Lancaster Intelligencer. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1884

How the Thing Was Done, Mr. Ferdinand Ward has been put upon the witness stand and in a little very fashionable way of making a forwhile managed to give a clear idea of tune, but it isn't the truly philanthropic stock exchange was sclosed, has Wall street. New York, been so disturbed as it the nature of the business of Grant and way. Ward and the cause of its collapse. Mr. Ward did not say a great deal nor remember much, but the tale was too simple to need much elaboration in words.

The firm has been engaged for some two years or more in robbing Peter to pay Paul. Ward admits that he has for a long time known that it was insolvent, and that he borrowed money at high rates in order to obtain the means to pay his debts and keep afloat. He seems to have been so deliberately engaged in piling up the largest possible amounts of indebtedness, without looking for any means of ultimately satisfying it, that it is reasonable to assume that he is either insane or that he intended to save a fortune out of the moneys borrowed. There is nothing to give color to the idea that he is crazy, but there is plenty of support for the theory that he is a thief.

paid less than twenty per cent. a year, and he appeared to have paid as much cost but about fourteen to build? as sixty. The rate of interest was not of importance so as the money was obtained; and it seems quite incred ible that Warner and the other shrewd men who dealt so largely with him did not know the nature of his business and where the money came from which paid them their heavy profits. They pretend that Ward assured them that he had government contracts, and he admits that he did; but he had no evidence of it to give them, and it is certain that they would have wanted such evidence. if their heavy dealings had been made on his associates, so that Ward should ap-The innocent Grant family, which gave not, it is assumed, know that the con- are now most in need of help. cern was so long insolvent; yet they knew of its extravagant borrowing; and they must have known that no fat gov- lion's tail with both hands. ernment contracts contributed.

The Street Lighting Problem.

membered that only a few days ago Paris determined to return to the old system of lighting the boulevards and public buildings of the city by gas, the municipal authorities having become was expensive beyond all proportion to the illumination furnished. This in truth seems to be at the bottom of the trouble about electric illumination. Boston, under its new municipal govern ment, is following the example of Paris, in restricting electric lighting, because of its expense. That city has 381 electric lights for each of which it pays annually the average sum of \$232.93. It has also 9,623 gas lights costing each per annum \$34 33. Electric light experts claim that one electric lamp supplies the place of three and one fourth gas lights. On this basis the proportionate cost would still be as \$232,93 to \$111.57, showing that gas for street illu nation is cheaper than the electric light by more than 50 per cent.

Manifestly the electric light advocates to ensure the success of their system must make their light twice as effective and convenient as gas light in order to compensate for its doubled expense. And therein lies the difficulty. In an electric lamp the carbon points between which the light is generated must of necessity be consumed irregularly, owing either to the presence of foreign materials in the carbon, or to an improper arrangement of the points. Hence the objectionable flicker that marks the light, although improved appliances are doing much to remedy the defect. In this city since the electric lamps were anchored to poles they are doing much better than when swaying in mid air, the playthings of every breeze. Yet few will claim that one lamp will be adequate to light a half square, in which is found any considerable quantity of foliage; and few will deny that three gas lights, whose concentrated power may only equal one electric light, will distance the latter's illuminating capacity when distributed through a square.

Until the electric light people make their product twice as cheap or twice as good, its use for street illumination must It is rather diffuse, but "gets in" most of necessarily be limited.

THE great speculators of Wall street come fluttering down very rapidly in these days. Mr. Seney is the last to the reputation of a philanthropist, be all its revenue must be limited. cause of his great gifts to charitable purposes. It has, however, never been make the money he lavishes in charity, in watering railroad stocks. Seney's wealth has come the Lake Shore, with design to sell it at a great profit to Vanderbilt, which they did. They hold stocks of certain Southern railroads which had no great amount of trade and combined, manipulated and watered them in a profitable way. Doubtless these were legitimate derstanding, but the truly philanthropic | and adequate for revenue.

spirit would be inspired to make his money in a different way. There is too much of the robbing Peter to pay Paul, in that style of charity. Building rail. roads on bonds and booming the stock, which costs nothing, to high prices, is a

It was a wise young Mr. Eno in New York yesterday who knew his own rich father. Old Mr. Eno buckled down bravely to the work of making good young Mr. Eno's losses which threatened to swamp the Second National bank. He brought up a million dollars in a flour sack, and when that ran out sent around another quarter barrel of green. backs. The bank was saved, the panic was checked and old Mr. Eno has still twenty millions left. But, simultane ously with these proceedings, old Mr. Eno cancelled the powers of attorney he business operations of the Eno family. It's a wise father who knows his own son on Wall street.

