government and civil liberty. With eloquent patriotism its face, which turns to the South, bears this inscription: "One hundred years ago, the men of the North and the South fought together, and by their blood secured the Independence and cemented the Union of the American States. The bond that then bound them together is the bond of their fellow countrymen to-day. The common country they created is the heritage of their sons. The perpetuation of the Republic of their fathers is the safety and honor of North and South. Alike the sentiment and duty of all the states. *Esto Perpetua.*" And the generous response of that great section which must ever be the conservator of our political and commercial greatness is in these words inscribed on the face that represents the Middle States: "Middle States—1781—One people, no North, no South, no East, no West, a common interest, one country, one destiny. 1881—As it was, so ever let it be. Pickens."

A Paris letter says: "At the recent MACKAY ball, the toilette of the hostess was a poem."

BLAINE will be commencement orator at Kenyon college; Col. BRODHEAD at the University of Virginia, and GARFIELD goes to Williams commencement.

MR. JAMES LAWS has died at his residence in Germantown, having reached the age of ninety-two years. He was a very prominent citizen, and was at one time widely known in business circles by his extensive traffic in leather.

MRS. GARFIELD'S illness has been caused by the excessive strain upon her nervous system during the presidential campaign and aggravated by malaria from the river flats, which are but a short distance from the rear of the executive mansion.

Among the journalists attracted by the state medical society to Lancaster Mr. THOMAS M. COLEMAN is doing the proceedings for the *Leger*; and JOHN NORRIS famous foe of bogus medical schools and on the *Record* staff, is working up sentiment in the fraternity for the bill to establish a state board of health.

When Wm. H. VANDERBILT came home from Europe one of his old trunks got lost, though he never missed it. Among its old paper contents was a breast pin, set with 90 diamonds, worth from \$5 to \$5000 each. An ash man picked up the old box for 50 cents, found the jewel, restored it to its owner, and now waits to see if honesty meets its reward.

Boston's young tri-millionaire, Mr. H. MONTGOMERY SEARS bought the Brattle Square church at auction for \$61,000. An attempt had previously been made to raise, by subscription, a sum sufficient to purchase the church and preserve it for religious service and musical purposes. The building cost \$284,000 ten years ago.

The proposition of a compromise, so-called, based on the withdrawal of the nominations of Robertson and Chandler to be followed by the nomination of Chandler as collector of the port of New York, and of Robertson as solicitor general, is the latest lovely suggestion of the desperate and bewildered Republican rank and file. This brilliant idea seems to have originated with Blair, of New Hampshire, who was moved to it by ROLLINS, that able statesman having been thrown on his beam end by Chandler's declaration that should he be rejected when nominated for solicitor general, he will go to New Hampshire and be elected to the United States Senate.

The newspapers and politicians out in the Greene and Fayette district have lively times. Here is the *Uniontown Standard*, Rep., pitching into its late candidate for Congress, JAMES E. SAYERS, for a political printing bill of \$12.50, which, it says, he will not pay, though he is rich; the *Democratic Messenger*, of Waynesburg, is equally fierce on its congressman, MORGAN R. WISE, and of its senator it says: "One Honorable THOMAS BENTON SCHEINATTER of Fayette county, member of the Senate of the great state of Pennsylvania, owes us a bill of \$35 for ticket printing, &c., which we propose to swap for the *Standard's* bill against Mr. Sayers, upon the editors of that paper handing us the difference."

MINOR TOPICS.

GREATER scratches than this have made men's fortunes: Schoolmistris—What is the dative of domum? What? Next? Next? Duce—Do—no. Schoolmistris—Correct. Go to the head!

TWENTY six bills have been passed by the Legislature this session and sent to the governor, all of which have received his approval except the one to enlarge the jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas, which was vetoed on the twenty-first of April.

