



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Liturgical Services next Sunday. MORNING, 10 1/2. EVENING, 7. MORNING SERMON: Deed and Death of a Testator. EVENING SERMON: Prayer to be delivered from Sin.

G. W. MARRIOTT, D. D., Pastor.

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held at Philadelphia June 5, 1872.

Wm. Elliott, Chairman. D. F. Houston, Secretary. Ezra Lukens, P. M. Lytle, Secretaries.

A FEW weeks ago friend Neiman of the Eastern Sentinel waded into Congressman Storm, because he voted for a bill making education, throughout the States, a subject for National cognizance and supervision. Last week Congressman Storm, in shape of a letter, appeared in the columns of the Sentinel definitive and apologetic of his vote. Now stop that John. The people are satisfied with your vote. Stick to your legitimate Congressional business, and we can assure you that if all your votes turn out as that one promises to, you will lose no friends by them.

The fact is that though Daniel does not like the idea of educating the masses, he does not care a "cuss" about the way you vote John; but he does care about getting you to write letters of explanation, and thus drawing you in to an ambush. You see, John, there is a plan concealing to scalp you prior to the next Congressional nomination, and Daniel is but the little "Jugler" sent out to do the dirty work of the "big ones." If they get you to writing letters, the "big fellows" feel that their work is more than half accomplished, and they will keep Daniel at work until, by your own weapons, which you will thus be placing in their hands, your flint will have been fixed.

"You see how it is your self John." Convince as your note in the Sentinel of last week was, to every honest Democrat who read it, it did not satisfy Daniel, nor his aiders and abettors, or rather boosters in the dirty work, in that place, this and tother. Your justification, as a Democratic argument was perfect. You had merely followed where leading Constitution-as-it-was loving Democrats led the way. But Daniel and the "Big Engins" were not satisfied. They don't want the educational interests of the country made a matter for national supervision,—because that would be centralization. They don't care about this, particularly, but they do want to lick John B. Storm in the next Congressional fight. They oppose your vote in favor of the National School law to draw from you letters with which they hope to break your neck. They would favor the the School Law for which you voted, centralization and all, if they hoped by that means to accomplish the same object.

Now Mr. Congressman, their drift is plain. Don't let them succeed in accomplishing it. No matter what Daniel may say, or what any one else may say. Let them squib, snap, and snarl to their hearts content; but if you have any desire for a renomination and election, or if you have the least idea of maintaining your manhood, vote as you please; under the lead of the leaders, or independent of that lead; but don't, for heaven's sake, allow any thing Neiman may say to draw you into the folly of explanatory or apologetic letter writing. You are not of us or with us John, but we could not help giving you this much of advice and we do it without hope or desire of fee or reward.

Blue birds were heard singing in this borough, yesterday morning.

An Iowa farmer employs nine elk in the cultivation of his fields.

Some of the lakes of Switzerland are over one thousand feet deep.

Dirty paper currency is largely responsible for the spread of disease.

Over six thousand million pins are used in the United States each year.

American copper cents circulate at three times their home value in Japan.

Russia has 10,000 doctors, which is only one to every 7000 of the inhabitants.

A child has been born at Fort Kent, Maine, having seven fingers on each hand.

There are over thirty thousands of American Borden rifles in use in the Russian army.

It is estimated that there are from 100,000 to 150,000 cases of typhoid fever in England every year.

The practice of wearing veils over the eyes is said to be very injurious to the sight.

London, with a population of 3,251,000, has 123,859 paupers, or about one pauper to every 26 of the inhabitants.

There are about thirteen hundred cheese factories in this country, from the product of which vast quantities are exported.

The Indians declare that they have never known such severe weather, and so much snow upon the plains within their memory.

The wheat crop of North Georgia is said to be immense, and promises to be one of the best ever harvested.

"Be sure you are right, then go ahead." There is a world of wisdom in this adage, but people, somehow, seldom think so.

The Africans consider the white ant a rare delicacy, and travelers who have tested this dish on the Gold coast say it is very delicate.

A great name abroad—the name Lincoln. There said to be nine cities in Germany and two in Italy, each with a Lincoln street.

The last "Temperance Gazette" comes out "red hot all the way through," considerably after the manner of Brick Pomroy's Democracy.

Money.—Landed at short date, on good security by, PEIRSON & STILLMAN, East Stroudsburg, March, 14-th.] Office opposite R. Depot.

The supply of India rubber is said to be inexhaustible. Every tree can be tapped for twenty successive years, and yields on an average three table-spoonful a day; 43,000 of these trees have been counted on a tract of land thirty miles long by eight wide.

