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ADDRESS, THE INTELLIGENCER.

LANCASTER, PA., August 14, 1889.

Insanity Experts.
Of all uncertain things under Heaven, the most unsatisfactory is the class of medical insanity experts. It is readily admitted that the disease with which they have to do is one of the most difficult of diagnosis that either body or mind is heir to. Often the person afflicted with this deceptive disease is in such a condition that it is almost impossible to say positively that the subject is sane or insane. One may be afflicted with the disease, and appear to the ordinary man sane and sensible. On the other hand there are sane men who are burdened with peculiarities and eccentricities of conduct to such a degree that the line between sanity and insanity seems to have been crossed.

There can be no doubt, however, that in some respects medical experts are less pble to judge of the sanity of an individual, than common ordinary laymen who are familiar with the patient's daily nabits and conduct. There certainly is a marked difference whether the disease be treated from the stand-point of medicine or from the stand-point of the law. The insanity of a man under indictsept for murder, or even under senrefree of death, is frequently a matter for investigation. The question of the moral responsibility of the criminal very often engages the attention of judges, juries and lawyers, and even pardon boards have been known to wrestle with such things. A man may be so unbalanced in mind as to require the attention of a physician, and yet his moral responsibility be unquestioned. His knowledge of right and wrong would be unimpaired and he would be answerable to the law for his acts. From the standpoint which medical experts take, such an one could properly be considered unsound of mind-could be adjudged insane. From the standpoint of law. however, he could properly be considered sane, for the purposes of the punishment of his guilt, which he has consciously and knowingly called down

Medical insanity is one thing and what might be called legal insanity is another thing. In regard to the first condition, which questions his need for medical attention, physicians are undoubtedly the best judges. In regard to the latter condition of mind, however, that which would relieve the individual from all responsibility for his acts, from being amenable to the law, of this we assert physicians and medical experts are not the best judges. And they are not better qualified to give an opinion than any other ordinarily sensible layman. Indeed it is a fact that these ordinarily sensible laymen, who come in daily contact with the criminal seeking relief from punishment, and who observe his daily conduct and habits and conversations, are the better judges.

upon himself.

For this reason it is that now judges and juries more readily accept the testimony of such lay witnesses when the criminal is on trial and seeks relief on the ground of insanity. Medical experts start out with a theory of mesanity and attempt to construe all the acts and conversations of the criminal in conformity with that theory. This deductive method involves a false principle. While on the other hand the testimony of laymen is given on the theory of the inductive method of reasoning.

The medical expert attempts to prove the truth of his theory by his interpretation of the various acts and words of the criminal. The layman simply and sensibly asks if the acts of the criminal are consistent with a knowledge of the difference between right and wrong. And when insanity is set up as an excuse for the commission of the crime of murder, or is urged as a cause for commuting sentence of death, the testimony of jail keepers and attendants, who see the criminal every day, and are familiar with his daily habits of speech and action is by far the most valuable; and before such testimony the evidence of medical experts, who never knew the criminal, might be dissipated like the mist before the morning sun.

There is no class of witnesses who are oftener condemned by law writers and judges than medical experts, and when they appear in courts of justice and before pardon boards in behalf of guilty and convicted criminals they are justly and rightly condemned. There is such a thing as medical insanity and there is such a thing as legal insanity and there is a vast difference between the two.

Teaching.

" What is infant education? Universal information— Wisdom and knowledge well combined. To kindle in the minds and desires of the young a thirst for universal information, so that they are at all times ready to use their ears and eyes, and all their faculties of observation, to obtain what they require and what they seek after. is probably the most difficult part of a teacher's work, and few possess that peculiar talent.

