Lancaster Entelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1882.

Medical Registry and Similar Laws. Lawyers, dentists, doctors and laymen may read with interest and profit the opinion of Judge Wickes, of York, on the dental diploma act of 1876, to which learned deliverence we give publication in full on the first page of to-day's issue. Judge Wickes is one of the younger judges of the state, but he ranks among the ablest, and he has done credit to himself and his reputation by this last opinion. It is of peculiar local interest constitutionality of the act-requiring posed to have been satisfactorily ended. because much that it says against the dentists without diplomas, or who had not practiced their professions three years Garfield relative to the battle of Chickaat the time the law was enacted, to get a mauga was printed, wherein the writer diploma from a board authorized by took the ground that that battle, instead the act-applies with equal force to the of being "disastrons to the Union somewhat notorious medical registry law of 1881, under which a large number of black mailing prosecutions were brought for speculative purposes in this county last fall. It will be remembered that such of these prosecutions as finally and that in his forensic efforts to do reached the grand jury came to grief and the prosecutor was mulcted in the costs, but had they ever progressed to trial and had the law under which they were brought been submitted to intelligent judicial scrutiny, the INTELLIGENCER was always confident that it must be declared ex post facto and therefore unconstitutional, so far as related to persons practicing medicine at the time of its passage. Not to speak of the anomaly of a law "approved the 7th of June, 1881," going into effect " on the first day of June, 1881," the enforcement of the law would have worked that deprivation of a man's property, other than by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land, which the bill of rights and the supreme law of the country declare shall not be done. It is very easy to see in the clear light of Judge Wickes's reasoning that the profession of a physician is his property, and that it is not to be taken away from him by any such act of the Legislature as to that deformity known as the medical registry act. The declaration of a Legislature is not necessarily the "law of the land "-that term happily means due process of law; and it would be monstrous indeed if the Legislature could impose upon established ley, Reynolds, Brannon, Baird, and practitioners of a profession the obligations of this act, under penalty of its pains and punishments for failure to comply with its requirements. The medical registry act is awkward, incoherent and contradictory in its construction but in its main purposes, so far as they impose requirements upon physiclans in practice at the time of its pas- truths and exaggerations; and its author sage, there can be no reasonable doubt as a person capable of falsehood and that it falls under the rulings of Judge Wickes on the dental diploma act. Like it the medical registry law would operate " to forfeit the estate of the defendant in his profession-to destroy a vested amazing that any true friend of his right which he enjoyed at the time it was passed, and thus deprive him of his property by a process rather ministerial than judicial, and wholly different from that which is meant by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land." The act of 1881, regulating the doctors, is likewise expost facto in all the

"True, you have spent your time and money in preparing yourself for this propossessed of all the qualifications required to satisfy the existing laws and commend you to the public, but since then we have discovered that the public welfare requires avouched by a diploma [certificate of registration], and as you have not got it, and did not require it, we make this law to relate back to the time you began to practice, and you must pay the forfeit [the registration fee] or abandon your occupation, upon which the support of your family depends-your act was innocent before this law was passed, but we make the continuance of it criminal."

As the York county court points out, the supreme court of the United States has declared that it were vain and futile to say all honors and positions" are alike open to every one and that in the protection of these rights all are equal before the law," if. "the qualifications for these avocations may be added to or changed time and again, perhaps in the interest of some dominant class, until under the guise of the public weal, all opposition is driven from the field."

" Nor does it save the obnoxious feature of the act in question, that those affected by it" may register themselves and by that act secure the right to practice medicine which they enjoyed before the | 52 delegates-elect for Beaver and only 7 law was passed, for "if the statute did for Butler. But then Cooper has no renot forfeit their rights, there would be no necessity for a method by which to reinstate them." Even though the act "was passed entirely in the interest of the public, and will produce the best practical results? it is an invasion of personal right and a forfeiture of property which has "an effect prohibited by the funda-

The wonder to us has always been that the medical profession did not resent and resist the operations of this act instead of countenancing if not abetting the attempted enforcement of it, even for blackmailing purposes, against re spectable practitioners. The INTELLI-GENCER, which alone of the state press insisted upon the unconstitutionality of the law and the few plucky doctors who were ready to test it, have a complete vindication in the York county court's construction and condemnation of such question, as much as for the ability with which he has decided it.

