Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1884.

A Petition That Needs Amendment.

Judge Tourgee is nothing if not sensational. A few years ago he wrote a clever book, "A Fool's Errand," and it was thought that a new literary star had arisen in the firmament; but the promise of his first work was dissipated by his later productions. Just now, as editor of *The Continent*, he is engaged in propagating every manner of social and political theories, the chief recommendation for which is that they are all startling.

The judge, as might have been expected, has taken very kindly to the unconstitutional Blair bill that would distribute more than $100,000,000 of the surplus in the national treasury among the states for educational purposes. The opinion has already been expressed in these columns that the bill is not only inexpedient, but is absolutely unconstitutional, as in no way coming under the general powers of Congress to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." But waiving these questions of the constitutionality of this scheme, Judge Tourgee would have the funds distributed among the states on the basis of illiteracy in each. To bring about the result desired, that is, educational facilities widely distributed, this method is perhaps the best, and if the eminent litterateur had held his peace after making the latter suggestion, his credit for good sense might have been saved. But a petition has been addressed to the United States Senate and House, emanating from the *Continent* office, in which Tourgee's fine Roman hand is discernible and which contains among its preambles the following:

WHEREAS, Many riots, and murders, and outrages of various kinds, have disturbed the peace and disgraced the civilization of those (Southern) states, and we believe that only the general enlightenment of all classes of the people can repress such evils, can prevent a conflict between the races at no distant day, which must result in the most horrible of all forms of civil war, we implore you, also, by your sworn obligation, to provide for the national defence and the general safety of the land, that you, without delay, make such appropriation and provision for the promotion of intelligence and education as, without extravagance or unnecessary expenditure, shall most speedily and certainly tend to the immediate reduction of the ratio of illiteracy in the Southern states and among all races and classes of citizens.

It will be noticed here that a bold assumption is made of a fact that can not be proved. No intelligent observer will say that the best educated classes are the least criminal. The contrary is too often true. Massachusetts and Connecticut, where the percentage of illiteracy is perhaps the smallest in the union, afford evidence that education *per se* does not diminish crime, and recent offenses, the most heinous and most subtle, reported from that quarter, verify the charge that in the grades of wrong doing most dangerous to society, there can be no superiority of virtue predicated of any particular section of the country. The past few years have seen far more "riots and murders and outrages of various kinds" in the Northern states than in the Southern, as witness the Molly Maguire crimes, the outbreaks at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and the countless lynchings throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other Northern states. Education is a good thing, but in our own county, by the last annual prison report it is seen that of the 135 convicts now in prison, 10 can read but not write, and only 7 cannot read or write, while 118 can read and write. Thus we see that the thoroughly illiterate make up but 5 per cent. of the prison inmates, while those who have had educational advantages, so far as to learn to read and write, comprise the enormous number of 87 per cent.

As it is impossible to deduct a sound conclusion from a false premise, it is respectfully suggested that Judge Tourgee cut from his petition the balderdash alluded to. But with that gone, his case goes too. Indeed, since the Blair bill reached the House, the suspicion is growing that it is buried somewhere therein. At any rate, it stands little chance of passage among the strict Democratic expounders of the constitution. If Judge Tourgee would save his reputation as a logician, let him amend his petition, while there is yet time.

Cremation.

Some melancholy grave digger is allowed to waste space in the *Examiner* with an attempt to prove that cremation is prejudicial to public health, unscriptural and tends to make people godless. In support of the first proposition he argues that if the crematory were located above the water works, "the filth would run into the Conestoga and pollute the water the citizens of Lancaster would have to drink." As there is no more filth about a crematory than there is about a bakery, this objection is easily removed; and as the Lancaster cemetery, with its five or ten thousand mouldering dead, and the stock yards, have been above the water works all these years it would be a relief to plant a nice clean crematory in the same quarter of the city.

The Scripture cited by the *Examiner's* correspondent to prove the impiety of cremation hasn't a word against it. It is true that most of the patriarchs are related to have been buried—there is no proof that they were not first burned—but, in those days, population was sparse, few dwelt in cities and ground was abundant. Moreover, some of the very references cited, point toward cremation. For they buried Samuel "in his house at Ramah," (1 Sam. xxv., 1); and very likely that means his ashes; they would hardly have buried the body in the house. Again "the bones of Saul and Jonathan, his son buried they"—just as they do in Japan, after cremation of the flesh.