It is a mistaken idea to think that anybody proficient in the branches taught in the schools can teach, just as much as it is a mistake to suppose that anybody who can write gramatically is fitted to edit a newspaper. Experience has taught us differently. Can all insects that buzz among flowers make honey? The Swiss teacher, Pestalozzi, born in 1746, overturned many old notions by putting his pupils to exercise their thoughts, and by inciting them to ask questions, thus giving them a stimulus to assist the spirit of inquiry. And Freebel, the name associated with the kindergarten system, which originated in Germany, advanced the idea a step further, by indicating the direction inquiry should take. The great thing to be done is to awaken a genuine hunger and thirst for knowledge, which nothing can appease, so that the pupil will read, inquire, think, study, observe and meditate for himself. Real education is self-education, as real improvement is self-improvement, and a true teacher's proper function is to inspire his pupil with such a desire for knowledge and truth as to make it a passion, and then he will be prepared to use schools, colleges, libra- supply.

ries, indeed the whole visible universe,

Not every one can give this inspiration, or create this keen desire, and the teacher who does this work well is above price. A genius for teaching is a rare gift. In such a case qualities exceedingly uncommon, and most delicately adjusted, are seen to meet in one person, and the fact is almost a miracle. There must be present a large share of the fervency of youth, and a still larger share of the coolness and judgment of age. Enthusias in must be inspired; but whatever of an unhealthy nature may be present must be moderated. Such a teacher must be enabled to meet and surmount difficulties and discouragements and conflicts which few other callings have to overcome. The material he has to work upon is principally of an unwilling and even refractory nature, and the success he has to satisfy in his labors is to a large degree posthumous, and his consolations, he will find, must largely be borrowed from the years to come.

The Lesson of the Maybrick Trial.

There is after all a very important sson to our judges and lawyers in the celebrated trial of Mrs. Maybrick for poisoning her husband. From our accustomed delay in the trial and conviction of criminals her swift execution might look like indecent haste. She was arrested in May, tried and convicted last week and her execution has been fixed for August 26th. If the crime had been committed in this country she could have counted on two or three years of the law's delay at least and when she would be executed the moral effect of her punishment would not be per-

One of the main principles involved in the punishment of crime is the moral effect on others. This, together with the vindication of the right and the reformation of the criminal compose the whole purpose of punishment. The execution of a convicted murderer of course earries with it no idea of reforming the criminal. In such a case the moral influence on others who are tempted to commit crime is the principal purpose in view, outside of the general vindication of the law. If then the just punishment be delayed until the crime be almost forgotten there is no felt moral effect on the community. On the other hand it only tends to arouse a sentiment of pity and sympathy which makes the law seem a harsh and cruel thing.

There has been entirely too much gratuitous sentiment wasted on Mrs. Maybrick. The London mob must be crazed by excitement and sympathy for her, and on this side of the water the news and editorial columns of big dailies are bathed in abundant tears. Mrs. Maybrick in addition to being guilty of murdering her husband in cold blood is confessedly guilty of the almost werse crime of adultery. She deserves no sympathy, and honest and pure tears ought not to be shed for her. She ought to be hanged, and the swiftness of her execution is the lesson our courts and lawyers ought to take home to themselves. What would be thought of the parent who would delay the punishment of the child weeks after the commission of the evil deed? The law is a parent, and swift punishment for the transgression of her precepts is mandatory for the good of society.

Religious Insanity.

The astonishing and almost incredible tale from Alabama of the three negroes who walked into an iron furnace, in obedience to the commands of a fourth who claimed to be Daniel the Prophet, reads like a wild burlesque of fanaticism. Civilized Christian nations are quite unfamiliar with that form of fanatical faith which leads to an insanc defiance of the laws of nature. Asiatics and Mohammedans are well accustomed to displays of so-called religious insanity, and hardly a year passes without the record of some fearful sacrifice of human life under the orders of some man who is firmly believed to be strong in the support of supernatural powers, the invincible messenger of God whose influence beyond this life assures reward for those slain in his services. The rise and fall of Nas-el-Deen in Egypt, has just illustrated this, and travellers tell of scenes in the daily life of Mohammedan countries that emphasize this strong characteristic of a semicivilized people. In this country and other Christian and civilized lands, such violent religious insanity is almost unknown, though occasionally examples of it shock the public as though in reminder of ancient barbarism. It is natural that the Africans should display it, and only remarkable that the tendency is so well checked by the example of the dominant white civilization. A Nas-el-Deen may some day arise in this country, if the spread of education and true religion does not speedily make these outbursts appear as hopelessly insane to all as they do to the vast majority of citizens.