AMONG a collection of autographs lately sold in this county, comprising Macaulay, Goethe, Douglas, Jerrold, Leigh Hunt, Victor Hugo, Lafayette, Malibran and Jenny Lind, the autograph of Charles Lamb brought the highest price, fifty dollars being paid for it, which signifies that somebody has a higher opinion of him than Carlyle had.

KANT would be as much surprised to read in one of our local contemporaries that he "said there were two things which he comprehended to admire—the stary universe and the waters of the deep," as anybody of "literary" character would be shocked to read the *Police Gazette* clippings which adorn the "literary and personal" department of another esteemed local contemporary.

THERE is every prospect that California will be a land of plenty during this year of grace. The crops are all in excellent condition, and the supply of fruit will be enormous unless some unforeseen disaster cuts it off untimely. In many localities the fruit buds were saved from injury by

late frosts by keeping smouldering fires under the trees at night. The grape crop, which increases largely from year to year, will not be seriously damaged by the phylloxera, though that pest has threatened to invade the California vineyards.

STATE ITEMS.

It took fifty-one ballots to elect a county superintendent out in Greene county, and the Nicholas won.

Hon. W. J. Baer has consented to become a candidate for the bench in the judicial district composed of Somerset and Bedford. He'll do.

In the opening of the railroad mills Philadelphia the other day a cat walked out of a mail bag from Cincinnati marked "Foreign."

Referring to one of the passages in Mr. Gowen's speech, Mr. Charles E. Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, one of the Bond board of P. & R. directors, claims to be the owner of a larger number of Reading railroad shares than were held by all of the Gowen directors combined.

Crawford county's Judge Church has decided that a statute providing separate schools for negroes and mulattoes is in direct violation of the 13th and 14th amendments, therefore null and void, and orders the issuance of a peremptory mandamus enjoining the directors from making any race distinctions.

Mr. J. A. M. Passmore, of Pottsville, made a narrow escape from serious injury while traveling on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad recently. While stepping from a car to the platform of the Reading depot the train suddenly got under way. Mr. Passmore was thrown down with great force and severely lacerated, but fortunately escaped without any broken bones.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

A fire in the big straw stack of the Niagara paper mills extended to the mills and machinery and \$200,000 will hardly cover the loss; insured for \$50,000.

Richard Cooper, of Westleyville, noticing an obstruction on the shore track, gave the alarm to an approaching passenger train which was stopped in time to prevent a terrible accident. A heavy rail was found chained across the track.

The police have discovered a plot to assassinate the king of Italy. The suspected mandator is an Italian who recently arrived in Rome, and is a member of the International society. They are being dogged by the police.

Inviting death by sunstroke: At Buffalo—Buffalo, 1; Boston, 0; At Chicago—Troy, 3; Chicago, 11. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Providence, 5. At Detroit—Detroit, 3; Worcester, 5. At New Haven—Yale, 6; Yale, 5. At Washington—National, 4; Atlantic, 2.

The complete failure of peaches on the Peninsula has turned attention to the respective berry crops. It is large, more particularly strawberries. Reports from shipping stations along the line of the Delaware road are as good as large that a glutted market is unavoidable.

In Enola, Franklin county, Ark., by the use of poisoned flour Mr. Reynolds, wife and daughter, Mrs. John Trum, Dr. Brown, a German laborer, and one other person were all taken sick in the same manner and about the same time. Doubts are entertained as to the identity of Reynolds, Brown, and the German.

Catharine Marshall, the fourteen-year-old daughter of a railway laborer, who, the Glasgow papers stated a couple of weeks ago, had not eaten anything since the beginning of the present year, is reported to have commenced taking food. She was threatened with being sent to a lunatic asylum if she did not do so.

At the Youngstown, O., cemetery when the funeral procession of a lady reached the grave, they found it half dug, and the digger drunk. The bereaved husband and father refused to wait until the undertakers in charge would dig up the same scene was repeated in the afternoon when a young father and mother followed the remains of their little child to its last resting place.