A new supporter of the cremation doctrine has arisen in the person of the eminent physician, Dr. Jos. Leidy, who answers alike the sanitary, sentimental and religious objections to it. He says:

I have always been an advocate of cremation on sanitary grounds, and I believe that if it were adopted in thickly populated communities it would promote their healthiness. Ordinary burial is the easiest and most economical mode of disposing of the dead, and when removed a proper distance from human habitations answers all good purposes; but in cities and contiguous positions, where, from the accumulation and decay of bodies, the air and water become liable to pollution, it is better to dispose of them by cremation. Many diseases have their source and others are greatly aggravated and rendered more fatal in crowded communities by the decay of dead, excrementitious and waste organ substances. These are rendered innocuous by burning, and this means to destroy them should be employed when it can be readily done. Fire is the great purifier. Cooking food in a great measure secures us from many parasitic affections. If we could with as little objection treat the water we drink and the air we breathe in the same manner we would greatly diminish our liability to disease. * * * * * *

My experience has led me to regard cremation with agreeable feelings, compared with those produced by the reflection of rotting in the grave. I was glad to learn that my honored friend, Dr. Gross, made the provision he did and I look upon it as a last good act of a good life. It is an example I wish to follow and I hope many others may do likewise.

The objection made to cremation, that it a heathenish custom, is absurd. In cremation and ordinary burial the ultimate result is the same; in one it is rapid, in the other slow combustion. In both processes the materials of the body endure and according to Christian doctrine, await the omnipotent call at the last resurrection.

"ONE of the most independent and perspicacious citizens of the United States" who has generally voted the Republican ticket, writes to the New York *Sun* that the party of his most frequent association is rotten to the core; that "the Star Route business is only a little dust kicked up by a few bad men to hide villainy and public plunder in some other quarters, and when the vouchers on which million of millions have been paid out come to be examined by competent and honest men, the wonder will be that the grand old party did not explode of itself long ago."

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, who resembles the above writer, has written a bitter letter to Mr. Bristow, showing why Mr. Arthur should not be nominated, or elected president. Other "independent and perspicacious" Republicans have performed the same task for Blaine, Edmunds, Lincoln and others; no effort being required to make it clear in Logan's case.

Democrats will observe, as they go along, that in no instance does anybody propose to leave the Republican party because of the tariff issue, but thousands will desert it if the Democrats show a resolute purpose to turn the rascals out and supplant them with honest men.

That is the winning issue. To the front with it!

THESE are the balmy days when the ethereal spring fever and the exhilarating chase of the wild parsnip play havoc in the ranks of the school boys.

JUST as the Pennsylvania doctors have been explaining that most hydrophobia results from reading the sensational newspapers, a French chemist announces the doctrine of inoculation as a sure cure for rabies. Between his eradication and his cure the mad dog is to have his tail cut off fore and aft.

IN SORROW'S NAME.

Our friendship should endure forever,
No memories around us throng
Of comradeship in mirth and song.
Those lightly met may lightly sever.

We are not friends for summer weather,
Till lives are free from pain and wrong,
A fitter tie to bind us long
Is this, that we have wept together.
—*Julia Sargent Fisher, in the Manhattan.*

THE Western Republicans are said to be ridiculing the New York "business men's" support of Arthur. And yet when they and their Garfield were stuck in the morass they sent for Arthur and Levi P. Morton and their "business men" to supplement the blackmail levy on the Star Route thieves with a cart load of "business men's"—"soap."

THE letter purporting to be a reply from Hon. Abram S. Hewitt to Mr. H. W. Oliver, jr. is pronounced a forgery, but Mr. Hewitt wrote a letter to Chairman Oliver, denying Oliver's charges against him and declaring that Oliver used his place on the tariff commission to advance his personal interest. Mr. Morrison will oblige a curious public by giving it a sight of the veritable correspondence as early as possible.

THE proportion of males over females in Montana is three to one, in Idaho more than two to one, Nevada two to one, Wyoming more than two to one, and about the same in Colorado. Very naturally it is regarded as a more heinous offense out there to marry two women than to kill one superfluous man. In England there are 105 males born to 100 females, but the latter survive better and in the aggregate of population the proportion of sexes is exactly reversed.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says that "if Mr. McKinley is legally entitled to the seat the Democrats of the House who favor tariff reform should take care that no injustice is done him and his constituents." If Mr. McKinley is entitled to his seat *all* the Democrats in the House, whether or not called or calling themselves tariff reformers "should take care that no injustice is done him and his constituents." And if Mr. Wallace is entitled to the seat, all the Democrats should take equally good care of him.

THE question whether base ball playing on Sunday is unlawful or not will soon receive a legal decision. On Sunday last the Cincinnati and Indianapolis clubs played a game of ball in the latter city. The members of both clubs have been arrested charged with violating the state law prohibiting persons following their usual avocation on Sunday. There can be no doubt that the municipal authorities of Indianapolis have taken the proper stand in the repression of this evil. A game on Sunday between professional clubs who play ball for a living is no more legitimate than would be a horse race or theatrical performance under the same circumstances. In so far as they interfere with the Sabbath quiet, they are rude disturbers of the peace; and in so far as they follow on Sunday their week day occupations they are violators of the law. Sunday base ball playing must not be tolerated.