THE Examiner's appropation of civil church boards getting the largest slices. service reform as exemplified in the election of Fred Miller, as watelmean at the

The Garfield-Rosecrans Letter. When ex-Secretary Blaine, in his funeral oration before Congress, stated an end to the importunacy of parties who that Garfield, on assuming his new duties as chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans, "found various troubles already well developed and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the Army of the Cumberland," intelligent readers regarded the statement not as historically true but merely an intended compliment to Mr. Garfield's executive capacity. And when Gen. Rosecrans punctured the airy bubble and showed that the officers and men of the Army of the Cumberland were singularly united and free from dissensions, the matter was sup-And when subsequently a letter from arms," as Mr. Blaine alleged, resulted in the greatest possible advantages to the Union cause and was essentially a Union victory, almost everybody conceded that Mr. Blaine had been wholly misinformed honor of Garfield he had overshot the mark and made statements having no foundation in fact.

Mr. Garfield's "confidential" letter to Secretary Chase, however, seems to show that Mr. Blaine's unfounded flings at the commander of the Army of the Cumberland and his great lieutenants were inspired by Mr. Garfield himself; and that that gentleman, while holding the responsible and confidential position of chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans, had not hesitated to abuse the confidence reposed in him, by writing a "confiden. tial" letter to Secretary Chase, in which he charges his chief and seventeen other general officers, with being "blind to the advantages of the hour" while he alone was "the only one who urged upon the general the imperative necessity of striking a blow at once, while Bragg was weaker and we stronger than ever before!" And who were these "blind generals of the Army of the Cumberland who could not see what the illustrious Garfield saw so plainly? Gen. Rosecrans commander-in-chief; Gen. Geo. H. Thomas the hero of Chattanooga and Nashville: Gens. Sheridan, Palmer, McCook, Stanley, Granger, Johnson, Willich, Schofield, Rousseau, Negothers like them, who had fought great battles and won great victories, while Garfield's only military achievement was his command of a small brigade and his skirmish with Humphrey Marshall.

Gen. Rosecrans denounces the "confidential" letter as a piece of the blackest treachery: as a compound of un double-dealing, and a fit subject for a court-martial. It is amazing that Garfield should have been shallow and vain enough to write such a letter, but more should have consented to its publication. could have access to the letter, and who among them all could have a motive to see it in print except James G. Blaine, who might use it as his warrant for glor-Ifying Garfield in his oration at the expense of Rosecrans and his generals? A singular feature of the letter is characteristics of that kind of a law

that it is dated Nashville, July 27, which Wickes points out. With equal 1863, while Rosecrans's army had more force it could be said to persons under than a month before started from Murfreesboro in pursuit of Bragg, had driven him out of his stronghold at Tulfession, and you engaged in the practice lahoma, compelled him to cross the Cumberland mountains and the Tennessee river, and to seek safety in Chattanooga; while Rosecrans himself at that that such skill as you profess shall be very time had his army concentrated near the base of the Cumberland mountains and was making active preparations for his wonderful campaign over the mountains and into Northern Georgia-a campaign, the conception and brilliant execution of which is not surpassed by any other during the war. Mr. Gartield was evidently too far to the rear when he wrote to Secretary Chase had done, or intended to do.

> By a vote of nearly two to one the Seuate yesterday passed the bill to prohibit the incoming of Chinese labor.

Ir is Bell Ringers vs. Bull Ringers at the county prison now and the pealing of the bell drowns the bellowing of the bulls.

of their pautaloons.

SIR THOMAS V. COOPER can figure out mainder interest in the Butler delegates.

THE Western association of window glass manufacturers met yesterday in Pittsburgh and unanimously resolved to advance prices 3 to 5 per cent., according to the quality of the goods.

THE New Era praises Prison Inspectors Bitzer and Weaver for helping to elect snow bank and plunged her into a cistern, Murr underkeeper at the prison, and the Examiner responds with equal commenda- physician stopped further supplies. Bention of them for electing Fred Miller nett has fled, and his neighbors threaten to watchman. This is not half so interesting lynch him if they find him. as if the New Era would tell what it thinks about their votes for Miller or if the Examiner would let us have its views on their vote, for Murr.

ISAAC BURR, who died in New York in 1857, left a widow, three daughters and a camp. General Ruger, commanding at five acre farm. But as the farm was on Fifth avenue it has so enhanced in value the scene of trouble, not only to rescue laws. Judge Wickes deserves credit for that when his daughter died the other day | Healy, but to drive the half-breeds and the courage with which he met the the accumulated estates of herself and Creek Indians back into Canada, whence sisters amounted to three million dollars, they came. most of which goes to charities, the American Bible society and Episcopal

In reply to an anonymous letter about a prison, is only equalled by the same news- country tavern, and for the benefit of the

cations with which judges are pestered. It is said Judge Butler, of West Chester, put tried to reach his ear outside the court by taking into court and having there read aloud the communications written to him by officious and impertirent people. That settled it.