The three negroes who walked into the Birmingham furnace may be universally pitied as miserable lunatics, but that there are many people verging on that sort of lunacy ne visitor to a Southern colored revival can doubt. White people may at times go to parallel extremes, and we have not yet forgotten the slaughtering of a child by a father who imagined himself a second Abraham, doomed to complete the awful sacrifice. All these things impress with terrible emphasis the warning that the religious feeling in human nature is a most powerful force, and one that can not be safely neglected. It will either help men to higher intelligence or drive

them in despair to insanity. Our fathers the pioneers, the founders and preservers of the republic through the revolution, the fermation of nationality and the civil war, were a God fearing race. The young and self-satisfied men of to-day may smile at the narrowness and bigotry of their fathers, but they coupled with it the essential elements of true religious feeling that we

are missing more and more. When men cease to be devout they may fall again beneath the influences banished by the triumph of true religion, and be in danger of that strange form of insanity which seems to come from the stress and storm of long smothered religious instincts.

---THE Philadelphia Press and Imprired rival one another in the concoction of extravagant political romances,

EMPERON WILLIAM IS now hard at work celebrating himself in Austria. The skill with which this young man travels around ; hunting up banquets and reviews should earn him the title of "William the Cele

brator." Women and children carrying buckets of water from private wells is a familiar scene in the western part of the city. Yet they pay a full water rent to the city, and are not behind in taxes; besides conneilmen do not see the need of a better water

Wno will be the first to enter upon a crusade against the multiplicity of crimi-nal complaints brought by constables be-fore city aldermen. Rounded bellies and fattened pocketbooks are the fruits of exorbitant fees. Will nothing stimulate grand juries to their duty, and has no one the courage to expose the rapacity and thieving of constables and aldermen ?

Physicians say there is a prevalence of carlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever in the western and southern parts of the city. Thus it is that fever-tossed sufferers cry out for a board of health, and the negleet of councils is bearing fruit in broken households and desolated families.

Science urges Governor's Island in New York harbor as a site for the world's fair, A building fronting the water all around the island and four hundred feet wide would have double the floor space of the centenial exposition buildings, and leave room enough in the centre for many other structures. Best of all there would be no time wasted in getting there from the city as was the case at Philadelphia.

THE action of the Hungarian consul in securing the funishment of two murderers by letters rogatory, and so avoiding the delay and cost of extradition, indicates that his country is at last beganing to feel ashamed of the sample Hungarians that have been coming to America, and is anxions to repair the reputation of the A sense of international honor is a very fine thing as applied in this case, though it has occasionally led to wars over

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

WHAT TO DO. Thoughts evoked by the census of Moscow, by Count Lyof N. Tolstei. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New

This book can hardly be criticised. If any man feels able to answer Count Tolstor's arguments point for point, let him do so, but it seems to me that we who have been content not to ask ourselves the question "what to do?" much less answer it, must stand silent before this master mind which has asked and answered when he knew the answer for himself meant sacrifice. For himself he has solved the prob lem even as Father Damien has solved his and as Abon Ben Aiden asked to be registered in the book of gold. "as one that loves his fellow men."

Even in reading Count Telston's augment written as it is in his plain, forcible style that a child might comprehend, we may not be able to accept all of his creed of Democracy and socialism, divine as i seems, but the first clause we would do well to adopt for ourselves: "We must neither deceive other men nor ourselves that we must not be afraid of the truth whatever the result may be."

A good great man (the two adjectives annot always be used in conjunction) is always humble in his estimate of himself. Count Tolstei is no exception to this rule; in fact his judgment of himself is almost morbid. Perhaps in some degree we have all had feelings similar to the following. In speaking of meeting a wretched to whom he had given money, he says, "On seeing him I suddenly felt horribly ashamed, and made haste to leave. And with a sense of having committed some crime, I returned home. There I entered along the carpeted steps into the rugcovered hall, and having taken off my fur coat, sat down to a meal of five courses. served by two footmen in livery with white ties, and white gloves. And a scene of the part came suddenly before me. Thirty years ago I saw a man's head cut off under the guillotine in Paris before a crowd of thousands of spectators. I was aware that the man had been a great criminal; I was acquainted with all of the arguments in justification of capital punish ment for such offenses. I saw this execution carried out deliberately, but at the moment that the head and body were severed from each other by the keen I gasped, and realized in every fibre of my being, that all the arguments which I had hitherto heard upon capital punishment were wickedly false; that, no matter how many might agree as to its being a lawful act, it was literally murder; whatever other little men might give it; they thus had virtually committed murder, that worst of all crimes. And there was I both by my silence and my non-interference, an aider, abetter and participator in the sin. He compares his sudden conviction on that occasion to his conviction when in going to these wretched lodging houses and seeing the misery of hundreds of his fellow he realizes he has a superfluity of all that they need. He goes on to say the difference between the two cases was only that in the first all he could have done would have been to shout out to the executioner that he was committing a murder, of course knowing