THE Philadelphia banks are Pharisal-He has worked with several other cally saying that they are not like the persons who, while appearing to be New York banks, with speculating pres his creditors, are really his accomplices. idents and rotten assets. We are none To one of these men, William T. War- too sure of it. Philadelphia bankers are ner, who operated in partnership with a in a good many wild schemes. If the brother-in-law, James H. Work, Ward East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia seats in the stock exchange, George 1. Se gave checks to the amount of three and railroad was a New York enterprise of a quarter millions in the past seven the Seney syndicates, what is the Normonths. They obtained money for folk & Western and the Shenendoah Grant and Ward under a contract to Valley; and who will say that these are return a heavy profit within a month or solider enterprises than the Seney syndi two, which profit they assiduously col- cates? Who, indeed, when it is known lected. Ward testified that he never that the Shenandoah Valley, bonded for forty or fifty thousand dollars a mile,

> MR. HENRY WATTERSON and Mr. William R. Morrison, and all others whom it may concern, will please take notice that the Democracy of the doubtful states of Virginia and New Jersey Ohio in declaring for a revenue tariff, limited to the necessities of economical government, and so adjusted as to encourage productive interests without creating or protecting monopolies.

A VILLAGE editor in Ithaca N. Y. the faith of such contract. It is a who seems to be anxious to be number natural conclusion that the matter was ed among what Freddy Grant calls the fixed up between Ward and Warner and family of fools, has started to raise a fund for Grant by dollar subscriptions. pear as the guilty monkey stealing the There have been a good many rough chestnuts, while his confederates should pose as his ruined victims; while the swag was really divided between them have them subjected to the "Betty and bank of New York, may be have them subjected to the "Betty and bresented to the First National bank for the Baby" system of out do r relief. payment. the firm its respectability and credit, did Besides, the victims of Grant & Ward

RICHELIEU ROBINSON moved in the it remains to be disclosed in what man- House on Wednesday to abolish the office ner they were inspired with faith in the of minister to Great Britain; manifestly which read : great profits of their business to which this bold man has laid hold of the British

THE state medical society yesterday quietly admitted the female doctors and its wisdom was promptly viadicated by the The problem of cheap street lighting able address of Dr. Bennet, which all the wild the. Men rushed out of the Stock is yet far from solution. It will be re- men listened to with interest and few of exchange, ran over to the Metropolitan, was horrible. In the centre of a pile of exchange, ran over to the Metropolitan, which was the plantage of the control of the centre of a pile of exchange, ran over to the Metropolitan, was horrible. In the centre of a pile of exchange, ran over to the Metropolitan, plantage, was horrible. them could have equalled in substance

Tun fact that old Hannibal Hamlin i still alive has been called to public attention by that venerable statesman rising in convinced that the electric light system | his place among the pines of Maine and declaring that he will not take second place with Robert Lincoln, so as to revive the "old ticket" of 1860. "Nobody asked you, sir," she said.

THE Methodists voted down the propostion of locating a bishop in India and stick to the old plau of general superintendence, but by a very close vote. The strong con servative element which believes in letting well enough alone is still in the majority in the Methodist church ; and, considering the wonderful success of its methods in the past, it is not to be wondered at that experiments are handled as carefully as if loaded with dynamite.

THE catalogue and announcements of the University of Pennsylvania for 1884. make a very handsomely printed pamphlet | 000; specie, \$1,779,000; legal tenders, of 120 pages, and the exhibit of the vari- | \$491,000; deposits, \$8,425,000, and circuous departments of this great institution is highly satisfactory to its friends and creditable to the city which established run upon this institution was begun. A and has supported it. Its equipment is crowd assembled and fought upon the now very complete and on the rolls of the steps of the bank like so many tigers. college department, including the Towne scientific school and Wharton school of finance and economy, there are 416 students; besides the departments of medicine, law, dentistry, veterinary medicine and philosophy.

PRETTY golden: andeilons With your seeds of feather, starring all the country side In the sunny weather;

Violets, filled with dew drops, Giving out your fragranc:

Underneath our feet Datsies in the meadow With your silver trills Roses by the wayside, Kingcups on the hills.

When I see you blooming, All a honeyed crew, Into songs and gladue-a My heart blossoms, too

THE supersensitive who don't like the 'Ohio resolution," for the name of it, may find enough to satisfy them in the Massachusetts Democratic resolution of 1882.3.

A thorough and immediate reform of the tariff. The constitution of the United States sanctions taxation, whether by excise, imports or customs to the amount of the necessary expenses of the governdrop from his gorgeous perch. He has ment, whether in war or peace, to which The national expenses are now so great that all proper protection can be given to American interest, American industries, very clear how a man with a truly phil and American labor within those limits. anthropic heart would be inspired to Therefore we call upon Congress to reform the present war taxes, that hundreds of millions may not be, as now, needlessly extracted from the earnings of our people to lie in the treasury as a temptation to in this way. He and his associates wicked and reckless appropriations for built the Nickel Plate road, paralleling extravagant public buildings and useless and wasteful river and harbor bills; that no taxes shall be levied upon the necessaries of life or upon raw material which is not produced in our country; that the tariff shall be so judiciously adjusted that American commerce shall be tostered, and, above all, American labor elevated and amply rewarded. We affirm that all these results can be fully realized under a enterprises to the ordinary business un trriff limited in amount to a sum necessary

THE PANIC IN WALL ST.