IGNATICS DONNELLY, once an untamed congressman from Minnesota, has published a big book to prove his theory that there once existed in the Atlantic ocean, opposite the mouth of the Mediteranean, a large island, which was the remnant of an Atlantic continent and known to the ancient world as Atlantis, which was the region where man first rose to civilization and whence America, as well as Europe, Africa and Asia, was populated by civilized nations. This was "the true antediluvian world," and the description of history. The gods and goddesses of the ancient Greeks, Hindoos and Scandinavians were but the kings, queens and heroes of Atlantis; the mythology of Egypt and Peru represented its original religion. The Phonician alphabet, and also that of the Mayas of Central America, came from Atlantis, which was the original seat of course of which he confessed and possibly of the Turanian reces. The island perished in a terrible convulsion of nature, "but a few persons escaped in ships and on rafts, and carried to the nations east and west the tidings of the appalling catastrophe, which has survived to our own time in the Flood and Deluge legends of the different nations of the Old and New Worlds."

PERSONAL.

The Lord Mayor of London still rides to royal receptions in a gilded chariot, with coachmen and footman in powdered wigs and gorgeous liveries.

It is denied that Senator HILL, of Georgia, now suffering from a cancerous affection of the mouth and throat, is in any immediate or special danger.

Congressman Dugno, of New York, and his wife are the youngest couple among congressional families, he being only twenty-six and she several years younger. The papers in the FLIPPER court martial case were submitted yesterday to the secretary of war. It is believed the sen-

Miss FRELINGHUYSEN, smart but not pretty, superintends the setting of the table at all these fine dinners given in the White House. Arthur will not save as much money as Hayes, but he will go out of office with more friends.

tence will be mitigated to a light punish

Some one has "been authentically in formed that it was Mr. Conkling's desire to resume the practice of his profession, that he had permanently retired from politics and wanted no political position of and Condict's subscription of \$250,000 to ing the earth. The body was found in a

VENIE CLANCEY, the talented young actress and vocalist, died in Santa Barbara, Lower California, and not in Florida as has been previously published. Her funeral lieves him to have been worth other served in this country in the war of will take place in Baltimore on Monday. And who else than a professed friend will take place in Baltimore on Monday.

By mistake the telegram of March 3 from Secretary FRELINGHUYSEM to Minister Lowell was given to the New York associated press with the words "for the deed" omitted. The dispatch as sent, and as published in the Washington Star of March 3, is correct and reads: "The feeling of indignation for the deed and thankfulness for the queen's safety is deep | payment of notes on Nugent & Co., held by

and universal." When Patti demanded \$5,000 for each concert from Manager J. V. Haverly, he remarked that it would be equivalent to \$50,000 a month, and remarked, sotto voce : "The president of the United States works a year for that amount." "Well," responded the diva, promptly, directors. The receiver also alleges that " get the president to sing for you." As President Arthur sings a good bass the

suggestion wasn't so far out of the way. SOJOURNER TRUTH writes from Battle Creek, Michigan, in reference to recent published paragraphs of her having a fine home, and her having made a will, etc. She says she has made no will, owns no farm, but has a small house encumbered to have a correct idea of what Rosecrans by a mortgage, and has no income but the company were caught there by the what she derives from the narrative of her life and sale of her photograph, which she hopes, and we hope, her friends will buy to help her along in this one-hundred-and-

seventh year of her stay on earth. The new house which Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is building on the site of his for- Riceville to Madison, a distance of twentymer mansion, 15 Gramercy Park, will be and the telegraph wires are down one of the costlicst on Manhattan island, nearly the entire distance between Ed-Some of the Bull Ringers howl about the estimates running all the way from Burkholder's bloodhound as if the brute's \$500,000 to \$600,000. The materials used teeth were already fastoned in the seats are Scotch red sandstone, Bellevue brownstone and Maine granite. The whole front of the house is one mass of elaborate carving, wherever the Carlisle | built rafts, and are living on these floating stone is used, and upon this part of the work no fewer than forty men have been employed for several months The style is mixed Gothic and Renaissance.