Lowell, Mass., is horrified at the finding in an ash vault of the partially decayed body of a woman, who had been found with much flesh and hair, and long hair connected with the skull. The vault is attached to the dwelling of two prominent citizens, both of whom have held many public offices. As the vault can be opened from a narrow alley running between Appleton and State streets, it is believed that the body was brought there surreptitiously and deposited to conceal a crime.

A play company struck a town in southern Georgia on the day of a local celebration. The mayor offered the members of the band first prize and gave up the rest of their own show and joined in and played town. The boys concluded to do it. The city officials treated them so handsomely that before the day was over they were all drunk and the mayor fined them five dollars apiece for disorderly conduct. This surprised the mayor, as he had expected that the business is enlarging, but concentrating into fewer hands.

AN INNOCENT VICTIM.

The Wrong Man Said to Have Been Hanged. The people of Princess Anne, Crisfield and other parts of Somerset county, Md., are greatly excited by the reported confession of a woman who was sentenced to death by having murdered a man eighteen years ago. Two negroes were executed for the crime in 1866. The murder occurred some time during the latter part of 1863, the victim being Lazarus Dougherty, who was found dead in his store. As was then supposed, his money was the incentive for the crime. Suspicion rested upon two colored men, who were arrested soon after the murder was perpetrated, but no money was found in their possession and none could be found about the premises of Dougherty. It was generally supposed that some other party or parties were accessory to the crime, but time failed to unravel the mystery and the men arrested were soon after placed on trial for murder and found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

The evidence upon which they were convicted was purely circumstantial, all efforts to show directly that they committed the crime having failed. The strongest evidence connecting them with the murder is said to have been the finding in the pockets of one of the accused of a knife that it was shown belonged to Dougherty. On the scaffold both men solemnly protested innocence down to the moment when the fatal drop fell, and one of them, in a speech from the gallows, declared himself guiltless of the heinous crime and said that the perpetrator of the murder would be discovered in less than twenty years, and that he wouldn't be found to be a liar.

The woman who is reported to have made the startling confession is Mrs. Patsy A. Ward, living a few miles from Crisfield. She is suffering from a terrible cancer, which has placed her beyond all fear of

human law, and her confession is believed to have been prompted by a knowledge of her impending death from the fever of entering into the presence of her Maker without having confessed her crime. It is understood that she has given to her friends a full detail of the horrible affair, in which she discloses the fact that she, together with her son, murdered Mr. Dougherty for his money. The son died a few years ago and a short time before his death it is said he expressed a wish to disclose something—as it is believed, his share in the crime—but that Mrs. Ward prevented him from doing so by placing her hand over his mouth. There are many rumors in circulation about the whole affair, one being to the effect that the friends of the dying woman won't allow her confession to be given to the public until after her death has taken place.

PARLIAMENTARY MANNERS.

One Scene in Mr. Hewitt's House. From Yesterday's Legislative Proceedings.

Mr. Davis (Forest) called up the act to lay out, build and repair the roads and bridges, and made an elaborate argument in its favor. Motion was made to indefinitely postpone the bill. Mr. McGiffin opposed the bill and in the course of his remarks said: "The farmers don't want anything of this kind. Now, why should a lawyer away up in the northern part of the state insist upon this bill? There is no other reason except that there are fees in the case."

"That is a falsehood," said Mr. Davis. (Sensation.)

I hurt that back in the gentleman's teeth," said Mr. McGiffin, "and am prepared to answer for that language here and elsewhere." (Great sensation.)

Mr. Davis demanded that Mr. McGiffin's remarks concerning "fees" be taken down, which was done, the clerk reading them.

The speaker said he hoped the Philadelphia members would not interfere in this matter.

"I hope it is seen now, Mr. Speaker, that Philadelphia does not produce all the games," said Mr. Souder. (Laughter.)

Mr. McGiffin said he was opposed to this bill and in explanation of the word "fees" said it would produce endless litigation, and that meant fees for lawyers. It was an outrageous bill and he called on his friends to vote it down. (Unmitigated applause.)

