Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1882.

Senator Davis Excited.

Senator Davis is having a good deal of trouble to induce the Senate to accept his measure to relieve the supreme court by creating intermediate courts. One great objection to it is the creation of a big batch of new judges; a thing which is not recommended by its expense, nor by the increase it makes of the executive patronage. There should be no more officers in the government than are really necessary, and particularly should there be no more judges and no more courts than are needed. To forward the passage of this bill the president, according to Senator Morgan, has agreed to take several of the new judges from the Democratic party. Senator Davis became very indignant at this allegation of Senator Morgan, which he refused to believe, declaring that "if what the senator says is true, those who have been parties to it deserve to be impeached."

It seems to us that Senator Davis was unreasonably excited. It certainly would be very right in the president to select the new judges without regard to their party affiliations. It is very unfortunate that judges are not always thus selected. If there was any way of providing for a non-partisan judiciary it should be provided. One of the greatest evils this country suffers from, and one that is daily growing in its baleful power, is the partisanship of the judges. We are disposed to applaud the president for his declaration that he would appoint some of the new judges from among Democrats. There is no very good reason that we can perceive why such a declaration from him should be objectionable prior to the passage of the bill; much less why it should call for his impeachment. Even assuming that it was made to promote the enactment it was properly made. The president has as good a right as anyone else, we judge, to have an opinion of a law pending its passage, and to express it; and furthermore, to promote or defeat it in any proper way. And we see no impropriety in his saying that if the bill should become a law the judges would not be selected on partisan grounds. If President Arthur's acts and declarations should all be as innocent as this we will have cause for congratulation; and he will never deserve impeachment.

Still there is no saying that he may not be impeached for just such an innocent thing. A Republican president is never so much in danger of impeachment as when he sets himself up against his party, and threatens to sever it from its spoils. Andrew Johnson suffered for just such reason. But we expected other things of Senator Davis, an independent senator and ex-supreme judge, than to hear him talk of impeachment for non-partisanship. We fear that the numerous shocks that the Illinois senator's great corporation is reported to have received during this session by the crashing of the Senate chairs under his heavy weight has softened his brain as well as unsettled his understanding.

Their Words and Their Deeds.

Don Cameron's candidates exhibit him to the public in the new light of the magnanimous man. Mr. Rawle, his nominee for judge, declares that his politics are "damnable" and that he is about to come to grief some day as a leader since he is not an expert as a working politician. And he says that Cameron is well acquainted with his views about himself and his measures. Yet he was confident all the time that Cameron would not "go back" on him, but would secure his nomination to the judgeship, which he promised him; and he went about his daily business and gave himself no uneasiness concerning the result. He was right. Don stuck to him like a brother. And what is more he sticks to the nomination which Cameron gives him, notwithstanding the "damnable politics" the ticket as Cameron's ticket represents. And which damnable politics causes the revolt from it of the men who would accept the nominees, but cannot take them with the load of damnable politics they carry. Queer, isn't it, how differently a man looks at damnable things when he is riding on them and when he is ridden by them? Mr. Rawle is not a whit disgusted with the ugly beast he is mounted upon, being wholly occupied and delighted with the ease of the pace and the blissfulness of the goal.

And there is Beaver too. He is not for Cameron. If there is one thing his soul despises it is machine politics. The will of the people is as sacred to him as Divine law. He would never set up his own interests before theirs or follow any man who did. He believes himself to be the very essence of self abnegation and concord. Yet he is the same General Beaver who stood among the unfaltering 306 at Chicago and who clung to the stalwart nomination for senator at Harrisburg while there was a man willing to vote for him. In his words the general is all that he perhaps believes himself; but there is such a wide divergence between his words and the deeds which an unpropitious fate forces upon him, that we can heartily unite with the Delaware county Quakers in bewailing the dreadful failure of his performances to come up to the measure of his promises.

Senator Cameron's candidates spit upon his practices; Senator Cameron's platform denounces them. It is a curious exhibition. The senator has a big heart to reward those who despitefully use him; and a great soul to confess his sins. Perhaps he is to graduate from his damnable purpose and appear before the world as the model of the humble Christian and that may be why Beaver and Rawle, truly good men, love and serve him.

THE information that comes to-day from England, of the summary reversal of the policy of the government in its relation to Ireland, seems almost incredible. [illegible] brought in last night, by which it is proposed to revive coercion in all its force and stringency, had it been presented by an opposition member would have been accepted by the ministers as an impeachment and a challenge of all they have done since they have been in the places of power. They would have opposed it, and if they had been beaten upon it they would have been forced to resign. The Liberal government broadly admit in the bill which Mr. Gladstone's home secretary has presented in the House of Commons that the four miscreants who last week committed a murder are to-day the directors of the Irish policy of the British empire. The Liberal ministry have apparently been more eager and more prompt to condemn themselves, and have condemned themselves more harshly, than any moderate and reasonable Conservative would have done. They have literally stolen the thunder of their adversaries in presenting and urging this remarkable piece of lgislation, and have accomplished a swift and complete political change of base, the like of which has not been seen in our time.