> A Cruel Father. Charges of terrible cruelty are made against John Bennett, a farmer at Johnstown, N. Y. It is alleged that he has mercilessly beaten his four-year-old daughter, after throwing her, naked, into a confined her, without food, in a cold room. When found she eat so ravenously that a

A United States Marshal in Trouble, John Healy, deputy United States mar shal, having arrested several illicit traders and captured their goods, in the Milk river region, in Montana, was himself taken prisoner by the Indians, and is held in their Fort Assineboine, has sent a force of infantry and cavalry, numbering 400 men, to

Bold Thieves. An attempt was made early yesterday morning to rob the jewelry store of Frank Tice, in Fulton street, Brooklyn. Mr. Tice discovered three men at work on his safe, and began firing at them, when they escaped, leaving behind them the frame of

BANKING FRAUDS.

ARREST OF A DIRECTOR. \$70,000 DEFICIENCY DISCOVERED

The Extent of the Mississippi Floods and Resulting Suffering. A deficiency of \$70,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the Fourth national bank, in Nassau street, New York, corner of Pine, and official notification to that effect has been transmitted to the comptroller of the currency. The vice president of the institution yesterday stated that last Friday, while making an examination of the securities in possession of the bank, he missed a number of bonds and other securities. The clerk in charge of the loan department was Mr. R. H. Cornwall. He had been at his desk that day, but left at noon on account of sickness. On discovering the deficiency a telegram was sent to Cornwall asking Atlantis given by Plato was not fable, but where the securities were. A reply was received indicating correctly where the securities ought to be, but, as they were not in the proper place, a letter was sent asking for an explanation. A reply was received from Cornwall, requesting that an officer of the bank visit him. Accordingly the cashier, Mr. Anthony Land, went to Plainfield, N. J. where Cornwall lives, and had an interview with him, in the the Aryan family, as well as the Semitic having hypothecated the securities. An examination revealed that for three months past he has been hypothecating securities, with whom the officers of the bank will not state, but as it was admitted that Cornwall had probably been indulging in speculation, the property no doubt went into the hands of brokers as margins. Cornwall took about \$40,000 worth of miscellaneous securities, comprising New York City, Union Pacific and Lake Shore bonds, &c., but by mani-pulation or other securities he has caused a further loss to the bank of \$30,000. making a total of \$70,000. The bank has been able to secure the return of the securities, but is obliged to shoulder the loss, which it is thoroughly able to sustain. In the statement of its condition of January 1, 1882, it is shown that the capital stock is \$3,200,000; the deposits (net) \$17,424,689.41, and the surplus and profits \$1,161,822.25. Cornwall is sixtyive years old, and lives at Plainfield, N.J. He has eight children, several of whom are married. He has been seven years in the service of the bank. He started in business as a clerk in the house of Geas, Robbins & Laws, bankers, but before en tering the bank had been in business for

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Another Arrest Growing Out of the Newar Director S.H. Condict, of the Mechanics national bank, Newark, has been arrested on a civil suit brought by Receiver Frelinghuysen. The arrest was made on a writ of ne exeat issued by United States, Judge Nixon, the bail being fixed at \$350. 000. The affidavit on which the arrest garding the child. was based was made by Director James F. Bond, who states that Condict told the depth of twenty-five feet by the caving him of the confession of Cashier Baldwin in of a well near Peoria, Ill., in which he on the 30th of October last. The affidavit | was working, were reached after workmen set forth the proposition of the directors had been engaged over 54 hours in removrenew the bank; also the fact that in sitting posture. Miss VENIE DESCAMPT, better known as subscription was half his property; that Condict recently withdrew his subscription, saying it would leave him penniless. Mr. Bond says that he had ample means of knowing Condict's means and bethat if the payment of \$250,050 would leave him penniless, he has disposed of his property to evade his responsibility as an officer of the bank. There is also an affidavit by Receiver Frelinghuysen setting forth that Condict had knowledge of the situation of the bank and concealed it from the other directors, and that the loss to the bank after his knowledge was acquired was \$700,000; that he obtained nimself; that he allowed dividends of fourteen per cent. to be declared that had not been earned; that he sold 243 had not shares of stock at high prices; that he was an active director and was relied on by the

THE FLOODS.

the losses of the bank after he became

aware of the abstraction of the funds by

the cashier and failed to inform the other

Condict has disposed of part of his prop-

erty to evade his liability.

Water Covering Long Distances of Railron Track. A gentleman who arrived from Edmond son's station, seventeen miles from Mem phis, on the Little Rock railroad, reports the water at that place over the flat cars rapid rising of the back water, and it is now up to the cabs of the engines. People through windows in the second story, as the water covers everything there to a depth of from four to eleven feet. railroad track is covered with water from nine miles. Eight miles of track are afloat, mondson and Madison. At Blackfish the water is five inches above the saloon counter in the eating house. There is a small house there with a second story and about thirty people are congregated in it, subsisting as best they can. Some few have dwellings. The gentleman came all the way from Edmondson to Memphis in dug-out. The country intervening if filled with the carcases of dead animals that were caught by the water and drowned.