Mr. Davis said that the intimation that he was receiving fees was false and infamous, and Mr. McGiffin was ungentlemanly. [Surprise all over the House.]

Mr. Wolfe, as a lawyer, accepted Mr. McGiffin's apology. (Laughter of a feeble sort.)

Mr. McGiffin said he was a farmer, not a lawyer. (Wonderment expressed.)

Mr. Davis. "I'm glad you are not, I should be ashamed of you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mapes said that the best farmer in Youngstown had drawn the bill, and it was a good one.

Mr. Hillis said the act was a very proper one, and had been found to work well in certain counties.

Mr. Niles said Tioga county had tried the system suggested by this bill and it had failed to succeed. He didn't intend that his people should ever be helped, with an incubus like this, if he could help it. They preferred three road commissioners for the county to a pathmaster for every school district.

After considerable discussion the yeas and nays were called on the motion to indefinitely postpone, resulting: "Yeas 119 nays 34, and the bill was killed.

Telling Tales Out of School. Examiner, anti-High-Sensory Organ.

Mr. High is not unknown to "fame" in political methods and practices. He trained for a long time as a successful lieutenant of Sensible's in the East, when the sheriff's box went into his hands, and three years ago Sensible was committed to Strine, and High ran on the "Reform" ticket, paying a thousand dollars into the "pool" and when defeat stared him in the face on the Sunday after the primary, he made a dash for it, and hid his "face" in "a cot—seen three or four thousand dollars.

OBITUARY.

Death of Louis J. Voigt.

The following dispatch, received in this city last evening, conveys the news of the death of Louis J. Voigt, poet and painter, a citizen of this city, and brother of the late Charles Fred. Voigt of the INTELLIGENCER.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 5. Keeper of Woodlark Hill Cemetery:

Open grave for remains of Louis J. Voigt, between Mrs. Sarah Voigt and Augusta Hopkins graves. Have heard and see two carriages at depot on arrival of 2:15 train. Have an Episcopal clergyman to meet us at the chapel in cemetery. Send answer to Reading; will be there at 12 tomorrow on train. Publish notice of death in morning papers if you get this in time.

BANKS & LOCKWOOD, Undertakers.

Mr. Voigt died on Tuesday, at his residence, in White Plains. He was a bachelor and aged about 70. He was born in this city and left Lancaster when about 30. He was a poet, writer, and worked at nearly every branch of kindred arts, having been more recently engaged in preparing fashion designs for magazines. He also was an occasional contributor of poetical sketches to high-class literary publications.

Sunday School Convention.

The fourth annual session of the Sunday school convention of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the church of God was held in session at Goldsboro, York county. The meeting was organized by Rev. D. A. L. Laverty, late of this city, retiring president, and Rev. A. H. Long, of Marietta, conducted the religious exercises.

The progress of the Sunday school work was discussed at length by M. M. Foose, of Mechanicsburg; Rev. G. W. Sellhammer, of Lancaster; Rev. J. C. Lockwood, of Mount Joy, and J. M. Carvell, of Shippenburg.

The permanent officers elected were: President, Rev. M. Carvell, of Shippenburg; Vice President, I. Frazer; Secretary, Rev. J. F. Metzler, of Landisburg; Assistant Secretary, John Funk, of Goldsboro; Recording Secretary, Rev. J. C. Kehney, of Danannont; Treasurer, S. Enslin, of Orrowood.

The sessions were devoted to the discussion of religious and Sunday school topics.

The Goetheans.

Following are the orators assigned to places on the programme of the 48th anniversary of the Goethean literary society of Franklin and Marshall college, to be celebrated in Fulton hall to-morrow evening:

Salutatory, W. H. Ranson; third orator, M. B. Reber; second orator, H. C. Appenzeller; orologist, A. D. Elliot; first orator, W. H. Bridenbaugh; Goethean orator, C. B. Heller; poet, W. E. Hoy.