HAYES being suggested as a candidate for congressman-at-large from Ohio, perhaps the Democrats should choose the candidate to be elected.

ONE citizen of West Chester is so well pleased because Farmer Butler's name will now be eliminated from the newspapers, that he says: "If Lydia Pinkham could only be hauled down I would be supremely happy." Such is fame.

MUCH praise is bestowed upon the elephant at Harrisburg that refused to turn out for a baby carriage, because it is the first case on record where a baby carriage run by a sour-looking nurse did not obtain all the rights of way.

JUDGE WORTHINGTON, of the superior court at Cincinnati, has decided that swearing through the telephone is not permissible. This is a positive hardship when it is considered how exasperating a telephone can be if it just takes a notion.

THE dynamite faction of the Irish revolutionary party, under the leadership of that monumental blatherskite, O'Donovan Rossa, held a meeting last night in New York, at which the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke was indorsed. This is downright savagery. We are living in a free country, however, and even savages have rights—the right to show that they are hyenas instead of men.

IN a neatly turned paraphase of the observation of a since deceased politician, that a bloody shirt campaign and plenty of money were all that were needed to carry Indiana in 1876, a bright contemporary intimates that the coming canvass will in all probability be "red-headed and hopeful" after the prominent characteristics of the distinguished statesman who is continued in command of the machine, Senator Cooper. The members of the state committee from this county are Geo. Mehaffy, of Marietta, and William Leaman, of this city.

THE *Herald* correspondent, who is doing the Malley murder case at New Haven, writes that unless he is mistaken, the leaves of June and the lifes of the glorious Fourth of July will come and go along the stream of time long before the twelve intelligent men now sitting cross-legged and cross-gartered before him render a verdict in the case. They are nowhere near the end of the prosecution yet, and Mr. Cassidy says the defense will take quite as much time as the state does. One of the principal journals published in New England says the trial is more like a circus than a funeral.

IF honor's voice could soothe the dull, cold ear of death, the amiable young statesman who went to his rest yesterday, accompanied by such visible tokens of a people's anguish as rarely fall to the lot of mortal, could have almost cried content to his sudden taking off. Lord Frederick Cavendish was dismissed from the cares and burdens of life in a pageantry which even royalty itself rarely sees. Thirty thousand people with real grief in their hearts, and thirty millions sympathizing, made up the cortege of the slain scion of the great Whig house. The premier and his cabinet, not in the perfunctory mien of prescribed woe, but mourning as kinsmen and stricken comrades, lent all the pomp of official presence to the melancholy splendor of a national ceremonial.

REPORTS having been extensively circulated and published that Mrs. Jesse W. James was preparing or dictating a life of her husband and his brother Frank James, she makes affidavit emphatically denying such reports; declaring that if Jesse James ever perpetrated any crime or crimes, of whatever nature, she was wholly unconscious of the facts connected therewith; that he never spoke to her about any unlawful act of his, and that she has not the least knowledge of any wrong-doing with which he has been charged. "Under no circumstances," says the widow, "would I lend my name to any publication descriptive of his career;" and she expresses the hope that the public will regard her with more becoming charity than to be deceived by any claims connecting her name with any book.

IT does sound a little queer to hear our esteemed reform next year contemporary, the Philadelphia *Press*, which has joined with such zest in the support of Mr. Cameron's candidate for governor, declare of the two nominations for internal revenue collectors in this state now before the Senate, which were made in compliance with the same Mr. Cameron's express desire, that they "are wrong in principle, unwise in practice and wholly opposed to the wishes, the public sentiment and the public utterances of the Republican party in this state. They have neither excuse nor justification, and the report of the finance committee in favor of their confirmation ought not to weigh with the Senate against the unanimous report against the nominations from this state." Our contemporary's appeal to the Democratic senators to come to the rescue of Sullivan and Wiley is quite too utterly touching in view of its present attitude towards the politics of this state.

IRISH REPRESSION.

THE ALIEN LAWS TO BE REVIVED.

A Remarkable Bill Introduced into the British House of Commons for the Prevention of Crime.