Official Report to the War Department. Secretary Lincoln has received the folowing telegraphic report from Captain Lee, in regard to the damage and suffering caused by the flood in that portion of the overflowed district lying within the state of Mississippi:

"MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 9.-To Hon. Secretary of War, Washington :- Under instructions of General Beckwith, assigning me to the overflowed district in the state of Mississippi, I arrived here this morning. I have conferred with General Hemingway, the agent for the state of Mississippi for forwarding supplies to the sufferers, and have conversed with a number of planters just from the overflowed district, and have also read letters from persons now there. From the information thus received, I am satisfied that this overflow is the most disastrous and widespread that has ever occurred, and the resulting destitution is correspondingly great. information will pertain exclusively to the counties in the state of Mississippi lying between Memphis and Vicksburg, fronting on the river, and the tier of counties just back of those. All these counties are wholly or partially over-flowed, the water breaking through the the victorious field of Vicksdurg, at which the only remedy. levees, running back over the low basin and coming again to the Mississippi through the Yazoo river. The very lowest estimate as to the number of destitute is subject of General Rosecrans's removal was

Wyoming; it seeks to control Nevada and
Warrantile of Vendon of 29 000.

hills to the east, and thus have their immediate wants provided for through such local aid as can be furnished. No reports of destitution have been received from Sharkey and Issaquera counties, on the river front, this side of Vicksburg; and probably no aid will be needed there, as the levees are still safe. From Tunica county down to Greenville, in Washington county, the levees are broken in many places and people are compelled to seek refuge in such buildings as are standing on the levees, wherever possible to reach them. Plantations are entirely submerged and the only communication in most cases is by means of skiffs. With the one hundred thousand rations already sent, the 50,000 now on the way from St Louis, and with the local aid furnished by the state of Mississippi, the destitution in my district can be provided for until the 20th instant. Everything shows that the destitution must be cared for at least thirty days from this date, which will require an additional 20 days' rations for 18,000 persons, making a total of 360,000 rations. The rations should consist of meat and cornmeal nothing else. Many planters say it wil be five or six weeks before any work can be done in the overflowed district; others say not before the first of May. But just as soon as work can be commenced I would advise that the issue of rations cease. General Hemingway's distribution of the rations is systematic and effective. He has shipped to well-known and responsible parties in the overflowed district in Mississippi with a careful discrimination that none but those absolutely deserving shall receive succor. I leave in two hours for the overflowed section. If possible will report further as soon as I can make

> "Very repectfully,
> "J. M. LEE, "Captain 9th Infantry."

SOME RECENT DISASTERS. Losses of Life and Property. A dwelling occupied by Mrs. Henbach, at Lachine, Quebec, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$10,000.

H. D. Crandall's furniture factory a Cohoes, N. Y.. was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of \$3,000; no insur-

The store-rooms and varnish-rooms of night, causing a loss of \$10,000. Calvin church at Fredericton, N. was completely destroyed by fire last night, which is supposed to have originated from the furnace. Loss, \$15,000 William Brown has been arrested

Orange county, North Caralina, for attempting to burn the Orange cotton factory in revenge for a dispute with its proprietor. One child has died and three persons are sick of a mysterious disease in one house, in Winchester, Massachusetts, A. consultation of physicians, held on Wed-

nesday, resulted in the decision that those

now sick have the cerebro-spinal meningitis, but no conclusion was reached re The remains of John Glover, buried to

Two of Napoleon Bonaparte's old sol. | pends largely on polyg diers died in this country yesterday-Christian Shaefer at Mineral Point, Wis., and Nicholas Remy at Ottumwa, Iowa. The first was personally acquainted with Napoleon, and fought at Waterloo. The

The Stress of Weather.

The severest snow storm of the season in the Northwest prevailed yesterday and last night, interrupting railroad travel At Milwaukee the wind reached the velocity of 44 miles an hour. Four inches of snow fell in Northern Texas on Wednesday, and snow fell in Pike county, Pa., vesterday morning.