Getting Better.

S. R. Miller, agent for the Champion reaper and mower, who was thrown out of his buggy on April 29th, and badly injured, has been able to get up on his feet and is now in bed, and his condition is so much better that he is expected to sit up and be about the hotel.

THE DOCTORS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CONVENTION, Addresses and Papers Read and Discussed at Lancaster, Pa.

The officers being absent Dr. Traill Green, of Northampton, was called to the chair, and on motion a committee of three was appointed to hunt up the officers and inform them that the time for assembling had passed half an hour.

After a brief absence the committee returned and reported that it was their painful duty to report that the officers had been lost, strayed or stolen. [Great laughter.]

At a moment afterwards the president and secretary arrived and were greeted with cheers.

Dr. A. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution protesting against the Legislature taking any action looking to the removal of female physicians and attendants of female insane and replacing them with male attendants, at the state hospital.

The resolution was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The movement to the constitution offered at last year's convention by Dr. Dale, relative to the appointment of censors, and appeals from censor's decisions was discussed by Dr. Traill Green, Dr. Dale, Dr. Atlee; the last named favoring the appointment of a judiciary committee to whom all such questions be referred.

Dr. S. M. Ross, of Blair county, then read an "Address on Surgery." He warmly advocated conservative instead of heroic treatment, unless the latter was absolutely necessary to save life or prolong life. Conservative and successful surgery are almost synonymous. The doctor described at some length several cases he had treated, in which the limbs, or parts of limbs had been saved by conservative treatment. The profession are apt to be too unwary in trust to nature's recuperative light bandage of wounds he said has done more harm than all other causes combined, by obstructing the circulation. The anti-septic treatment of wounds and lacerations was commended.

After the second battle of Bull Run, wounded men were permitted to lie on the field for many days before they could be placed in hospitals; all of them got well; while those who were at once placed in crowded hospitals died of like rotten smell, owing to the crowded condition of the hospital, the impurity of the air and the want of such questions be referred.

Dr. Ulrich, of Chester county, endorsed Dr. Ross's views, and gave the particulars of one or two of his own cases.

Dr. Jacob Price, of Chester county, read a paper on "The Importance of Local Treatment in Gonorrhoea, Inflammation of the Cervix of the Uterus, &c." The paper was closely listened to by the convention, and a warm discussion followed. Dr. Sutton, of Pittsburgh, not only disputed the soundness of Dr. Price's treatment, but he was to be based upon a false pathology, exploded hundreds of years ago, and revived again recently. Dr. Price found able advocates, however, in Dr. Potts, Dr. Dale, of York; Dr. Albert Smith, of the University of Philadelphia; Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster; and Dr. Ulrich, of Chester county, all of whom made speeches in general accord with Dr. Price's theory and treatment.

[The reporter begs leave to state just here that the addresses, papers and discussions of the convention, which he has endeavored to make an intelligible conclusion of them. Hence we do little more than mention the titles of the several matters discussed.]

"Affections of Lachrymal Passages—Their Nature and Treatment," was the title of a paper read by Dr. S. D. Risley, of Philadelphia, and so entertaining did it prove to his fellow members, that, though his time expired before he had finished it, he was urged to "go on" and was granted more time. He exhibited and explained the use of probes used by him in opening or enlarging constricted lachrymal ducts, and also showed some other instruments manufactured for the same purpose, but which were utterly unfit for the purpose.