In the British House of Commons Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the home secretary, has introduced a bill for the repression of crime in Ireland. He characterised the prevalence of crime there as a national disgrace. He said: "The time has arrived for the entire House to unite in taking steps to repress it. The case we deplore to-day is not a solitary one. Crime is a plague spot on Ireland, and I believe the Irish people desire its removal. It springs from secret societies, and must be extirpated. The mainspring of crime is the expectation of impunity, which is only too well founded. The government has, therefore, concluded that it is necessary in those places where the ordinary law is not observed that special tribunals, consisting of three judges, be appointed by the lord lieutenant to try cases without a jury. The judgment of the court must be unanimous. Appeal can be made to the supreme court, the judgment of the latter to be given by a majority of the judges. The supreme court may diminish but cannot increase the severity of the sentences. Parliament will be asked to provide special renumeration for the special judges."

The bill also contains the following provisions: It gives power to search for secret apparatus of murder, such as arms, threatening letters, etc.; power to enter houses by day or night under a warrant of the lord lieutenant; power to arrest persons prowling about at night and unable to give an account of themselves, who are to be dealt with summarily; power to arrest strangers, as crimes are generally committed by foreign emissaries, the hospitality of England not being for such persons as the agents of O'Donovan-Rossa, and power to remove foreigners who are considered dangerous to peace. The government therefore intends to revive the alien acts.

Secret societies are to be dealt with summarily, and membership thereof will constitute an offence under this act. Cases of aggravated assault are to be treated in a summary manner. Power is given to repress intimidation and unlawful meetings, the latter to be dealt with summarily. Newspapers containing seditious and inflammatory matter are to be suppressed and the proprietors required to enter into recognizances not to repeat the offence. Justices can compel the attendance of witnesses about to abscond.

The lord lieutenant can appoint additional police, where necessary, at the cost of the district concerned. Compensation for murder and outrage will be required of the districts where they occur. Outrages are to be dealt with summarily by courts, which are to consist of two stipendiary magistrates.

Sir William Harcourt announced that the government intended to reserve for consideration any further alteration of the jury system. He admitted that this bill was extraordinary, but he declared that it was necessary to meet the extraordinary circumstances. The operation of the bill would be limited to three years. The government would do all in its power to prevent innocent persons suffering from its action. He added that the bill placed almost unlimited authority in the hands of the lord lieutenant, and concluded by stating that this measure would shortly be followed by one dealing with arrears of rent.

Mr. Parnell said he wished to join in an expression as to the temperate spirit shown by England during the past few days, but he declared that spirit was not displayed in the proposed bill, which he regarded as the most stringent ever proposed, and which, he said, would result in a hundredfold greater failure than what had gone before.

The House, 227 to 22, passed the bill to its first reading. The minority was composed entirely of home rulers.

PERSONAL.

CETEWAYO is now called "a diamond" by some one who has discovered a black diamond in the rough.

The correct pronunciation of the English proper name CAVENDISH is "Candish."

Rhode Island admires the girl of sixteen who sold her luxuriant brown hair for $200 in order to procure medicine for her sick mother.

Miss E. J. BONNER, daughter of Mr. Robert Bonner, is to be married next Thursday evening in Dr. Hall's church, to Mr. Francis Forbes.

It is probable that Princess LOUISE, who will arrive at Quebec from England about June 5, will not go to Ottawa until the fall. Her royal Highness, with his excellency and suite, will spend the summer months in the lower provinces in fishing and other amusements.

A well known musician was recently invited to an evening party. As he was entering the hall way he learn two or three gilded youths mentioning that he was expected to "do his best" there that evening and that it was to hear him that they had come. He quietly left.

Prof. CHARLES L. DOOLITTLE, of the chair of astronomy and higher mathematics in the Lehigh University, was married to Miss HELEN WOLLE, daughter of Rev. Francis Wolle, formerly principal of the Moravian female seminary in Bethlehem, yesterday morning.

Although SARAH BERNHARDT, or Mme. Dausa'a, has made a large sum since she left the Francais, her managers have had the lion's share. In the future her husband will be her business man himself. As, although a member of the Greek church, he is of his wife's race, he will know how to keep the ball rolling and the quidnunes talking. There is not a sharper man in Paris.

Mrs. Mason and the President.

The wife of Sergeant Mason called on the president, yesterday, and pleaded earnestly for her husband's pardon. The president said he had great sympathy for her, and he would lay the petitions for her husband's pardon before the cabinet. The poor woman was so much affected by the president's words that she was unable to utter her acknowledgements, and a lady friend, who accompanied her, spoke for her.

The Army of the Tennessee.

The society of the army of the Tennessee met again yesterday at St. Louis. Gen. Reynolds, for the committee, reported the time and place of the next reunion as the 3d and 4th of October, 1883—the anniversary of the battle of Corinth—at Cleveland, Ohio. The bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallon, of Chicago, was selected as the orator of the next reunion.