away all superfluities and no longer be; partaker in the crime. How plainly he shows us at times the powerlessness of money. He was unable to help the lonely old man with typhus fever, but the poor widow with the little girl nursed him. It was Dickens who said: "What the poor are to the poor is little known, excepting to themselves and

his interference was vain, whereas, in the

second he feels for himself at least, the

remedy is in his own bands, he can give

"Anna Karanina" finds a warm defender in Professor Ladd, who calls it a great work of the very highest rank. He says: "Like every really great artistic product, its effect upon the intelligent and rightminded observer and critic is aesthetically and ethically elevating and purifying. Se perverse does the criticism which Mr. Maurice Thompson and others have, in the name of morality, bestowed upon this book appear to me as a professional student of the human mind, that I and great difficulty even in comprehending the grounds on which it is alleged to rest."

Poetess Jean Ingelow has been hard at work of late on a novellette and on sketches of her childhood. It is hoped that the latter at least will not be profoundly melancholy.

A small volume of Pope's essay on man sold the other day for \$160 because of certain marginal notes in the poet's hand writing.

The Century for September will have letters from men who sailed with Sapoleon to St. Helena

Miss Tupper says this of her father famous proverbial philosophy : " Papa feil in love with his cousin Isabelle, and then he thought he would, when he married her, translate his notions in the manner of

Solomen's Proverbs," A Chooken Path, by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O'T," "Her Dearest Foe," etc., Henry Holt & Co., publish-

ers. New York. In a Crooked Path Mrs. Alexander has attempted to combine in the character of Katherine Siddell a charitable, lovely and winning girl with a dishonorable, un-scrupulous woman. In her desire to help her mother Katherine becomes the companion of a miser uncle. Left alone in the nouse at the time of the old man's death she suppresses his will, which left his whole fortune to a man by the name of

Errington. Does she send him the will? In the most remarkable manner she cases her conscience, with the thought that it had been her uncle's intention to provide for her and that Errington was already a man of enormous wealth. Only when the man whom she had wronged loses his fortune does she feel the least sense of shame. Does she send him the will and invent some elaborate tie of how it came into her possession? No, she goes alone to Errington, (Mrs. Alexander evi-

dently wishes to show us Katherine high sense of justice) gives him the will, which he destroys, refusing to accept her "sacrifice," preferring to earn his living by his pen. Katherine enjoys life by the means of his money, doing charitable deeds; thinking that she is using it as he would wish; but not for any length of time, for her uncle's son, who was believed to be dead, suddenly re-appearedclaimed and gained the fortune as next of kin. The dread of seeming to seek Katherine for wealth had kept Errington silent, now he tells her of his love, and in the words of the author, "Se

they were married." It is a disappointing book, entirely too long, and only interesting by snatches; the characters are like the figures on the top of the hand organ which will not be human beings though the pressure of make believes, were equal to that of Mr. Swivelle's Marchiones, It is to be re-gretted that Mrs. Alexander did not stop writing after she gave us "The Wooing O T," " Her Dearest Foe," and a few more of her early works, for it would be so much pleasanter to remember her by those books than by some of the trash she has lately given to the public.

There is a great dearth of good strong poetry and quite a steady flow of trifling verse through the magazines and papers. Even so thrilling a calamity as the Johnstown flood brought out no startling powerful verses from the vast army of rhyme makers who claim to be the poets of the day. Old Dr. Holmes lately remarked that the verse of the day is very good verse, but very little of it is real poetry. "It is not sufficiently striking to impress itself upon the world to endure. The disposition is to indulge in the fanciful forms of verse, such as the sonnet, the triolet and the rondeau, all pretty enough in their way, but very few poems of this character have ever become immortal."