The first steamboat of the season from New York arrived at Troy yesterday morning. Navigation on the Hudson opened two weeks earlier than usual. A hurricane at Fort Wayne, Ind., yes terday destroyed a new frame house, and others, and that he was responsible for all | blew down several smaller ones. Three

men were severely injured. THE GARFIELD-ROSECRANS LETTER

Gen. Rosecrans's Answer to the Epistle of his Chief of Staff. N. Y. Herald Interview. It is the first time I had ever heard of the existence of such a letter, but after the campaign life of General Garfield, in which such gross misrepresentation of fact occurred and very much in the same strain as this letter. I am not surprised at

it. At no time during the period that General Garfield was with me at the Army standing on the track. Two engines of of the Cumberland did he express to me any such sentiments of impatience or dissatisfaction as those given in this letter. He understood all my plans and objects and have to go in and out of their dwellings my anxiety to move as soon as a move could be made with proper regard to effectiveness. About the conference of the generals or a council of war there was none such. General Garfield suggested that the opinions of the generals be taken, and, by the way, there were but fifteen, though General Garfield, putting himself ahead of all of them, raises himself two generals higher by saying there were seventeen of them. I told General Garfield to take their opinion if he wanted to, and a set of questions was sent out and responses came in. He knew that I had made up my mind as to the conduct of the opening campaign and that it did not matter to me what the generals under me thought or said. He got the answers and I told him to forward copies to Gen. Halleck, which I suppose he did. I did not read them nor know what opinions were given. General Garfield wrote to General Halleck embodying my views of a vigorous pushing movement when the proper time came. I never had any idea of a movement before the one that was made, and never before knew that I was being governed by my chief of staff, as this letter would make it appear. We were busy all the time making preparations to have the army promptly and properly provisioned missionaries, deriding the federal government to enforce its laws, dedeceive the enemy as to the place where our supplies were stored, and also as to advising that he be shot like a wolf. The the point where the advance would begin. We had also to wait until corn was fit to house, and one night he caught furnish forage for our horses and mules. General Garfield knew what preparations but his invariable experience was that no were making, and gave his entire assent to them and did not at any time express from any number of Mormons. They to me any fears that we were wasting

A Queer Story. The Rosecrans-Garfield affair has created much interest in Washington, and a story now current there is to the effect that in 1863, shortly after General Rosecrans had sr., gave a dinner in Washington to his and 17 ministers are at work. For the were present, among others, Montgomery Blair and General Garfield, then just

counties have taken refuge in the President, I do not want to seem officious, crimes punished, fair trial by jury for all but I was so forcibly impressed by a conversation I had last evening with a young member of Congress from Ohio, who, previous to his election, was Gen. Rosecrans's chief of staff, that I have come to you as a matter of duty to say that I think General Rosecrans's removal was a grave mistake. The gentleman referred to impressed me so favorably as to his own military ability and the positiveness of his declarations that I am fully convinced of his knowledge and judgment in the mat-

"Who is this gentleman?" the presi dent is reported to have inquired. "General Garfield," replied Mr. Blair. "General Garfield? Why, it was upon his statement of facts and representations more than anything else that his removal was based," said Mr. Lincoln with an ex-

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. MORMONISM.

AS VIEWED BY A PRESBITERIAN.

pression of surprise.

Christian Missionary's Lecture on the Re ligious, Social and Political Phases of Brigham Young's People. An audience of about 200 including nany of the local clergy, assembled in the Presbyterian church last evening to hear Rev. Duncan J.McMillan, a young Presbyterian minister,-who has been doing missionary work in Utah for seven years, lee ture on Mormonism. The services opened with the Coronation" hymn; the lecturer spoke for about an hour and twenty minutes; he was listened to very attentively and after his address the audience was dismissed with prayer, a hymn and the long

metre doxology.