Tombstone Indignation.

An indignation meeting was held at Tombstone, Arizona, on Wednesday night to express public feeling over the recent cowboy proclamation by President Arthur. An immense crowd was in attendance. Speeches were made and a committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and to forward them to the president and to Congress.

An Arkansas Town Under Water.

Jacksonport, Ark., on the White River, is three feet under water and the river is still rising. Heavy rains for the past three days caused a washout on the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, at Muddy Creek, 75 miles east of Memphis. The water covers the track for a distance of three miles. All through travel has been suspended.

GENERAL NEWS.

NUMEROUS CATASTROPHES BY FIRE.

Destruction of Some Valuable Properties—War on the Graveyard Ghouls—Crimes and Calamities and Other Events.

The Harpswell house, in Harpswell, Me., and the dwelling of Mrs. Johnson near by, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Wendling's broom factory, at New Orleans, was burned yesterday. Loss, $150,000. The custom house was slightly damaged.

At Au Sable Forks, N. Y., yesterday, the new ore separator of the J. & J. Rogers iron company was destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000.

A fire at Hogansville, Ga., yesterday destroyed three stores. P. H. Whitaker & Son lose $11,000; Thomas Lester, $2,000; P. H. Whitaker, jr., furniture, $1,100.

The house of J. C. Arnold Lenox, at Pittsfield, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $8,000.

Josiah C. Arnold's large boarding house at Lenox, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $8,000.

The Keystone rubber works were burned at Williamsport. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $53,000. Two hundred operatives are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

William Boden's saloon at Ocean, fifteen miles from Fort Wayne, Ind., was blown up by dynamite last evening. The dynamite was thrown down the chimney. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

Disposing of "Death-Rattle" Insurance.

The Dauphin county court has dissolved fifty-eight mutual assessment insurance companies, which were lately proceeded against by the attorney general at the instance of the insurance commissioner of the state. The number which the insurance commissioner alleges have been found doing business in violation of their chartered privileges is 213, and against all these proceedings have been instituted with a view to their dissolution. A large majority of the companies which have made answer to the court requiring them to show cause why their business should not be closed state that they are constrained to submit to the revocation of their charters, because the mutual assessment insurance business has been rendered unprofitable; also, some charge their misfortunes on other companies, which are claimed to have done a disreputable business. About twenty companies have filed answers contesting the right of the commonwealth to dissolve them on the allegation made against them.

Three Desperadoes Killed.

Will Wildfire, John Boston and James Alstead, noted desperadoes, went to Wilkeg county, N. C., on Wednesday night to rob the log smoke-house of Albert Dyson. They pried up several logs and entered. Dyson saw them and shot and killed Wildfire. The others attempted to get out of the smoke-house, but in doing so knocked down the prop which they had placed under the logs they had pried up to gain an entrance, and the logs fell on them, crushing them to death.

Railroad Accident in Illinois.

The mail train of the White Water Valley railroad was thrown from the track near Metamora, Ill., on Wednesday by the turning of a rail which was caused by a broken tie. The baggage, express and mail car and one passenger coach were thrown down a forty-feet embankment. Jacob Miller, the express messenger, was dangerously injured; Charles Glener, the baggage master, was badly hurt about the breast, and Brittenham, the postal clerk, and about twenty others were slightly injured.

The Terrible Cyclone.

Later accounts of the cyclone at McAlister Indian territory, increase the number killed to 11. A small settlement in the Choctaw nation was visited by the same storm, and one person was killed, six being severely injured.

Floating in the River.

The body of a man, as yet unrecognized, was found floating in the Christiana river at Wilmington, Del., yesterday afternoon. The body is supposed to be that of James Cole, a missing employee of the Jessup & Moore pulp works.

He Wants an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the House Mr. Hoblitzell, of Maryland, rose to a question of privileges and stated that he had introduced a bill for the relief of Abraham Brofman, of Baltimore, which was referred to the committee on claims. He now learned that there was a communication signed "Maryland," addressed to the speaker, on the committee's file which reflected on his (Hoblitzell's) connection with the case. He demanded that the conduct of the clerk of claims committee be investigated, and it was so ordered.

Railroad Wreck in Arizona.

CRITTENDEN, Arizona, May 12.—Five carloads of workmen were wrecked on the New Mexico & Arizona railroad, yesterday, near this place. One man was killed and eight injured.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

REMARKABLE WEATHER.

Fears for the Fruit Crop—Dull Times.

The cold wet weather which has prevailed almost continuously for two weeks past, has induced fruit growers to fear that the fruit crop has been permanently injured and some kinds of fruits hopelessly destroyed. Many varieties of fruit trees are in full bloom, and it is alleged that the continuous cold rains have swept away the pollen and destroyed the germs of the young fruit.