BITING SATIRE.

MACVEAGH'S LETTER TO BRISTOW.

The Ex-Attorney General Dips His Pen in Gall and Writes What He Knows of Arthur.

Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh has written the following open letter to Ex-Secretary Bristow, who is to address the Arthur business men in New York to-night:

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I notice that you are announced to address a meeting to-morrow night in New York in support of the proposition that the political career of Chester A. Arthur makes his elevation to the presidency by the votes of his fellow citizens more desirable than that for instance of Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman, or any other of our eminent public men whose names are frequently used in connection with that great office.

As you extorted my admiration and support, and Mr. Arthur's contemptuous hostility, eight years ago, by your efforts to bring the guilty in high places to punishment, I am sorry to find myself differing so radically from you as to the present duty of men who care for a higher and purer public life. But my warm personal regard for you makes me desirous that your speech should be a good speech, even in a bad cause. I venture, therefore, to offer you a few suggestions.

At the threshold I ought to warn you that while nobody envies Mr. Arthur the great prize, as far beyond his expectations as his deserts, which he drew "in the lottery of assassination," yet nobody has forgotten the pregnant fact that Guiteau was the original Arthur man, that he killed President Garfield expressly to make Mr. Arthur president, and that he did make him president by that act for nearly four years. Now, in view of this awful tragedy and its results, it has always seemed to a good many people, outside of Wall street, of course, that a proper sense of decency and of the fitness of things, would have led President Arthur and his friends to see that his true course was to be satisfied with the one term thus secured to him and not to challenge his countrymen to review his political career and to express their opinion of it. As, however, you propose to hold up that career as worthy of especial honor, and even of the highest office in the gift of the people, in preference, for example, to the political career of Senator Edmunds or of Senator Sherman, I will gladly help you to a few points in the line of your argument.

Arthur and His Machine.

I assume that your first words of eulogy will be devoted to what is your candidate's chief political achievement and upon which his admirers have always rested his title to fame—the building up and managing of the Republican "machine" of the city of New York—a machine the latest triumph of which at Albany causes the hearts of all true patriots to throb with joy, for the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt leaves Mr. O'Brien at liberty to continue those "deals" with corrupt Democratic politicians which gave Mr. Arthur his first renown as a "practical" statesman. As the merits of this wonderful mechanism are not generally appreciated as they deserve you would do well to explain them in some detail, and you can triumphantly ask what "machine" did Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman ever set up or "boss?"

Then you will naturally pass, with glowing words of praise, to the noble attitude Mr. Arthur maintained towards the civil service orders of President Hayes—defying both the president and the secretary of the treasury and refusing either to obey their orders or to resign his office. You will no doubt introduce copious extracts from the commission which investigated Mr. Arthur's administration of the custom house and found it worthy of such high commendation, and a rebuke could be neatly administered at this point to Mr. Roosevelt, the son, by reminding your audience how his honored father was rejected with contumely as collector of the port, in order to keep Mr. Arthur in that important office in spite of the expressed opinions of both his superior officers that he was an unworthy official and deserved to be turned out.

Arthur and Conkling at Chicago in 1880

You will next praise him for the prominent part he acted in the effort in 1880 to stifle by packed conventions and the unit rule the voice of a large majority of the Republican party against a third term for anybody and particularly for one whose second term had been as unsatisfactory as that of Gen. Grant. You may, however, feel some personal delicacy in dwelling upon this part of your favorite's career and if so you can easily blame Mr. Conkling for it and represent Mr. Arthur as a reformer in disguise.

If at this portion of your address if you wish materials for a pathetic and thrilling picture you will readily find them in some of the well known incidents of the Chicago convention four years ago. You can tell how everybody was determined that Mr. Conkling must be placated at any cost and how everybody begged him not to force Mr. Arthur upon the convention and how Mr. Conkling refused to consider any other name and by his chivalric devotion to his friend compelled his nomination for the vice presidency. But I would not, if in your place, weary the audience by the details of the grateful return Mr. Arthur has made for this devotion.

After all, you must reserve your highest flight of eloquence for an adequate description of that occasion where your candidate displayed his true nobility of soul and made his only recorded public speech. I need not say I allude to the Dorsey banquet at Delmonico's in February, 1881. Refresh your memory if necessary by reading the *Nation* of about that date, and an extract or two from its files of that period would be interesting reading for your hearers. Mr. Arthur's words upon that occasion deserve to be "written on the palms of the hands and worn as a frontlet between the eyes" by every signer of the call for your meeting—if for no other reason—for their praise of the free use of "soap." You can tell your audience, without fear of successful contradiction, that it was the first and last occasion in our history when one man publicly praised another for bribing voters.