Mr. McMillan, who is a fluent though

not an eloquent speaker, addressed himself first to the religious phases of Mormonism. It is a native American institution, and our country has beaten the world in developing an original type of heathenism. Dishonesty has always pervaded it and religious enthusiasm has cemented the organization until it now numbers 200,000 souls recruited from Protestant Christianity. The Mormons believe in many gods, one for each world; Adam is ours; he was given its lordship for good services elsewhere ; he brought Eve here, the chair factory of Arnold & Co., of and Mormon priests who die in the faith Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were burned last here are elevated to godships and polygamic bliss hereafter. The Mormon sect, starting in the East, had been steadily driven Westward by good people. Its growth was in large measure due to its doctrine of "blood atonement," according to which there are two crimes for which no blood except that of the offender, not even Christ's, can atone. These sins are apostasy from Mormonism or refusal to cept it. Brigham Young had preached that the proper thing to be done to such offenders was to cut their throats and send them to glory. That doctrine had been practiced. The lecturer gave a graphic account of the massacre of the emigrants at Mountain Meadow, and many other murders alleged to have been committed by the Mormons in accordance with the 'blood atonement' doctrine and under the inspiration of Brigham Young's ininnetion that "dead men tell no tales." Women are taught that they are raised from the dead and saved only through is grown only on a small percentage of the their husbands; the exaltation of the acres of the farms. I was told by one men, and hence of the women, demarriage is by the office of the law or mers who extended their tobacco acreage the church; subsequent ones are either beyond this percentage were considered celestial and polygamous, for time; or imprudent. On farms adjoining or in spiritual for eternity. In the latter case close proximity to Lancaster city, a great the unions are mostly with other men's other served in this country in the war of temporal wives. Mr. MeN. described at length the splendid endowment temples being erected by the Mormons, in which their secret rites are held, and where the polygamous marriages take place, bevond the possibility of outsiders seeing them or obtaining the necessary evidence to convict the offenders of polygamy. The Mormons are enjoined that perjury is justifiable for the protection of Mormon interests. Illustrations were given to prove that the members of the church are, as a

> business talents. The social condition of the people was sketched as deplorable. The women generally protest against polygamy and declare it a bar to domestic happiness. Their remonstrances only excite the angry opposition of their husbands; one Andros cet his first wife's throat because she objected to his new wife; Mrs. Henroid hanged herself in despair; another woman whose husband had deserted his wife for her two sisters wore out her life in fishing and gardening and was buried in a rough pine box without the grace of church rites. Men marry their half-sisters, step mothers and one had sealed to himself a daughter,

class, ignorant, the priests coarse and un-

lettered, but shrewd, crafty and with good

mother and grandmother, keeping all three generations in the one house. Mr. McMillan gave his own personal ex: perience of seven years' life and work in Utah somewhat in detail. He had gone there for his health. Before the railroads brought an influx of new people to Utah there was no development in its mining wealth. Those who attemped it were sent to hell across lots' by Mormon murderers. With the Gentiles came capi tal, miners and missionaries, who were doing good work establishing schools and churches. The Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians and others were there. When he first looked upon the beauties of the valley he selected Mt. Pleasant for his home. He found no lodging place except in the postoffice. heard a Mormon lecture, assailing the newcomer Presbyterian preacher, but next morning the Mormon called upon him and cordially welcomed him to Utah, invited him to preach, gave him church and audidence. This bishop was uncultured and ignorant, but Mr. McMillan had a respectful audience. At the conclusion of his address a patriarch of the church arose and abused him, but a number of members followed him out, encouraged him, raised \$535 for a church and school, and since then the missionary work has steadily progressed. Though often discouraged, he had received aid from the East, the first not known. An incendiary might very contribution which ever cheered him coming from a member of the Lancaster Presbyterian church. Brigham Young had come to Mt. Pleasant and assailed the nouncing the "Presbyterian devil" rabble had stoned the preacher's a fellow coming in the window, bold man had cause to fear open attack never assail a man prepared for defense, At a public meeting he had spoken in defiance of threats against his personal safety; he had been ready, in the event of attack, to cover the Mormon bishop with his revolver. The missionaries have 33 schools in 400 miles; 2,000 Mormon chilbeen removed, the late Francis P. Blair, dren are under instruction; 10 churches

Politically the spread of the Mormon ing, etc., is not very heavy, and is fully church threatens danger. It is overunning purison, is only equalled by the same newspaper's deprecation of bosses and bossism. These symptoms of the political millenium are not any more significant than the heroic efforts of Levi Sensenig and J. W. Johnson to reform the politics of this country by a committee of 72 persons selected from their cronles. Altogether, Reform is too utterly on top.

classes secured, and sound morality be promoted.

LANCASTER COUNTY

The Wealth of its Agricultural Resource Viewed by a Traveling Correspondent of the Albany (N. Y.) Country Gentleman.

Probably there is no county in the state

f Pennsylvania that is so highly favored by nature as Lancaster. A fertile, limestone soil—generally level or roiling, and free from stofles, and suitable for the production of excellent crops of tobacco. corn and wheat-makes the county the most foremost, agriculturally, in the state. The fact, connected with the excellent facilities for marketing produce, and the industrious, enterprising class of farmers, makes the county what it is. The farming portions of this part of the state were settled up at an early day with Hollanders. or Holland Dutch, and they have proved themselves a most industrious and frugal people, and it is through their efforts, in a arge measure, that the agriculture of the county has reached so high a standing.