The bad weather has also greatly interfeared with the spring farming, preventing farmers from preparing their grounds for tobacco and other late crops, and interfering greatly with the business of the truck gardeners. From all sections we hear of swollen streams and muddy waters, dirty streets and almost impassable roads. Our business men complain that their trade is greatly damaged by the untoward weather. Nobody wants spring clothing or spring millinery during such a season, and the fear is that there will be no further demand for spring goods of any kind, as summer will probably be upon us as soon as winter ends. The town is exceedingly dull in all respects. Out-door laborers and mechanics are off duty, country people don't come to town if they can help it; everybody who can keeps within doors, and the newsgatherer finds "items" very scarce indeed.

Mayor's Court.

This morning the mayor had seven cases before him. One was a tall, clerical looking man with a long black beard, and very seedy black clothes. When asked his occupation he said he was a minister but as yet he had never preached. He was on the lookout for texts and when he secured sufficient he would commence. He was allowed to go. Another crank who has been arrested before was sent to the work house for 30 days. Five others were discharged.

Another Viewer Appointed.

Moses Shirk has been appointed one of the viewers to lay out a road in West Cocalico township in place of Joel Weist, who is a relative of one of the parties through whose land the proposed road will run.

Sale of Stocks.

J. B. Long, broker, sold to-day at private sale 2,000 city 6's of 1885, at 105 and accrued interest, and 1,000 Reading & Columbia R. R., 30 years 5 per cent. bond at 105½.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Second Day's Session—Selection of Officers—More Papers Read.

The state medical society, now in session at Titusville, reassembled yesterday morning, Dr. Zeigler, president, in the chair. Rev. J. A. Maxwell opened the proceedings with prayer.

After reports from county societies and that of the treasurer, Dr. B. Lee, of Philadelphia, read a paper upon "Defective Hearing of Locomotive Engineers," by Dr. L. Tamball, of Philadelphia. The paper concluded by recommending that examinations of engineers be made every two years, and that certificates be withheld until after examination, and that when firemen present themselves for promotion, special precaution be taken and instruction given that ear troubles are likely to be induced by their occupation, and that they should report them at once and be treated.

Dr. Charles K. Mills, of Philadelphia, read an interesting paper on criminal lunacy, and among the subjects discussed were the psychology of crime, the classification of criminals, the relation of crime to insanity, the test of responsibility in criminal cases, the medico-legal methods of determining responsibility, and the disposal of the criminal insane, including under this last head such questions as the punishability of the insane, the necessity of modifying existing laws relating to the insane, and the importance of establishing in Pennsylvania and elsewhere special criminal lunatic asylums.

The speaker referred to the case of Guiteau, and said it was necessary to make a critical study of the case before coming to a conclusion. The weight of evidence is on the whole in favor of his insanity, but as to the form of his insanity there may be some doubt.

A communication was received from Dr. A. L. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, calling the attention of the society to the fact that cinchona can be acclimated and successfully grown within the limits of the United States, and that the newly appointed commissioner is not indisposed to enlarge the work of his department, and it would be well for the state society to encourage him.

Committee on publication—Drs. W. B. Atkinson, B. Lee, John V. Shoemaker, J. G. Lee, Albert Fricke, Charles Turnbull and Edward Jackson.

Norristown was selected for the next place of meeting.

Dr. W. H. Daly, of Pittsburg, read a paper upon "Tonsilotomy," and one on the "Use of powdered boracic acid in the treatment of chronic purulent inflammation of the middle ear" was read by Dr. Charles S. Turnbull, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, of the committee to select officers, reported the following: For president, Dr. William Varian; first vice president, Dr. A. Haston, of Philadelphia; second vice president E. P. Allen; third vice president, H. Thayer; fourth vice president, A. M. Mitter; permanent secretary, Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson of Philadelphia; recording secretary, Edward Jackson, of Chester; corresponding secretary, Dr. John G. Lee, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia.

The committee appointed to prepare a schedule of subjects and requirements of the medical society of the state of Pennsylvania, designed as a guide to medical examiners in ascertaining the fitness of candidates for the study of medicine, made a report. It provides for a more general education of candidates. A minority report was submitted, when Dr. John Atlee, of Philadelphia, moved that the report be recommitted to the committee for further consideration. The doctor, in making the motion, spoke of the necessity of elevating the standard of education for those seeking admission into the medical profession. In conclusion, he said that physicians, a hundred years ago, were more generally prepared in the way of a thorough education than at present. The motion to refer was agreed to.