STOURS CAVING AND FURTUNES LOST. A Day of Intense Excitement in New York-Fears of a General Paule-How It was

Brought About. Not since the days of 1873, when the was Wednesday morning. The failures of last week, united with the rapidly falling stock market, has produced a general distrust, and the most conservative capitalists and most substantial banking institutions has been subjected to criticism and watchfulness.

The crash began simultaneously with the call of business at the stock exchange. Sales of stock were so rapid that the reporters were unable to collect more than half of them. In the midst of the excitement the chairman announced the failure of J. Williams of 36 Broad street; then of O. M. Bogart, of 108 Broadway; next of Goffe & Randale, 5 New street, and next Nelson Robinson, 18 Wall street. At :30 came the announcement that Hatch had hitherto given young Mr. Eno and & Foote, one of the best known houses on henceforth he will himself direct the the street, had to succumb. The excitement at this time was intense. From an upper window in the sub treasury buildng Secretary Folger gazed calmly and imperturbably upon the scene-the first instance in the history of the country where a secretary of the treasury was present during a Wall street paule. The firm of Nelson Robinson & Co.,

ensisted of Nelson Robinson, son-in-law f George I. Seney, Robert Seney, George Seney, jr. (his two sons), and Robertson Three members of the firm own Rogers. being the only exception The m of Hatch & Foote was composed of D. Hatch and Charles B. Foote, both

nembers of the board. By 10 o'clock depositors of the Second ational bank had instituted a heavy run upon that concern, whose offices are under he Fifth Avenue hotel. At 11 o'clock the flight of Mr. Seney's son in-law was authenticated, and simultaneously with this was the official announcement that the

Metropolitan bank had closed its doors. At the Second National bank many ex iting scenes were witnessed, but in all cases payments were made as fast as the eiler could hand the money out. At one ime over three hundred depositors were in line, while Mr. Amos R. Eno, the milfollow the example of the Democracy of lionaire real estate investor, stood by the doubtful states of Pennsylvania and smilingly assuring all that they would receive every cent of their dues.

At 11:30 o'clock, when the announcement was made that the Metropolitan bank had closed its doors, the wildest exof the bank was impassable, and the crowd welled out across the street nearly to the in a railings around Trinity churchyard. Within two minutes after the blue coated becaman had taken his station on the cank steps to keep the surging crowd at bay, a bare headed clerk made his appearsnee and tacked upon the door a notice which read :

" All dratts drawn by the First National

The crowd set up a yell at the announcement, and a dozen men with white faces dashed off in the direction of the First

National bank. Pive minutes afterwards the same clerk appeared and tacked up a second notice,

"Checks drawn by the Maverick Na tional bank of Boston on the Metropolitan National bank of New York may be presented to the First National bank of New York for payment." Excitement on the Street

The news of the failure traveled like none are severely hurt. ollowed, and within fifteen minutes 10 .-000 persons were wedged in the galleries. The occupants velled and howled as the shares all along the line dropped with lightning rapidity. The heavily constructed galleries groaned and trembled beneath weight, and the sergeant-at-arms dered the crowd cleared out.

It is understood that the failure of the Metropolitan bank is the result of specu ations in railway stocks by the bank's resident, Mr. George I Seney. Through Mr. Seney the Metropolitan bank has been identified with various railways, among them the Peoria, Deatur and Evansville, the Ohio Central and Columbus and Hock ng Valley, and the East Tennessee, Vir ginia and Georgia. Mr. Seney was with he bank heavily interested in these secu rities, and it is of course, well known that the shrinkage in these has been simply enormous, amounting literally to million of dollars Many supposed that the bank had got out, but it is clear now that they were unable to do so, and it is the sad iling of these depreciated properties upon it that has caused this disaster to fall upon the bank. Their last report to the clearing house showed : Loans, \$10,977,

ation, \$1,305,000. It was rumored that the Phonix bank, of 39 Wall street, was in difficulties, and a Inside President Eugene Dutilh sat quiet and calm. He said : "The bank is per tectly solvent and able to meet all claims.

We auticipate no trouble whatsoever." The suspension of the old and conserva ive house of Hatch & Foote created genuine sympathy and surprise, as it was known that they had always pursued a conservative course in stock operations, but it was finally understood that it was due to the unwillingness of their bank of deposit, the Phoenix, to certify their hecks.

Bogart's failure, it is feared, will affect he dry goods districts, as that house had a large connection with dry goods men and were in the habit of borrowing money from them.

The intense excitement and great chrinkage in values raised the question as to the advisability of closing the stock find out exactly where they stood, a parallel being found in the dark days of out the exigencies of the case did not

em to warrant such a course. While the stock market is weak and emoralized and stocks are selling at almost any prices offered, it is well known that good buyers have put in an appearance and are buying and taking away the atter class of stocks, having picked up what they regard as bargains. London was buying all forenoon, and purchases

have also been made for the Continent. FEATURES OF THE STATE PRESS. The Doylestown Intelligencer warns the farmers against the oily tongued tree

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit thus early has found out that when a cucumber

is good it is very good indeed, but when t is bad it is horrid. The Moravian shudders to hear of a new invention by which whisky can be solidi-

fied and manufactured into plugs so as to be conveniently carried in the pocket. The York Age thinks the INTELLIGENCER should print a diagram with its jokes and then the Democracy of this county would have an organ with "brains and enterprise"-like the Examiner.