A person riding through the country is stuck forcibly with the formidable appearance of the barns, outbuildings, and farm fences, which characterize the farms of Laneaster county. The barns are built almost universally with masonry cellars or basements, in which cattle, and sometimes other farm stock are housed through the winter. It is the universal custom, almost, to keep fattening stock confined in stables, and they are rarely let out, even to drink. The object of this confinement is two fold, first, more and better manure is made, and second, the cattle are supposed to fatton more rapidly upon a given amount of food. Straw in liberal quant: ties is usually used for absorbents, and once or twice a week the stables are cleaned out, and the manure wheeled to large piles in the barnyard, where by pring, or by the time it is needed, it is partially rotted. This is usually the ystem followed, although occasionally a farmer hauls his manure directly to his corn land.

There is a good deal of sameness about the farmers and farming in this portion of the state. The buildings are very similar in construction and finish, and the system of tillage by farmers in various neignbor heods very much the same. The barns are built, almost without exception, with projection extending from the main floor out over the rear of the basement, to prevent snow and rain from blowing in at the penings of the basements, and to furnish helter also for cows when let out (as they eldom are) into the yard. Farmers as a rule practice economy in all the affairs of business. They are extremely saving of manure, and make it a point to make all they can. The grain and hay produced on the farm are fed to the stock, generally fattening steers or horses, both of which are bought and fed for the large markets of the East. Some farmers not only feed all the grain produced on their farms, but buy large quantities for their own feeding. Windmills are found on nearly all the best farms, and they are used largely for grindng feed, thus saving the expense of mill-

By this frugal management and econ omy, the farmers find little difficulty in keeping up the tertility of their farms. A systematic rotation of crops is followed and tobacco, which is a leading product, farmer that two acres out of sixty were The first | considered a deal of manure is drawn from the city, and hence more tobacco can be safely grown. Lime is used largely for fertilizing purposes, and is considered very advantageous to the production of tobacco and grain. Commercial fertilizers are used with great caution, and are considered at best a poor substitute for barnyard ma nure. There is a prevailing opinion that the use of superphosphates injures the qualities of tobacco when grown upon soil where it has been applied in anything like large quantities.

My observations of the winter wheat in Southern Pennsylvania have been confined to those counties lying along the Pennsylvania railroad, and more especially to Lancaster and York counties. It is my opinion that the wheat prospects of South ern Pennsylvania are very flattering, judging from the present appearance of the wheat fields. Rarely in New York state have I seen wheat with such a fresh. green appearance as that which characterizes the majority of fields I have seen here. "Almost as green as they were last fall," is the common remark concerning the wheat fields in Lancaster county. This is due, doubtless, to the mild winter and the snow, which has covered the ground to a shallow depth most of the time. Wheat is usually sown on tobacco stubble, and the thorough and frequent cultivation given the tobacco leaves the soil loose, free from weeds and in excellent condition for wheat. This doubtless is another cause for the favorable appear-

reg ions of the state.

ance of wheat in the tobacco-growing

Russel's Spoke and Bending Works and Bushey & Chapman's Agricultural Works Burned Out. Last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock flames were seen to issue from the roof of the large frame building belonging to George P. Russel and situated near the rear of the lot on South Queen street below Vine. The first floor of the building was occupied by Mr. Russel as a sawing and bending works, and the second floor was occupied by Ephraim Bushey and C. P Chapman, trading under the firm name of the Lancaster Agricultural Manufacturing company, their business being the manufacture of grain fans, seed drills, hay rakes and other agricultural implements. The fire appears to have originated in the part of the building occupied by Bushey & Chapman, immediately above the boiler and engine. Whether the origin of the fire was accidental or incendiary is readily have appplied the match by entering the yard on the south of the building. getting upon a low shed adjoining it and opening a small window near the point where the fire was discovered. It may be, however, that the building was fired by : spark from the furnace.

For a time the fire burned flercely ; the oof and the central portion were almost entirely destroyed; thirty-two grain fans, 50 hay rakes, 20 grain drills and a large quantity of lumber belonging to Bushey & Chapman were destroyed, together with work benches, tools and machinery. The whole loss to the firm will be about \$1,000, on which they have an insurance of \$500. Henry Ochs, Frederick Ackerman and Gotfieb Spaeth, who worked for Bushev & Chapman, lost all their tools.

The extent of Mr. Russel's loss has not vet been ascertained. The frame portion of the building is almost a total loss, and t will have to be pulled down. The brick portion is not very seriously injured, and the loss to the machinery, belting, shaftcovered by insurance. On the building