Dr. R. L. Seibert, chairman of the committee on medical legislation, submitted a report in reference to the act of the legislature providing for the registration of all practitioners of medicine and surgery. The committee say that under this act they addressed letters to all the county medical societies and the prothonotaries in counties in which there is no societies, and received responses from 46 out of 67 counties in the state. From these it appears that 674 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and 1,020 from the Jefferson medical college. The whole number of practitioners in the counties reporting is 2,200, and of this number 619 are not graduates of any college. The report from Philadelphia shows 1,554 registrations, of which 220 are homœopathic and 210 from other institutions outside of the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson medical college in that city. There are 48 registered who are stated to be without any regular medical education. The committee say that the enforcement of the registration act is the first duty of the profession, and a committee should be appointed in each county medical society to supervise the work.

Dr. John T. Carpenter presented a preamble and resolutions adopted by the judicial council of the society, providing that the medical society of the state of Pennsylvania request the different faculties that may have applications made to them under the provisions of section 4 of the medical regulation act of Pennsylvania, to give each and every applicant a fair, full and thorough examination in all branches taught in their own school and required of their own students, before endorsing their diplomas, and refuse to endorse any diploma unless the holder is well qualified to practice his profession

After a long discussion the committee were allowed to withdraw the paper.

Dr. Leffmann, of Philadelphia, read a paper on the medical relations of the prevailing food adulterations, in which it was stated "that the general character of adulterations was not of a nature calculated to actively spread diseases." He referred specially to glucose and oleomargarine as important substitutes for common articles of food and said "that the first of these bodies was so much like common sugar and the second so much like common butter that no serious injury could result from the extensive use of either. The impurities present in glucose, although sometimes spoken of with alarm, are really of little importance."

Our Home Pharmaceutists.

The monthly meeting of the Lancaster county pharmaceutical association was held yesterday afternoon. General interest was taken in the discussion which followed the reading of papers by Messrs. Heinitsh, Frey and Raub, in response to queries accepted by them at last meeting. The president was authorized to appoint three delegates to represent this association at the meeting of the state pharmaceutical association at Altoona on June 6.

Colored Ball.

Last evening the Excelsior club, composed of colored people, gave a ball in the West End hall. It was very largely attended, strangers being present from Harrisburg, Columbia and other places. The colored band played a number of pieces and the dancing music was furnished by Miller's orchestra. Every thing passed off quietly.

Fell Down Stairs.

Ruby, a 5 year old son of Harry E. Leman, residing at No. 117 East Walnut street, fell down stairs yesterday and broke his collar bone.

Suits Brought.

During this week suits have been brought by the county against tax collectors to recover delinquent tax.

YOUNG THEOLOGIANS.

READING THESES AT THE SEMINARY.

Religious Questions Freely Discussed—Abstracts of the Essays—Presentation of Diplomas.

Extremely inclement weather last night prevented a large audience from assembling in St. Steven's chapel, college campus, to witness the closing exercises of the Reformed theological seminary. The floral decorations of the pulpit were very pretty but modest. A splendid cross composed of handsome flowers stood upon the altar.

The ritual of the church was conducted by Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., president of the seminary, after which the Sunday choir—composed of male and female voices—sang a beautiful anthem.

The first thesis was read by Jacob J. Rothrock, entitled "John Wickliffe." Christianity has been called a jewel of inestimable value and has been delivered into the custody of man as a symbol of true life and spiritual victory. In the early history of Christianity many were the impediments before it and it was soon surrounded by men using it for ends not designed by God. Year after year Christianity became deluged with the ambitious efforts of men, and each year removed the truths of the gospel into some darker obscurity, until the Church became little more than a means of promoting the interests of the priesthood. At an early period of Christianity the religious condition of England was almost wholly governed by the papacy of Rome. Hence it was that England was at that time by no means the seat of apostolic religion. But she was willing to hear the teachings of one bold enough to proclaim them. Born in 1324, in Yorkshire, nothing is a greater contrast than the youth and subsequent glory of the life of John Wickliffe. He acquired the title of "Gospel Doctor," in Baliol college, Oxford, and his studies were mostly centered upon the Bible. The literary, social and religious condition of England, at that period all converge into this one individual—he was the light of all and an organizer of a religious order of people. When he put forth his translation of the Bible into the English tongue, he performed a great deed for his fellow-men. But he had sufferings and men's hate was stronger for a time than their admiration. He died of the palsy in the rectory of Lutterworth, 1384. He was denounced as a heretic and his bones exhumed, burned and thrown into a neighboring brook which flowed into the river, then into the sea, and in the quaint words of Fuller, "Thus this brook has conveyed his ashes into Avon, Avon into the Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean, and thus the ashes of Wickliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which is now disposed all the world over."