Mr. Arthur's part in the resignations of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt, and his conduct at Albany until summoned to Washington by the sound of Guiteau's pistol, perhaps you had better touch lightly. There are some "sentimental" Republicans in this state, as well as in New York and Ohio, who don't quite enjoy those reminiscences, and I would not advise you to dwell too long upon that mad riot of calumny and defamation of the dead Garfield, in which for many months the most intimate friends and associates of Mr. Arthur indulged, without any signs of disapproval by him, and, in the cases of Mr. Gorham, Mr. Hatton and Mr. Hastings, with abundant signs of approval. You will, of course, admit that when Guiteau promoted him to the presidency Mr. Arthur was proud to be known as an enthusiastic supporter of the "boss" system, the "spoils" system, a third term for General Grant and the unit rule. He was then fifty years of age and your task is to persuade anybody you can that *his desire for a second term* has effected a complete change in the methods, standards and habits of his whole life.

Arthur's Monument of Reform.

You will offer the appointment of Mr. Chandler to the cabinet as one proof of this change, and the stab dealt General Burt because of his services to civil service reform as another. Then by long stages of descent you will interest your audience in the pleating story of the alliance with Mahone to secure the repudiation even of the compromise bonds forced upon the unhappy creditors of Virginia, the alliance with Chalmers in Mississippi, the masterly campaign in New York only two years ago and its brilliant ending, the delay in filling actual vacancies in Philadelphia, in Delaware and elsewhere to the detriment of the public interests and the efforts to trade those places for delegates, the Keogh case in North Carolina, the Strobach case in Alabama, the Kellogg case in Louisiana, the promotion of Barney Biglin's brother and the appointment of Proxy French's brother, with many other like performances admirably calculated to win the public confidence and regard. And you can truthfully declare that Mr. Arthur can boast of one distinction shared with no other candidate. He is under no obligations for a single one of his delegates. All of them were secured for him by his own officeholders.

The only peroration you will need will be to read the roll call of the distinguished patriots whose names I find in your newspapers as in conference with him during his visit to you of last week, when he resumed personal charge of his "boom" in your city and started the movement for your meeting. Listen to their illustrious names: Stephen B. French, Robert G. McCord, John R. Lydecker, John F. Smyth, DeWitt Clinton Wheeler and John J. O'Brien.

I commend these patriotic and high-minded gentlemen, your fellow-workers, to your charitable consideration. In 1876 they would not have trusted themselves in your company, and even now they will harbor a lurking suspicion that you intend to indict them. That is the penalty you pay for having been a reformer.

They will, however, do their best. They will accept you as a repentant sinner and heartily applaud the excellent address you will make; but you must pardon the expression of my conviction that in the long run you will not find them and their chief to be congenial company, nor will they desire much of your society—after the convention. Sincerely yours,

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

TO HON. BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Accident and Incident at Home and Abroad.

Eighteen boys, after playing a game of base ball at Harrodsburg, Ky., started in search of wild parsnips, but got hold of the deadly hemlock instead. They ate freely, and were taken violently ill. Two of them died almost immediately, five are in a critical condition and are not expected to live, and the others are suffering severely.

Miss Arabella Hazard, a niece of Col. J. H. Mixer, of Price's Hill, Cincinnati, has been mysteriously missing since Friday morning last, when she visited a dental office. She is 33 years old and is much emaciated from a protracted illness. Her friends are unable to account for her disappearance, unless by sudden insanity or murder.

Alexander White, a creamery operator, aged about forty six years, of Grand Rapids, Mich., shot himself at his mother's residence in Sherburne, Chenango county. He lost about $122,000 in stocks in Wall street last fall, and had other business reverses in Sherburne and Grand Rapids.

The residence of George Peters, at Sharbot Make, Ont., was burned early Sunday morning. Peters and his eight year-old daughter and a young woman named Brigdon were burned to death. Miss Peters, aged twenty years, is thought to be fatally burned.

George H. Steyer, who has been separated from his family for two years, on Sunday, near Brookville, Harrison county, Indiana, deliberately assassinated his son Solomon, the support of the family. The elder Steyer narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of his nighbors.

At Belle Island plantation, near Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday night, a colored man named John Sutter cut a woman's throat with a razor, seized her and jumped into the river. Both were drowned. Their bodies were found clasped in each other's arms. Jealousy was the cause of the murder and suicide.