Dr. J. L. Crawford, of Indiana county, who was so long on the programme for a paper entitled "Indications Calling for Active Treatment in Typhoid Fever," was not present and the subject was passed.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal, of Adams county, read a paper entitled "Contributions to the History and Use of Katalaine Spring water at Gettysburg." After referring to the battle of Gettysburg and its decisive results, Dr. O'Neal stated that many of the people of their section were left in an impoverished condition, and were compelled to look around for means of support. Just west of the ridge on which Gen. Reynolds was killed is a mineral spring, which, up to that time, was held in small account; but the owner conceived the idea that it might prove valuable in both a pecuniary and medical sense. This spring is situated on the localities, the beauty of its surroundings, its variegated scenery and salubrious air, would of themselves be attractive to tourists, and if the waters of the springs should prove to be valuable, there was a fortune in them. The waters were analyzed and found to contain many valuable properties; they obtained notoriety through wide and judicious advertising, and are much sought by invalids who are always hopeful. The speaker gave an analysis of the waters, and claimed that properly used they were beneficial in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, diabetes, indigestion and some other diseases. He thought, however, to secure lasting benefit, the patient should bathe in the springs, drink the waters and bathe in them, and inhale the pure air of the surrounding country which is 550 feet above the level of the sea.

"The Pathology of Shock" was the title of a paper read by Dr. C. C. Seabrook, of Dauphin county. The speaker detailed the results of many experiments made by him on this subject, and exhibited diagrams showing the rise and fall of the blood currents, as shown under the microscope in some experiments, with wounded frogs, dogs and rabbits.

All the above papers were on motion received and referred to the committee for publication.

An amendment to the constitution and by-laws, offered by Dr. Rahter, of Harrisburg, at the last annual convention of the society, was taken up for action, and after a spicy debate adopted. It provides for the appointment of a judiciary committee and without organization, now it is strong, and is a power in the land, and influences for the good of the people the legislation of the state. After recounting at some length the importance of the society's objects and duties, Dr. Carpenter entered upon the subject of the amendment. "The removal of the insane," he stated that there are 45,000 insane persons in the United States, and that the ratio is largely increasing; that they belong to all classes

of society, and that their proper treatment has become a question of overshadowing importance. Dr. Carpenter described at considerable length, the treatment of the insane, both in this country and Europe, and while he gave our superintendents and physicians in charge of these institutions credit for doing the best they could under the circumstances, he declared our present system essentially wrong, and far behind that of England and some other European nations. He argued that the superintendent of an insane asylum should be entirely exempt from business matters, such as the furnishing of supplies, keeping accounts, &c., and should devote all his spare time to a scientific study of his patients and the training of his assistants. He complained that under the Pennsylvania system—or rather want of system—young and inexperienced physicians are selected to take charge of such institutions instead of older and more experienced physicians, and that the number of physicians is far too small to properly attend to the patients. What is to be done with convalescent insane is an important question, and one that appeals for early action. The English plan is far in advance of our own in respect. There special wards are provided for the convalescent apart from the asylum. These are often at the seaside or other pleasant place where there is little or no restraint upon the patient. The tranquility from the asylum to the home should not be too sudden, as relapses are often thereby caused. Dr. Carpenter concluded by expressing the hope that the time was not far distant when the United States, now so far behind Great Britain in the treatment of the insane, had a leading position and instruct Europe instead of receiving instructions from her.

On motion of Dr. John L. Atlee the thanks of the convention was tendered Dr. Carpenter for his address.

Adjourned.

Last Night's Concert.