Christian W. Summy—Missionary Character of the Church.—The whole work of redemption is one grand missionary labor. The life of Christ, His incarnation, His earthly life, His ignominious yet triumphant death is one of the greatest missionary works the world ever knew. But His achievements were not only for His time, but in order that His works might be continued, he selected a band of sturdy and truthful men, and by His own sublime knowledge used them in making them the salvation of others by their instrumentality. The Christian life is a law of extension, and in Christ's kingdom it is that man may be brought to Christ by the aid of other men. Yet the Saviour leaves man not alone to transact his duty, for He says as He confessed to His disciples, "Lo, I am with ye always even unto the end of the world." In its very nature the Church is a missionary Church; its past history has shown its character as such. When Paul was called he was not disobedient to the divine summons, and he was filled with supernatural power; the apostles like he received this power and went forth to disseminate the gospel in Asia, Africa and Europe, and to lay the foundation of the Church for all future ages. Against all its mighty impediments the Church has stood and has passed through an ordeal of fire which no other religion could have survived. Ancient worshippers acknowledged its might, and Grecian religion bowed to it and said, "Gallican, thou has conquered." When the dissolution of the Roman power came the Church alone survived, and planted her banners on the ruins, and now with wondrous vigor she still continues her work through all the world. The Church is spreading her truths throughout all the confines of the earth and with stirring words is calling men into new life by the light of the gospel. It will go on so; this work must continue until all men shall have heard the word of life, and so long as time shall last. We must all labor, for we shall have aid; what Christ has said to the Church ages ago He says now: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Essay—Wilson D. Donat—"Temptations of Christ." The baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist was a final investment of Christ with His holy office, and now in absolute power his character fitted Him to establish a new life between God and man. But this time was not an age of encouragement, for men were wicked and perverse and unenlightened. Among such people the gospel and its principles must be established by Christ. But the great impediments He was to encounter were not imaginary. There was opposition and it made a conflict in which He was conqueror. But Christ did not attempt to work alone—He depended upon and followed His father in heaven, and it was only by this that He conquered. What Christ had to do was to do the will of His father and to effect this right He was by divine authority accessible to the challenge of the Prince of Darkness; yet He was without sin. The sinless nature of Christ was similar to the sinlessness of Adam before the fall, and having assumed the form and in one sense a part of the nature of man, He thus became subject to human injury and temptations. But the temptations of Christ were purely objective; they approached Him only from without. There was no innate weakness, no natural frailty; no temptation could be aroused by promptings of his own heart; there was nothing within to beget sin. The essayist then spoke of the many and great temptations with which Christ had to contend; the divine power with which He repelled all attacks, and of how constantly and with what force Satan urged him to yield to his temptations. How easy and how brilliant a deed it would have been before the multitude for Christ to have thrown himself from the high mountain in answer to the desire of His tempter, when with his soft and seductive words he displayed before the vision of Christ great cities and fertile plains. But it was not required. Christ has given us a divine example of assiduous readiness for work. He never lagged in His work, and He only ended His labors when they were accomplished. The temptations with which He was assailed He refused not only in a negative but in a most positive manner, it was not a mere refusal, it was a positive answer and the assailer found Him invulnerable. In the fact of His ever being prepared to meet assaults—which preparation could only come from His father above—Christ was ever ready for the wiles of the evil one and could successfully combat them. He has left to His followers throughout all time an example teaching them to be continuously and fully equipped for their great work.

Essay—Misery the Fruit of Sin—James R. Lewis—Misery is the fruit of sin. Man was created godly, after the image of God. By his willful disobedience he lost his sinless state. It is the nature of man now to be perverse; instead of willing good he wills false, and thus arrays himself against God. Humanity is organic. Every individual is united, has a being with the whole, and when sin is committed it violates all the laws and nature of humanity, causes sickness and pestilence; society is torn by its own dissentions and nations are rent and crumbled by bloodshed; these are wholly the products of sin. The final end or culmination of sin is death. The history of man from the earliest times down until the present is filled with sinful deeds and the pages are soiled with the accounts. Man can sin, but left to himself the transgressor can see no help but in God. It is not by human force nor what resembles such force that God does eradicate sin; in such an external, arbitrary way God cannot end it. It must be effected by gentle influence; by love. Active and positive obedience from man to God will alone remove sin. He must know a higher power than that of sin, and in Christ he will find life and hope. Men who hate the good and love the evil congregate by their own evil sympathies together; and their sin begets sin. The essayist cited as examples cities wherein the wicked are joined as New York and London, which he thought were correctly termed hells upon earth. When sin has a hold upon a nation, the effects are very serious. The French revolution was a social upheaval at a time when God was denied, and that dark page of history with its crimes, sufferings, and horror, makes us shudder. Suppose it should be that wickedness had full force with all men, then this earth would be a hell indeed. The wicked are often triumphant for a time; they are sometimes far more prosperous than the righteous, but this is not an indication of any weakness in the Creator. Their turn will come and then all will suffer, and the prosperity of the evil will end. The fact that the unrighteous often are successful should not cause Christians to question God's promises; He will always deal justly, for he delights not in suffering. Over the heads of the evil hangs impending judgment; their conscience burns like a coal of fire in their hearts. Evildoers in one sense make their own hell. Death is an epoch, a crisis in man's existence, and his life here should be such as to insure happiness beyond. The ancients expressed a great truth when they said: "Man is immortal," and it is not God's will that eternity should be spent in a state of terrible suffering. He delights not in sin, but loves all," and promises, "I am the way, the truth and the life."