A portion of General Di Cesnola's collection of Cyprian antiquities was sold at auction at London and went at very low prices. Many excellent specimens fetched only a few shillings, and scarcely anything was sold for more than five guineas.

The Cincinnati lead pipe and sheet lead company's works on East Ninth street, Cincinnati, were burned Monday evening. Loss, $60,000. Mrs. Leach, an occupant of the fourth story, was fatally burned. Wm. E. Cook was severely burned.

Edward J. Moran, aged 60 years, a Holyoke (Mass.) special policeman and mill hand, dangerously shot his wife twice while drunk.

Henry Schneider, of Cleveland, O., 60 years old, is dying from the bite of a gamecock received.

George H. Williams, deputy collector of internal revenue at Peoria, Ill., was accidentally drowned there.

Conrad Miller, a private in the United States marine corps, has committed suicide at Annapolis, Md., by drowning.

A mill boiler near Lewisburg, Ark., exploded, killing two men and mortally injuring two others.

During a thunder storm in Petersburg, Va., Alice Jones was killed by lightning and her mother was stunned.

PERSONAL.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, the reaper man, left ten millions.

FRANK DREW, the comedian, is in the Philadelphia House of Correction.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, the clever English Conservative leader, is only 36 years of age.

CONKLING is said to be softening toward Blaine; Grant is harsh towards Edmunds and Uncle Sammy Tilden is yielding.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S son is coming back for his heart, which he left with an American girl, who must have been all sweetness and light, of course.

REMENYI sat down on the steps of Plymouth church pulpit on Sunday evening after the sermon and played some sacred music on his fiddle for the entertainment of the hungering congregation.

JANAUSCHEK thinks that not one tenth, perhaps not one-hundredth, of the great artistic talent born into the world ever comes to the surface, and that all really great artists—painters, sculptors or actors—are born so.

W. W. CORCORAN, the Washington millionaire and philanthropist, is proud of the fact that his father was only a poor, honest shoemaker, and he treasures the old cobbler's shop signboard among his choicest possessions

MISS CYNTHIA BARE, formerly one of Lancaster's most accomplished vocalists, who has been singing in the Oxford Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, for eight years at $600 per annum, resigned her place two weeks ago. Her successor has had a disagreement with the organist, and an effort will be made, it is said, to have Miss Bare return.

How He Lost a Friend.

"Why old boy, what's the matter with you? You look as if you had lost your best friend."

"Do I?" was the reply. "Well, I haven't. On the contrary, I have just gained a friend."

"You don't look like it."

"I know I don't. You see, last night I asked little Miss B. to marry me, and she said she could never be more than a very dear friend."

CHURCH ASSEMBLIES.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE AT WORK.

Electing Secretaries and Editors—A Tribute to Dr. Buckley—Change in the Review Management.

In the M. E. conference on Monday it was agreed that two annual conferences may be constituted in India, and a resolution reported from the committee on missions was passed recommending to the missionary board the careful consideration of the wisdom of establishing evangelical agencies among the Catholic populations of the United States.

The conference then at once proceeded to the election of two secretaries of the missionary society. Rev. Dr. John M. Reid, Rev. Dr. J. N. Fitzgerald, Rev. Dr. Jacob Todd, Rev. George S. Hare, Rev. D. W. H. Olin, Rev. J. F. Goucher and Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe, were nominated. Dr. Ried, the present secretary, received 333 votes, and Dr. McCabe, who has been the assistant secretary of the church extension society, received 204 votes out of 370, and were declared elected. The other votes Yere: Goucher 37; Todd 28; Fitzgerald 102; Hare 5, and Olin 20.

For corresponding secretary of the church extension society only Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynett, the present incumbent, was nominated, and he received 331 out of the 351 votes cast.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent was renominated for secretary of the Sunday school union and tract society, and had no opponent. He received 316 out of the 325 votes cast.

The only opponent nominated against Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, secretary of the Freedmen's aid society, was Rev. J. H. Hartzell. The votes was Rust, 290; Hartzell, 41.

It was somewhat of a surprise to outsiders that there was to be a new editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review* elected. Rev. Dr. D. D. Whedon, who since 1856 has been at the head of that periodical, has for years been growing very feeble, and no longer possesses the necessary vitality to do justice to the work. The nomination of Dr. Daniel Curry as "the noblest Roman of them all" for this place was received with great enthusiasm by the conference. Rev. Dr. George S. Prentice, Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks and Dr. Whedon were also placed in nomination. The result of the nomination was: Curry, 193; Prentice, 26; Crooks, 64; Whedon, 69. Thus the venerable Dr. Curry is advanced to the first place in the editorial department of the church. By virtue of his position he becomes the editor of all the books published by the Book Concern.