COL. THOS. B. KENNEDY is proposed as Democratic candidate for state senator in the Franklin-Huntingdon district. No FIFTEEN MEN KILLED.

Collision of Trains on the Baltimore and Obio Railrond. On Wednesday morning a west bound Baltimore and Ohio freight train, rounding a short curve near the Speer Sand works, a mile east of Connellsville, crushed into an east bound construction train, killing fifteen of the occupants and

wounding many others. The construction train consisted of six camp cars, containing forty six laborers, who had just been transferred from the Pittsburg Southern read to work on the east end. They had left Connellsville fifteen minutes before, with orders from the train runner to run wild to Ohio Pyle falls, their destination, eighteen miles dis-

When the operator issued the order he forgot that the second section of train No. 80, the east bound freight, had the right of way, and was even then speeding west-Scarce had the train left than he ward. realized his awful error, and hastened to repair it, if possible. Seizing the key of the instrument he feverishly called Gibson, fixed by an almost unanimous vote. It the nearest telegraph station, but the camp train had just passed that point.

He then called Indian Creek, the station still beyond, and asked the operator to stop second section No. 80. Again he was too late, and as the enormity of his error dawned upon him he sank white, limp and helpless to the floor. The ill-fated trains of speed, but by some perverse freak of have seen each other for some distance and, perhaps, have averted the full measure short curve where neither train could be seen until they were literally on top of each other.

The Trains Telescope The locomotives held the track and telescoped each other into the stacks. The the tremendous momentum of the train, which contained 24 cars of iron ore, was thrown up in the air, and alighted on top of the engine. The engineer escaped, but the fireman, Thomas O Shea, was caught beneath the tank and held upon the heated boiler, amid the escaping steam, until he was horribly burned. He subsequently died while being taken to the hospital at Pittsburg. The tender of the camp train took the opposite direction, alighting upon the roof of the first car, which was filled up with bunks and used by the men as a

dortaitory. were in this car when the accident occurremainder, those who were not killed out right were burned to death. In the second coach, also a dormitory, Pat Cassidy was struck by a beam and killed instantly. The entire top of his skull was torn off. In this car also, Scott Dermott received internal wounds that caused his death a few hours after.

The wounded were carried out and tenderly cared for. Two physicians, hastily summoned from Connellsville, bound up their wounds and set their broken bones. Unrecognizable Remains.

The remains of Cassidy and Dermott are the only ones recognizable. Cassidy was in the second car from the engine and was killed outright, a portion of the skull being knocked off. Of the twelve others the charred and blackened trunks of but Burns and Clay all the above were sent to An executive committee, composed of one the West Pennsylvania hospital, together with four Swedes, whose names could not be learned and whose injuries are not considered dangerous. Quite a large number of those who escaped bear the marks of the disaster, in the shape of scratches and bruises, but with the exceptions named

The scene at the wreck just before noon lowing embers, sitting upright, was the grinning features of a partial skeleton. At its feet lay a number of charred and blackened trunks. By 3 o'clock the wreck was cleared away, and the half cooked stumps of eight bodies were drawn from the ashes. These were carefully laid together and taken to Connellsville. The wreckers, in clearing away the debris, found upwards of \$200 in gold and the remains of a gold watch. It is known that many of the men held the savings of years of toil in leather belts which wore about their waists, and it is suspect ed that all the wealth of the victims has not been recovered.

PERSONAL.

Joaquin Miller says that all true modern poets are devout Christians. Hon. E. 3. Convense is to elect public library building and art gallery for the town of Malden, Mass., in memory of his son.

ELLA WHEELER'S husband is not "very wealthy" but only "well fixed." The latter statement is easily believed when his matrimonial venture is remembered. QUAY, who moved lately from Philadel

phia to Beaver, has let the boys know what he is there for, by announcing himself as a candidate for Congres: in his old district.

MRS. MAXWELL (Miss Braddon) the well known novelist, has for many years given every Wednesday a roasted log of mutton for dinner to the poor children of a neighboring public school.

REV. A. H. SHERTZ, formerly printer and postoffice clerk, of this city, subject of a full biographical sketch in this week's Valley Spirit, which is pub-lishing a series of Chambersburg church and pastoral histories.

BISHOP ELLIOT, of Texas, went to Del Rio the other day to dedicate a new Epis-copal church. When he got there he concluded not to do any dedicating, as a cyclone had got there before him and blown the church into a thousand bits.