The concert given at the opera house last evening, by the Lancaster County Medical society, complimentary to the visiting physicians, was an artistic treat that was all the more relished because it had been arranged so quietly, and was unforeseen in the nature of a pleasant surprise to a large portion of the audience. Invitations had been issued to the visitors and to representative citizens of the community with their families, so that the audience was of unusual high quality, and a leading position of appreciating such a rich musical feast as was to be expected from such a distinguished source as the Carreño concert company. The lower portion of the hall was completely occupied and a part of the gallery was taken up by the programme. The programme consisted of a piano solo by Mme. Carreno, Liszt's famous Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2, one of the most difficult of compositions, into the execution of which the distinguished lady infused all the brilliancy and dash of the former, and her playing was of a finish that have given her an enviable position in the forefront of the world's greatest artists. Mme. Carreno was accorded a royal reception. Signor Stantini sang Verdi's "Al di me mio" in charming style, his voice a sweet tenor of high range, and lacking volume, and his control. Miss Beer's fine contralto captivated the audience before she had sung a dozen notes of Sullivan's "Let me dream again," her voice combining the rare qualities of full compass, with the most accurate and delicate intonation. Her voice drops into the lower register lines the notes are produced rich and in all their purity, while above the staff they ring out with the clearness of a bell, and unaccompanied by apparent effort. There is expression in her singing, and greatly on her face is seen the enjoyment of her pleasure by an enthusiastic regard of the lady who responded with Melloy's "Kerry Dance." Madame Carreno's second appearance was in a Nocturne, D flat (Chopin) and Pasquade (Gottschalk), the execution of both of which was of a high order of instrumental and intelligent appreciation of the meaning and requirements of the score notable in her previous performance. In the second of the two compositions she was in evidence in the lady's power of expression was manifested in an especial degree, and to the imperative encore accorded her rendered a beautiful and intricate arrangement of "Home, Sweet Home." Signor Tagliapietra, whose appearance in a few years since in company with Carreno was as a fragrant memory in the minds of all who then heard him, sang "Les Rameaux" (Faure). It is indisputable that a finer baritone voice than that of this famous Italian has never been heard within the walls of Fulton hall, and if he existed anywhere. There is the volume and power which allow ample scope for sympathetic expression, but which are at the same time under entire intellectual command; while there is at all times an oscillation between his high and low notes, which irresistibly to the hearer's inner feelings. The Italian sings with a consciousness of reserve power, and at no time is there indication of a strain upon his capacity. His rendition of this noble composition of Faure may fairly, and without detracting from the high performance of the other of the "gem" of the programme, and was rewarded with a prolonged encore, to which Tagliapietra gracefully responded. The concluding number of the first part was the Quartet Rigoletto (Verdi), in which the voices of Mme. Carreno, and the four gentlemen who were the possessor of a soprano of good quality and range, Miss Beer, Signors Stantini and Tagliapietra blended harmoniously and produced some rare music. The evening's entertainment concluded with portions of the first and fourth acts of the opera of "Il Trovatore," with the cast as follows: Leonora, Madame Carreno; Azucena, Miss Beer; Manrico, Signor Stantini; Count di Luna, Signor Tagliapietra. Many of the prettiest numbers of Verdi's popular work were given, the singing was in constant demand, and all enjoyed it. In every respect the entertainment was a delightful one and long to be remembered.

Thursday Morning.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. C. F. Knight, D. D., after which the following announcement was made of additional members of the nominating committee:

Allegheny, T. J. Gallaher; Berks, Dr. Kuhls; Blair, George W. Smith; Butler, Samuel Graham; Chester, Jacob Price; Clarion, William Leadenham; Columbia, E. W. Bedeker; Crawford, W. Varian; Cumberland, W. Dale; Dauphin, H. L. Orth; Delaware, J. W. Phillips; Erie, J. L. Stewart; Fayette, R. W. Clark; Franklin, D. M. Unger; Huntingdon, J. W. Dinwiddie; Lycoming, J. A. Crawford; Luzerne, W. H. L. Laney; Mifflin, A. Ehler; Lycoming, Thomas Tyson; McKean, J. C. Elliott; Mifflin, H. Van Valzah; Montgomery, William Anderson; Montour, J. D. Mansteller; Northampton, A. Seip; Perry, M. B. Stricker; Philadelphia, L. Turnbull; Schuylkill, J. H. B. Arnold; Venango, A. L. Potter; Washington, A. J. Patterson; Westmoreland, R. McCaughey; York, S. J. Rouse.

The preamble and resolutions offered yesterday by Dr. Smith relative to female superintendents and physicians for the insane patients in the insane asylum at Warren, and asylums elsewhere was taken up by Dr. Smith, Dr. Atlee, Dr. Traill Green, Dr. Carson, Dr. Curwen and Dr. Rahter, after which they were voted down by a decided majority.