The nomination of Dr. J. M. Buckley for re election to the editorship of the New York *Christian Advocate* was almost an ovation. Delegate after delegate arose to second the nomination, until it appeared as if the entire conference was on its feet. A delegate nominated Rev. George R Crooks, but he declined to stand, and this was the only opposition to Dr. Buckley's unanimous re election. The result of the ballot was not announced when the conference adjourned, but it is understood that Dr. Buckley received 316 votes out of the total cast of 322.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Reports From the Different Boards.

In the Presbyterian general assembly on Monday, greetings were exchanged with the Southern assembly; a gratifying report to enlarged operations among the freedmen was received, the board elected and appropriate addresses made. The committee on revision reported and was discharged; the moderator officially declared that the new book of disipline is now the book of discipline of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Smith moved to strike out the phrase "any reputable person or persons," as this opened the way for persons to open a case before a church court who are not responsible to our church courts. He moved this clause also be sent down for a new vote if it had been inserted in the revision of the last assembly.

Dr. Wm. E. Moore said the expression objected to does not refer to the outside world. "The book was made for the church and cannot mean any one in the kingdom of Satan, in the Romish church or in the company of Robert Ingersoll." It means, of course, those subject to the jurisdiction of the church. It was resolved to overture the presbyteries on striking out the phrase: "Any person or reputable person or persons," from section 64.

In answer to the overture from the presbytery of Otsego in respect to intercollegiate contests in athletic sports, the committee on bills and overtures recommend the following action: "That while the assembly recognizes the value of athletic exercises, when judiciously practised, and deprecates the evils resulting from their abuse and the excessive rivalry between the students of different colleges and universities, it regards the practical regulation of such exercises as properly belonging to the authorities of our literary institutions and the parents and guardians of the students therein." Adopted.

I. O. O. F.

Sessions of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania.

At the meeting of the Odd Fellows grand encampment in Harrisburg yesterday the various officers made their reports, the one of the most public interest being that of the secretary's statement, a portion of which is subjoined. The following encampments were instituted during the year:

Acme Encampment, No. 262, Midway, Pa.; Rush Brook Encampment, No. 263, Jermyn, Pa.; Rising Star Eucampment, No. 265, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Duncan Encampment, No 265, Antrim, Pa.; McKean Encampment, No. 266, Bradford, Pa.

Relief report—Number of patriarchs relieved, 1,742; number of widowed families relieved, 17; paid for the relief of patriarchs, $89,567.17; paid for the relief of widowed families, $553.45; paid for the education of orphans, $185.65; paid for burying the dead, $10,530.70; total, $50,836.27.

Number of patriarchs at last annual report, 11,099; admission during the year, 1,572; members reinstated, 67; members admitted on card, 68; total, 12,806.

Members suspended, 567; members withdrawn by card, 110; members deceased, 160; members expelled, 5. Total, 342.

Present number of patriarchs, 11,964; net gain in membership, 865; number of applicants rejected, 14; number of past chief patriarchs, 3,514; number of working encampments, 204.

At the afternoon session the following officers elect for the ensuing term were installed: G. P., Henry W. Bailey, No. 146, Philadelphia; G. H. P., Alfred Fackenthall, No. 35, Doyelstown; G. S. W., William A. Witherup, No. 38, Philadelphia; G J. W., John Levergood, No. 11, Lancaster; G S., James B. Nicholson, No. 51, Philadelphia; G. T., John S. Heiss, No. 26, Philadelphia; G. Rep., Alfred Slack, No. 101, Allegheny City.

Grand Patriarch Henry W. Bailey then made the following appointments: Grand marshal, Absalom Taylor, of No. 146; grand inside sentinel, Henry Seuernagel, of No. 101; grand out side sentinel, George C. Hoster, of No. 47; finance committee, M. D. Richards, R. B. Connolly, Henry Yorke; committee on credentials, Amos H. Hall, of No. 255; C. H. Parker, of No. 4; C. J. Richhardson, of No. 22; committee on the state of the order, George Bertram, of No. 36; James Bingham, jr., of No. 22; S. Z. Gwinner, of No. 17; committee on printing, Charles K. Nisser, of No. 36; P. K. Duffield, of No. 18; Thomas H. Rogers, 146; committee on appeals, P. M. Rea, P. G. P; August Pfaff, sr., P. G. P.; Ed. R. Sorber of No. 135.

Much of the remainder of the afternoon session was passed in exemplifying the unwritten work of the order. The grand encampment then adjourned its session.

HYDROPHOBIA CURE.

Inoculation Applied to Dog Bites.