SENATOR VEST rises to explain that he was opposed to the principle of the bill to place General Grant on the retired list, and had voted against it, though he had not called for the yeas and nays or made any factious opposition. Good for Vest.

as to the advisability of closing the stock exchange until the worst could be ascertained and the various broker firms could range of his knowledge, he was so gentle as always to be seeming to receive inform ation, and perhaps none of his most familiar acquaintances can recall ever having seen him during social intercourse engaged in heated argument.'

GEN. Hoop was made a full general in the Confederate army and given the com-mand of the army of the Tennessee through the influence of a beautiful and olever woman to whom he was betrothed; but his disastrous defeat so disappointed her ambition that she rejected him. He subsequently married another, who died with him of yellow fever.

DR. JOHN KITTSON, chief of the Canadian medical department of the Northwest, who died in St. Paul recently, was one of the thirty-three children of Commodore N. W. Kittson, the well known millionaire turfman. His mother was a handsome Indian girl, whom the commodore met when he was a young man in the employ of John Jacob Astor in the Red

River fur trade. DR. DIO LEWIS has purchased a farm at Smithtown Branch L. I., and gone there to live. Three years ago ill health induced him to remove from Boston to New York. He gave much of his time here to study of the microscoe, and finally started magazine, in the service of which he again overtaxed himself, and is now obliged to give up brain work for a time. The principal cause of his recent suffering was

THE SOCIETIES.

RELIGIOUS, MEDICAL AND POLITICAL. The Uturches in Conference-The Doctors

in Council -The Politicians in Convention-Their Proceedings. In the 12th day of the M. E. general conference the discussion of the report of the committee on episcopacy was continued, and there was much argument for and against locating a bishop in India. The previous question was ordered and report of the committee, against a bishop for India, was adopted by the fol-lowing vote: Ministerial—Yeas, 144; nays, 110. Lay vote—yeas, 59; nays, 81. As it required a majority of both orders, the bishops decided that they did not ment, accompanying an access of insanity concur, and the report of the committee in middle life, coming on gradually, with was not adopted. The result would have been as follows it a vote by orders had not been called for : Yeas, 203; nays, 191. When it came to fixing the number, a proposition to elect three instead of five

Thursday morning. At the meeting of the committee on episcopacy the report of the sub committee was adopted, that they found no complaints against episcopal administration in the foreign missions and recommending that the bishops visit each of the missions approached each other at a moderate rate and conferences in Europe and Asia twice during the quadrennium and remain as fortune they met not where they could long at each visit as their other duties will allow.

was voted down 129 to 228; and four was

At the meeting of the committee on reof the horror that involved them, but on a visals there was considerable discussion concerning the right of a paster to cooperate with the trustees on questions concerning the use of the church for purposes not strictly religious The subject was finally indefinitely postponed. The section on the trials of members was tender of the freight engine, impelled by amended so that the case must be heard before a committee. The committee on itineracy declined to

take any action relative to licensing or ordaining females.

The committee on revivals adopted certain verbal changes in the discipline relating to matters of administration with out reference to any change in the policy of government.

Reformed Church General Synod In the synod in Baltimore the request from the Potomac synod, that a committee be appointed to compile a hymn book for As near as can be learned fifteen men after discussion granted. The election of the standing boards of missions, church | ting five singles. Although the home team red—three of whom escaped. The car took extension, etc., was taken up. The report was the heavier by far at the bat they had fire from an overturned stove, and of the of the committee on the state of the church fearful errors in the field, which cost them of the committee on the state of the church was presented. It stated that the collecthe preceding three years. The members of the church number 169,500; number of synods, 7; classes, 52; ministers, 783, and congregations, 1,365. The amount follocted for benevolent purposes during the three years was \$327,899, and for congregational purposes, \$2,193,000. It was esolved to hold the next general synod at Akron, Ohio.

The Philadelphia Universalists. At the meeting of the Philadelphia association of Universalists in Reading yesterday a healthy condition of affairs from the churches in the body was reported. A resolution was passed provid ing for the transfer of the lunds of the eight were recognized, and none of them missionary society into the contemplated can be identified. With the exception of fund to be started by the state society. member from each parish, was appointed The association then adjourned, after which a meeting of the missionary society was held, and last evening a public mis sionary meeting was held.

African M. E. General Conference. At the African Methodist Episcopal general conference in Baltimore, Rev. P. A. Hubbard moved to reconsider the motion adopted relating to the rejustat. ment of Rev. W. R. Carson, of Texas A long and excited debate followed. The uproar and confusion was beyond any thing that has yet occured in the confercarried. Rev. C. Herbert, of Philadelphia, read the report on missions.

The Presbyterian General Assembly. The assembly opens in Saratoga to-day. he opening sermon being preached by ex-Moderator Rev. Br. Jessup. To day's business is confined to the organization.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS.