THE STATESMAN, a monthly magazine, 78 La Salle street, Chicago, is "devoted to the problems of practical politics" and seems to fill this alliterative declaration of intentions with ability. There is a clear article on Postal Savings Banks by Horace J. Smith, of Philadelphia, an essay on the single tax theory and one on local option, with others, in lighter vein.

THE TRUE STORY OF HAMLEY AND OFRE LIA. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

People who study Shakespeare by dissection will be pleased with the "True Story of Hamlet and Ophelia," by Frederika B. Giichrist, who will hardly pardon the omission of her middle name, as she is of Boston. It is truly astonishing how much labor may be expended in a single great work of a great poet, and I never encounter these claborate critical studies without feeling sorry that so much energy has been taken from production; for these delvers and deep thinkers on old master pleases might do good work of their own, it they tried as hard and persistently as they do to get all they can from the work of others. This writer, for example, shows ability that would make her famous if well applied. After the ghest has left him Ham

O, all you host of heaven! O earth! What And shall I couple hell? O, he! Hold, hold, my heart; And you, my sinews, grow not instant old, But bear me stiffly up.

Now it has remained for the bold genius of Miss Gilchrist to give this a new meaning by punctuating the second line as fol-" And shall I couple? Hell!"

A MASQUE OF HONOR. A Saratoga romance, by Caroline Washburn Rockwood. Funk & Wagnalls, New York and London. publishers.

The whole manner of this book is abourd and forced: the plot is based on the strong facial resemblance of two brothers. We certainly do not agree with the author of the preface in thinking that it is a fair example of a "good, wholesome, old fashioned remance." We could easily inc that the old fashion authors, take Miss Austin, would be indignant at the idea of any one comparing a Saratoga romance to Northanger Abbey, in which the principal seemes are laid at Eath, in those days to the English what Saratoga is to-day to the

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insateine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion, and toming up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debitity. Be sure to get Hood's.

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"My health was not very good for some months, I did not have much appetite, nor sleep well. Falso had frequent sick headachesand I had no ambition to do anything. I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And ugh I have not taken all of one bottle as yet I feel like a new person. I highly recommend it to all." Mrs. W. A. TUENER, W. Hanover

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"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for malaria with perfect teaulth; it gave me strength so that I can do all my housework, and walk all about the neighborhood. No more quinine for me, when Hood's Sarsaparilla is so good a meditine, I recommend it everywhere." LUCINDA CARTER, Framingham Centre, Mass. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billions state of the system, such as Pizziness. Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Fating, Pata in the side, dc. While their most emarkable success has been shown in caring

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Beadache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PHAS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying com-plaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the stemach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of no many lives that here is where we make our great bases, Our rills cure it while LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or purge, but by their gentie ac-tion please all who use them. In vials at 25 cfs; five for St. Sold everywhere or sent by mail.

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PROPOSALS—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Water Committee until 4 o clock p. m. on Saturday, August 17, 1889, at the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of making the following described repairs at the Ranck Brick Grist Mill. Bids will be in two parts, as follows: First—For a new Penstock complete, with new head-gates, new head-frame inside of rack, and plank it up above—the water; new frame for rack, and plank the side shut, the roops of rack to be three-quarter-inch

By order of the Water Committee EDW, EDGERLEY, Mayor, augi2-lwd Chairman Water Committee,

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Standard by Breeding and Performance. Sired by HAPPY MEDIUM, record 2:3214, and sire of 42 trotters and pacers with records from 2:134, to 2:30, and over 100 with records better than 2:30.

Dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lulu 2:14% May Queen, 2:20, dc. Second dam by Howard's Sir Charles, thorough-

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TERMS.—\$2.00 for a foal until his present sook is full, after which he will stand at \$75.00.
Jy3-t64. DANL G. ENGLE, Marietta, Pa.

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Special prices in Wall Paper

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pieces of White Back or Blank

5,000 Gold Papers, pretty

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Rugs at one-half price, during

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Lor Sale.

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C. R. KENEAGY,

Administrators of Dr. J. E. Groff, dec'd. aug-1wd

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