M. Louis Pasteur, the celebrated French chemist, claims to have discovered a complete cure, or antidote, for hydrophobia. He says, "Cauterization of the wound immediately after the bite, as is well known, has been more or less effective, but from to day anybody bitten by a mad dog has only to present himself at the laboratory of the *Ecole Normale*, and by inoculation I will make him completely insusceptible to the effects of hydrophobia, even if bitten subsequently by any number of mad dogs. "I have been devoting the last four years to this subject, and have found out that the virus loses its intensity by transmission to certain animals, and increases its intensity by transmission to other animals. With the rabbit for instance, the virus increases, with the monkey it decreases. I took the virus direct from the brain of a dog that had died from acute hydrophobia, and with this virus inoculated a monkey, which died. Then with the virus, already weakened in intensity, taken from this monkey, I inoculated a second monkey. Then with the virus taken from the second monkey I inoculated a third monkey, and so on until I obtained a virus so weak as to be almost harmless.

The Poison Made Harmless.

"Then, with the almost harmless virus I inoculated a rabbit, the virus being at once increased in intensity. Then with the virus from the first rabbit I inoculated the second rabbit, and there was another increase in the intensity of the virus. Then with the virus of the second rabbit I inoculated a third rabbit, then a fourth, until the virus had regained its maximum intensity. Thus I obtained virus of different degrees of power. I then took a dog and inoculated him first with the weakest virus from the rabbit; then with the virus from the second rabbit, then with the virus from the third rabbit, and finally with the rabbit virus of maximum intensity.

"After a few days more I inoculated the dog with virus, taken directly from the brain of a dog that had just died of acute madness. The dog upon which I had experimented proved completely insusceptible to hydrophobia. The experiment was frequently repeated, always with the same successful result.

The Proof of the Discovery.

"But my discovery does not end here. I took two dogs and inoculated them with virus taken directly from a dog that had died of acute hydrophobia. I let one of my two dogs thus inoculated alone, and he went mad and died of acute hydrophobia. I subjected the second dog to my treatment, giving him the three rabbit inoculations, beginning with the weakest and ending with the strongest. This second dog was completely cured, or rather, became completely insusceptible to hydrophobia."

He'll Make a Difference.

Medical Graduate—"Yes, I have decided to settle in Highville."

Old Resident—"What! settle here? Why, you will starve to death!"

Medical Graduate—"Why will I?"

Old Resident—"Because Highville is one of the healthiest places in the country."

Medical Graduate—"Oh, it is, is it? Well, just wait until I have been here awhile."

The Reason.

"Why is it," said an ex governor of Arkansas to an old acquaintance, "that when I am out of office you never speak to me?"

"Because," the acquaintance replied, "when you are in office you never speak to me."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Events Near and Across the County Lines.

The youngmen bricklayers of Norristown threaten a strike unless they get an increase of wages

The spring meeting of the Pennsylvania State Dairymen's association will be held in Doylestown Wednesday and Thursday.

Amos Bohraugh, of Penn township, York county, stands 6 feet 3 inches in height, weighs 428 pound, and is 60 years of age

In the coal and iron department of the Reading railroad, payment will be made for a time in scrip, negotiable among merchants and others in the coal regions.

John Dixon, a retired hotel keeper, 92 years of age, living in Riegelsville, Bucks county, was swindled out of $2,000 in Easton, on Monday by bunko men.

A fire on the farm of Benjamin B. Hughes, at Gulf Mills, Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, on Saturday night, destroyed crops, machinery and valuable buildings, twenty-six cows, five horses and two colts

Mrs. Martha Randell, eighty years old, of Shenk's station, below Bristol, fell from a third story window about midnight, Sunday, and was instantly killed. It is supposed that she attempted to hoist the window, which was a low one, and lost her balance.

Annie Goschen, alias Miller, a German girl of Philadelphia, has been arrested for the commission of nineteen robberies in houses where she was employed as a domestic. Her plan was to hire as a servant in a house, leaving it in a few hours with all that she could conceal on her person.

An oil pipe was found burst near the land of Emmor Seeds, in East Bradford township, Chester county, on Sunday. About fifty square feet of his land was completely saturated with crude oil, and the surface was covered with the same material, while in depressions there were pools of two and three feet in diameter containing the oil.

Adam H. Detweiler, of Palmyra, Lebanon county, attended a festival at Union Deposit, Saturday, returning home about midnight. On the road he met an acquaintance, and a horse race followed. Detweiler's carriage struck a telegraph pole. He was thrown at least twenty feet up the road and his skull was broken. He died soon afterwards.

Joseph T. Valentine, of Reading, who it is said will be elected city superintendent of the Reading schools, is a native of Baltimore. In early life he went to Lancaster, where he was raised, and from which county he was educated. He was associated with Dr. Wickersham as pupil and teacher at an academy at Marietta until 1853, when he came to Reading.