Essay—George W. Kerchner—Types of the Scriptures—The method of the fathers in writing the scriptures was largely by types and allegories. But between these two there is a wide distinction. The essayist then spoke of the necessity of the use of the symbolical writings of the scriptures in early ages and showed the essential significance of the types and allegories used in the Bible. The gradual development of man to fully understand the truths of the Bible, was aided by the use of types in sacred writings. As an example the essayist took the observance of the sacrifice. To the ancients this was an embodiment of a higher symbol, and gave a tangible realization of the meaning of the atonement of sin, or of a power above man, and far more potent. The extent of the typical matter in the testaments all converge in one great truth—Christ, and He enfolds all typical and ritual expressions and in Him all forms and principles are the Word made flesh.

After the close of the reading of the essays Dr. A. H. Kremer, president of the board of the seminary, presented to each graduate his diploma, first making a few touching remarks to the young theologians, wishing them in the name of the seminary, its officers and their friends success in the future and a joyous consummation of their ministerial labors.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the singing of a baritone solo—"Palm Branches"—by Mr. L. A. Prezinger, who won by his very good rendition of it fresh laurels to his well known excellent vocal abilities.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events Near and Across the County Lines.

The West Chester state normal school's receipts from students for the year ending March 31, 1882, was $36,322.98. This was about $8,000 above the expenditures during the year.

Hog cholera prevails to an alarming extent in Delaware county, great numbers dying daily.

Arrangements are being made to establish a creamery near Oxford, Chester county.

The Oxford, Chester county, agricultural society met in that borough to appoint judges and make other arrangements for their fair which takes place on June 8 and 9. The entries for the races will close on Thursday, May 18, at 11 p. m.

A heavy blast was fired at a stone quarry in Montgomery county and a stone struck a workman who was over 500 yards off and broke one of the bones of his arm.

Steelton, about two miles below Harrisburg and laid out four or five years ago, is building up more rapidly than any other town in the state, and in a few years will be connected with Harrisburg.

Geo. Wilson, of Reading, was so badly cut in the head with a beer glass, by Geo. Trout, in a saloon row, that he now lies in a critical condition.

There are more than 400 persons employed in the Adelaide silk factory, Allentown. Twenty young girls are employed in weaving.

The family of Thomas Johnson, residing at Fern Hill station, Chester county, was almost fatally poisoned by eating fish. It is not understood what was the matter with the fish.

At Reading Bridgeport, the baby elephant in Barnum's show, got loose while the animals were being unloaded from the cars and started on a run along the railroad followed by its mother. Jumbo eyed the scene and then started after. Bridgeport with the aid of its mother and keepers was finally captured, and Jumbo showed his approval of the capture by repeated grunts of satisfaction.

A Serious Charge.

George Blank, postmaster at Monocacy, was arrested on the charge of opening a letter addressed to Mrs. Rebecca Mostellar, a resident of that place. The information was made by Matthew Ryan. The letter contained a check for $25 pension money from Philadelphia. After being opened, the letter was given to Mrs. Mostellar by Bland. At the hearing before U. S. Commissioner Young, several witnesses testified. H. Willis Bland, attorney for Bland, claimed that the suit was a malicious one; that the woman had given the postmaster authority to open letters on a previous occasion. After the hearing the accused was required to enter bail in $500 for his appearance in the U. S. district court, at Philadelphia on May 22d.

In the Picture Paper.

The *Police Gazette* of this week contains pictures of Miss Ida Baight, of Columbia, and Charles H. Engel, of Philadelphia, about whom so much has been said in the newspapers, and Adam Dundore the defaulting county treasurer of Berks county.

In Town.

John H. Laine, advance agent of George H. Adams "Humpty Dumpty" troupe is in town making arrangements for the appearance of the troupe here on Saturday, May 20th. This will be the last show of the season, except the trained horses, which will be here in June.