Virginia and New Jersey Follow Pennsylva-The Democratic state convention of New Jersey organized with ex-Governor Bedle as permanent chairman. John W. McPherson, Leon Abbett, James Smith and John P. Stockton were elected delegates at large to the national convention. The resolutions adopted declare that "whenever the revenues from all sources exceed the limitation they should be reduced so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury," and "that legislation to secure these results should guard and protect the rights of labor and encourage home productive industries without producing or fostering monopolies." They also declare "that it is the sentiment of this convention that they who can best lead us to victory are those who were elected in 1876 and unjustly defrauded out of their rights -the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas

A. Hendricks." The Convention of Virginia The Democratic state convention of Virginia met in Richmond yesterday and elected the following delegates at large to the national convention: Hon. John S. Barbour, John F. Harris, Richard T. Beirne and Page McCarty. The alternates elected were: Uriah Terrell, I. S. Newberry, Henry E. Peyton and John T. Goodrich. The platform adopted favors "the unconditional and immediate abo-lition of the internal revenue system," and also "a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens,

but not to create or foster monopolies." THE DOCTORS.

encourage productive interests at home

and afford a just compensation to labor,

Meeting of the State Medical Society. At the meeting of the state medical so ciety, Gov. Pattison made an opening ad dress. The committee on the appeal of the American anti-vivisection society presented a report, attached to which was resolution which declared "this society desires to express its earnest conviction that experimentation on animals is a most useful source of knowledge in medical science; that it is the means by which many important discoveries, both practical and scientific, have been accomplished, and that its restriction or prohibition by law would inevitably retard the acquisition of knowledge in respect to healthy and morbid actions, the causes and prevention of diseases and the improvement of the medical art." The resolution was adopted unanimously. Several papers were read. The question of admitting ladies to the society meetings came up when supple mentary lists of members were presented with their names on them. They were admitted on President Smith's reminding the assembly that they were certainly members of the profession, and as such entitled to a seat Dr. J. L. Stewart, of Erie, who had opposed the admission of women, withdrew his objections, and they were admitted to seats, President Smith

having brought about a compromise. Dr. (Miss) Bennett's Paper. The paper of the session was read by Dr. Alice Bennett, of Montgomery county, who gave a most valuable and interesting account of personal observations in the relation of heart disease to insanity. She

prefaced her remarks with a notice of the new law on the subject, expressing great satisfaction that Pennsylvania was now second to no state in the guards thrown around the insane. She quoted statistics from Burman and Savage showing the percentage of insane patients affected with diseases of the heart, and mentioned instances occurring at the Nor ristown asylum, where five hundred cases had been observed. The percentage was much smaller than that reported by the authorities cited, being but 20 per cent. as against 44. Two classes of cases were mentioned particularly, one including 17, the other 23 individuals, the symptoms in all closely alike-acrtic murmur at the apex of the heart, of valvular derauge in middle life, coming on gradually, with the mania of suspicion as one of its most marked characteristics, with hallucinations of the hearing, sight and smell, the patient listening to voices occasionally be at No. 130, said the local numismatist, lieved to be those of inspiration, sometimes prompting to homicide, and render-

uncertain what next revelation would be. was agreed to elect the new bishops on Dr. E. A. Wood, of Alleghney, read a paper urging the necessity of a state board of health; Dr. Leffman read another on proper medical education, and Dr. Peuton read an essay showing that many of the public school buildings were improperly situated, and that proper ventilation was an almost unknown art. The dangers from imperfect drainage and the lack of proper light in the school room were also dwelt upon at some length, and some important suggestions were made in relation to the hours of obvious that reforms were imperatively demanded.

At 5 o'clock the society visited the Pennsylvania hospital, and at 8 p. m. had a brilliant reception and handsome entertainment by President Smith and the county society at the academy of fine arts,

BASE BALL

The Chambersburg Down the Lancaster. The Lancaster club suffered their third defeat in the race for the Keystone championship yesterday afternoon. Their opconcuts were the Chambersburg club and the game was played at McGrann's park before about 250 people. The home club presented Smith as the pitcher, and the visitors could hit him for but three singles. Morris pitched for the Chambers burg, and the Lancaster succeeded in get fearful errors in the field, which cost them the game. Peake played miserably at first triennial was \$31,000 in excess of those for playing was necessary. The score in full is as follows :

LANCASTER. Parker, s.s. diamit, 3b CHAMBERSECRO. forrie, p

SUMMARY. Struck out-Lancaster, 5 : Chambersburg, 4 Base on balls-Lancaster, 2: Chambersburg, 3 Base by being hit-Lancaster, 1: Chambers-burg, I. Lett on bases-Lancaster, 2: Cham bersourg, 8. Passed balls-Richardson, 4: Notisker, 6. Wild pftch-Smith, 1. Umpire-Mr. Greenward, 1.