Heavy Rain Storm.

Between ten and eleven o'clock last night there was a heavy storm of rain accompanied by some little hail and heavy thunder and lightning passed over, into, and around this city. The center of the storm appeared to be some miles southwest of the city. The only damage reported is the choking up of a few sewer inlets and the overflowing of the sidewalks.

Charged With Larceny.

Louisa Moltz has been held for a hearing by Alderman Spurrier on the charges of larceny and drunken and disorderly conduct, preferred by Emma Graham. The prosecutor alleges that Mrs. Moltz stole some money and clothing from her.

A Case Settled.

Henry Green, colored, charged by Anna Woods with surety of the peace and drunken and disorderly conduct, was to have had a hearing before Alderman A. F. Donnelly last evening, but the case was settled and the parties paid the costs.

BASE BALL.

THE LITTLESTOWN CLUB DEFEATED.

The Lancaster Team Win by the Score of 9 to 5—Games Elsewhere—Base Ball Notes.

The first championship game between the Lancaster and Littletown clubs was played at McGrann's park yesterday, resulting in a victory for the home club by the score of 9 to 5. The game was spiritless, much loose fielding being indulged in by both clubs, Lancaster winning the game by its superiority with the willow. Several of the umpire's decisions were grossly bad. He failed to notice that a Lancaster man was caught napping by Barnitz at first base, and again called a Lancaster player out when the first baseman was not near the bag. When three were on base in the first inning, Waitt, of the Lancaster, distinguished himself by making a home run. Appended is the score:

LANCASTER.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hofford, r f	5	0	2	0	0	0
Hiland 2b	5	1	1	1	2	2
Parker, 3b	5	1	0	1	0	2
Wetzell, l f	5	1	1	6	0	0
Richardson, c	4	2	2	8	3	1
Waitt, 1 f 1b	4	2	2	7	0	0
Stevens, ss	4	0	1	1	5	1
P. Smith, p	4	1	0	1	11	0
L. Smith, c f	3	1	1	1	0	0
Total	39	9	10	26	21	6
LITTLESTOWN.						
Zecher, s s*	5	0	0	1	4	0
Sweitzer, 3b	4	2	2	4	4	1
O'Donnel, 1 f	5	1	0	3	1	2
Greer, c	5	0	0	5	0	1
Chambers p	4	2	1	0	2	0
Byers r f	4	0	2	0	0	0
Pope, 2b	2	0	0	3	3	0
Barnitz, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	1
Roth, c f	3	0	0	0	1	1
Total	36	5	5	24	15	6

*Zecher out for not running.

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Lancaster	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	x	9
Littlestown	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Lancaster, 2. Two base hits—Hiland and Sweitzer. Home run—Waitt. Double plays—Stevens and Hiland, Smith, Hiland and Waitt; Zecher, Pope and Barnitz. Struck out—Lancaster, 1; Littlestown, 5. Base on balls—Lancaster, 1; Littlestown, 5. Left on bases—Lancaster, 6; Littlestown, 10. Passed balls—Richardson, 2; Greer, 2. Wild pitches—P. Smith, 2.

Umpire—Mr. Crossman

Games Elsewhere.

Philadelphia: Philadelphia 0, Cleveland 5; Athletic 4, Washington 3; Providence: Providence 4, Detroit 2; New York: Buffalo 8, New York 17; Boston: Boston 4, Chicago 2; Brooklyn: Allegheny 6, Brooklyn 11; New York: Metropolitan 10, Baltimore 1; Trenton: Domestic 2, Trenton 3; Richmond: Wilmington 5, Virginia 6; Baltimore: Monumental 15, Harrisburg 8; Reading: Active 4, Allentown 13; Amherst, Mass.: Harvard 13, Amherst 10; Philadelphia: Somerset 11, Chester 4.

Notes of the Game.

The Littlestown club goes from here to Chester.

Zecher and Sweitzer are playing the best ball for the Littlestown club.

The Active club defeated the Red Stockings yesterday by the score of 7 to 0.

This afternoon the Ironsides are playing the Bristols and the Lancaster the Littlestown.

The members of the Active club are chagrined at their defeat at the hands of the peanut nine from Allentown, but the newspapers are mad, and they give the Active club a fine turning over. It will never do for a club like the Actives to allow Allentown to defeat them.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Susan Musser.

Mrs. Susan Musser, of Lincoln, widow of the late William Musser, died at her home yesterday evening of consumption. The deceased was in her 72d year and leaves a grown up family of three sons and two daughters. They are George Musser, the well known saddler of this city, Edwin Musser, harnessmaker of L