Umpire-Mr. Crossman. Games Elsewhere

3; Boston: Boston 4, Chicago 2; New A motion to lay on the table was York: Buffalo 0, New York 4; Provi-York: Allegheny 2, Metropolitan 4; Toledo: Toledo Louisville 9 Columbus: Cincinnati 2, Columbus 8 Brooklyn: Brooklyn 4, Baltimore 2; Indianapolis : Ledianpolis 2, St. Louis 8 ; St Louis : St. Laura Union 7, Baltimore Cnion 5 : Cincinnati : Cincinnati Union 10, Boston Union 11; Richmond; Harrisburg 0, Virginia 11; Baltimore: Monumental 6; Reading : Trenton 9, Active 5; Allentown: Allentown 2, Domestic 5; Alteona: Keyston e

6, Altoons 2; York: Chester 13, York 5. Diamond Notes. Perkins, of the Actives, has been re-

eased and will go either to Harrisburg or Allentown.

the Hartville. Grady, Cullen and McLaughlin, of the Reading Actives, have already been heavily fined for bad conduct. The Reading papers are kicking because

side more with the visitors than with the home team. Peake, first baseman and change pitcher of the Laucaster club, was released last

evening, because he had several ugly erors in the former position yesterday. The Domestics, of Newark, one of the strongest of the Eastern league clubs, will be here on Saturday to measure bats with the Ironsides. They have been making an excellent record as good ball players, defeating the Reading Actives and the Trentons, and the game will doubtless draw a large crowd.

" THE PAGE." Celebrating Its 29th Auniversary.

J. W. B. Bausman, esq., of this city, will preside and Sarah A. Morris will be secretary on the occasion of the celebration of the Page literary society, at the Millersville normal school, on the evening of Friday, May 30. J. V. Montgomery, Carrie E. Myers, W. H. Watson, Lucy Harris, Howard T. Kyle comprise the committee of arrangements. J. Howard Neely will be "Page" orator; Ida M. Watkins, reader, and Colonel R. H. Conwell, honorary orator. Colonel J. is a popular lyceum and historical lecturer who has a fine reputation in this country and Eugland, and has traveled extensively as foreign correspondent of the New York Tribune and Boston Traveler. In 1870 as traveling correspondent of these two papers he was sent to the different countries of Asia and made the entire circuit of the globe; filling at that time lecture engagements in England. He was a friend and traveling companion of Bayard Taylor, and his biography of that poet and traveler has had extended sale. He subsequently practiced law in Boston for eight years, pursuing his literary studies in leisure hours, and is now located as pastor of a leading Baptist church in Philadelphia.

Commissions secolved.

The commissions of John A Buch, of Lititz, and John B. Good, of this city, who have been appointed notaries public, from May 14, have been received at the recorder's office, together with that of John F. Weber, who was appointed a justice of the of Penn township, to fill a vacancy from May 14, 1884, to the first Monday in May, 1885.

Hishop Howe's Kural Visitations Right Rev. Bishop Howe will visit the parish under the care of Rev. J. McAlpin Harding. May 27th, as follows: Christ church, Leacouk, 10 a. m.; Grace church, Nickle Mine, 3 p. m.; All Saints church, Paradise, 7:45 p. m.

COIN COLLECTORS.

HOUR WITH A NUMISMATIST.

What Coins are Worth and Why-The Heads of Fessenden and of Roman Emperors -Washington and Trajan.

"Yes," said Charles Steigerwalt, the soin dealer, to an INTELLIGENCER reporter on East King street the other day, "a U. on East King street the other day, "a U. S. silver dollar of the date of 1804 is worth from \$500 to \$1,000 according to its condition. The last one sold in this country was bought by young Garrett, grand-son of John W. Garrett, the B & O. railroad king. He is a great coin hunter and bas one of the two collections acknowledged to be the finest in this country. The other is owned by a gentleman in Boston. Their value soon runs up into the tens of thousands of dollars. There," pointing to a cabinet, that stood in his little office " is a collection that I bought the other day from a well known business man, of ing it, Dr. Bennett said, unpleasantly uncertain what next revelation would be. for his assortment. I bought another collection lately from a Harrisburg tavern keeper. He had \$1,100 worth, largely consisting of Chinese and Japanese coins. Mr. Steigerwalt brought out a tray of

these and gave them to the interviewer for examination. Some of them were as big as a 200 pound weight on a Fairbanks' platform scale; all had inscriptions on them like the packages of fire crackers or On Lung's receipt for dirty shirts. The Chinese coin has a square hole in the centre of it. Mr. Steigerwalt imports "cash study and the amount of recreation and their cheapest coin, on strings, by the exercise, in both of which it was made peck. It is worth less than a mill for each piece, and sells as curiosities at from 50 to 75 cents per 100. There is a variety of dates and inscriptions and occasionally one comes across a rare and valuable piece. But it takes close observers or scholars to distinguish these. There is a wealth of history, of course, in a variety of oriental coins for those who can figure it out. Some of the gold pieces were half as big as the palm of a man's hand and marked in black enamel. One of the most ancient coins in the world is a thick copper piece of Roman coinage, in Mr. S's possession, with a double faced head of Janus in relief on one side and a prow on the other. A very curious part of his present stock is a collection of specimens of Swedish coin of the days when the profligacy of Charles XII had emptied his realm of more precious specie, and the copper miners had their clumsy sheets of metal stamped at the government mint, until they look like an envelope postmarked at half a dezen different offices. was presented. It stated that the collections for missionary work during the last and his errors always occurred when good weighs 6; pounds, and is the largest piece of copper money ever coined.

A Baser Shaped Coin.

Among the old Chinese coins are some of very unique shape, resembling birds, animals and other natural objects. A very rare specimen which Mr. Stelgerwalt has is in the shape of a closed razor, There are plenty of Japanese and Chinese coins in his collection from 2; to 3; inches in diameter, with curious characters in dragon shape, or representing flowers, birds, boats, dogs, priests, donkeys, &c. In the geography of coinage Mr. S. has specimens from all over the world-Antigua, Barbadoes, Cyprus, Guernsey, Durango, Jalisco, Servia, Roumania, Russia-he ranges literally "from China to Peru;" while in chronology his collection runs back with many flue specimens to 480 B. C. ; and yet, that all greatness did not die with Agameunou, is shown in the fact that a drachm of Bosotia, older than Christianity, with a figure of a nude slinger on one side and a deer on the reverse is worth no more than a fifteen cent st u-plaster of the war times, with a red back, and portraits of Grant and Sherman-\$3.50. Mr. Steigerwalt has a number of brilliant proof U. S. dollars, f dates as late as 1839, that are wort from \$30 to \$50 each ; perfect specimens Philadelphia: Cleveland 7 Philadelphia of the 1797 half dollar, valued at \$85; Washington: Athletic 12, Washington even a slighly bruised half dime of 1802 is held at \$60; a 1793 cent at \$35; a choco late colored penny of 1799 is worth \$30, dence : Providence 25, Detroit 3; New and a red cent of 1797 is valued at \$25; nine half cent proofs 1840 1848, are worth \$75; a 1796 Myddleton token, "British settlements in Kentucky," is held at \$25, and a copper token, "New York in Amer ica," \$20.

The Demand Fixes the Value.

There is a great variety of patterns, medals, tokens, coins of opochs and events, and medalets of all ages and countries; but it is notable that the value of coins does not depend so much on their age, as is popularly supposed, as on the demand for them to fill out collections. The silver penny of Capute (1917) is worth \$3 50; that of the Edwards I, II and III, 50 cents; the round dollar of James I. \$7.50, the Ocomond balf crown of The Lancaster play the Chambersburg a Charles I., \$7.50; while the hemi second time to day, and the Ironsides play drachm of Argos can be got for \$1, the bronze Syracusan head of Jupiter Hellenius for \$1.00, and the imperial bronzes of Augustus, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius and Philip the Arab, for the crowd that attend the games there from 40 to 75 cents each—half the price of a 25 cent fractional currency note with red back and Fessenden's face. An 1823 American quarter sold some time ago for \$80 50, and six pattern proofs of the de spised trade dollars, date 1873, are valued at \$40 : while the broad drachm of Persia, (Sapor II, 308-380), with pictures of the fire worshippers can be had for \$2; the 2½ ounce quadrans of B. C. 350, for \$3.50; a bronze of Agrippa (B. C. 14) for 50 cents, and the Luther crown coin of 1661. with a reverse view of Eisleben, for \$3 50.

Colo Market and Literary Centre. Mr. S. is rather a dealer in coins than a collector. He began it in a small way but has extended his operations until he is one of less than a score of the great dealers in the country, of whom there are not more than two or three in any one of the largest cities. He receives coins from all parts of the world, and ships them daily every where, mostly to collectors and curiosity hunters who seek high and low, far and wide, to fill out their cabinets. His assortment of Continental paper money is unequalled; this he retains unbroken. He publishes a bi-monthly Coin Journal and is now preparing the catalogue for his twentieth auction sale in New York.

Mr. S. is also the author of an "Illustrated History of the United States and Colonial Coins," an interesting phase of out political progress. The changes in the coinage, the inscriptions, denominations, size and allow are very curious to trace and without an investigation of the sub jest one would not credit the immeuse variety of American colos extant, and the rarity and value of some denominations of particular dates. The caprice of designers and of those who controlled the coinage; accidents at the mints; popular dissatisfaction at features of a new coin and various other incidents have contributed to make some issues of certain coins very small and specimens correspondingly rare. Hence it happens not only that the 1804 dollar—of which it is believed that only from six to ten specimens exist-commands \$740 at a public sale, but other and some even rarer coins bring good prices; the half eagles of 1815, from \$200 to \$250; the 1823 and 1827 quarter dollars, from \$50 to \$100; the 1802 half dime, from \$50 to \$100; the 1799 cent, from \$10 to \$25; the 1796 half cent, from \$25 to \$35, and the 1856 eagle cent, from \$2.59 to \$3 50 apiece.

Some Kare Dates. Of the \$5 gold pieces of 1815 only five are known to exist, and only two of 1823. Early issues of \$24 gold pieces are rare ; and gold dollars of 1850, 1863, 1865 and 1875. Dimes of an earlier date than 1811 and of 1822 and 1846 are scarce; 1864 three cent pieces are hard to find. 3 and