The weather for a week or two past has acted a good deal as though on a spree, such a coming of balmy Spring with icy winter, and gentle zephyrs with the strongest efforts of Old Boreas we never did see. May sobriety of conduct, coupled with the sweet notes of the Robin and Bluebird, and pleasant delightful weather, such as poets love to sing of, mark the rest of the season.

An English game-keeper has recently broken a black sow to hunt game in the woods, and she is said to run in the hunt with wonderful success. She will track game, back and stand and point partridges, pheasants, snipe and rabbits as skillful as a bred pointer; meanwhile uncurling her tail and stretching it out as stiff as a poker. She responds to a whistle, and squeals with delight on being shown a gun.

For the Jeffersonian. MR. EDITOR:—We had the pleasure of seeing, to day, an original letter written, by the Father of his Country, the illustrious Washington to a Mr. Stough, at that time residing at Lancaster, Pa., asking Mr. S. to purchase two horses for him, to convey the General and family, from Phila. to Mount Vernon, on his retirement from the Presidency in 1797. The letter is in possession of Henry Snyder, Esqr., of Reading, Pa. Mr. Snyder is a relative of the late Hon. Simon Snyder, once Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Stough was Mr. Henry Snyder's grand father's brother-in-law; so there can be no doubt of its authenticity. The letter is written in Washington's usual plain, legible hand and carefully punctuated.

It is proper to say that no money would induce Mr. Snyder to part with it; and whilst we read it, we felt a spirit of veneration creeping over us, which led us to take a copy of the letter which reads as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 6th February 1797.

DEAR SIR:—The 3rd of March which is fast approaching, will put an end to my political career; and I shall have another to commence through mud and mire, to reach more tranquil scenes at Mount Vernon. This I shall do without delay, or attempt at least, be the roads in what condition they may, at that time.

To enable me to accept this journey, with such baggage as I do not incline to risk by water, I shall want a pair of strong horses that are true and steady to the draught, for a wagon lighter than a Coach, to carry some trunks (not heavy) at the rate we shall travel, which must be slow.

Would you oblige me so far as to make this purchase, and to have the horses in this city by the first day of March?—I shall prefer Mares, and wish them to be matched in (any) color. They ought not to exceed six, or at any rate seven years old next spring,—nor ought they to be under fifteen hands high,—as they will be put to the Plough or Waggon, after I get home, I should prefer cheapness to appearance, and the reason why I mention mares instead of Geldings, is, that Mules may be bred from them afterwards,—but I must take either.

Be so good as to let me know without delay, whether I can, or cannot, place certain dependence on you for the purchase and on having them here by the time before mentioned.—The money shall be paid on delivery, or if required, shall be sent to you before, for the purpose of instant payment.

I will offer no apology for giving you this trouble, because I persuade myself you are disposed to serve me in it.

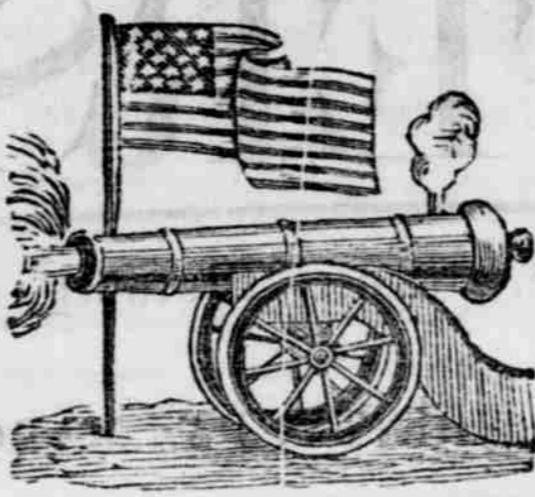
With esteem I am Dear Sir Your Obedt. Servt. GEO. WASHINGTON.

P. S.—Let me request, the favor of you to have the steadiness of the horses to the draught proved, before they are sent here;—for to be plagued with them on the road would be dreadful.

Such indeed, were the preparations for a journey from Philadelphia to Mount Vernon in 1797, requiring days of tedious travel to perform it, but which now can be accomplished in as many hours.

The New York Legislature passed a law compelling the keepers of Larger Beer Saloons to use larger glasses. How fish that for high?

Let Her Whang!



NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Result of Tuesday's Election

THE REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS

EZIKEL A. STRAW, GOVERNOR

MAJORITY ESTIMATED OVER 1500

NEW YORK, March 13—1 A. M.—From special despatches received at the Tribune office it would appear that the Republicans have carried NEW HAMPSHIRE, electing the GOVERNOR on the popular vote. The returns in, up to the present time, seem to indicate a majority of over fifteen hundred.

CONCORD, March 13—130 A. M.—One hundred and seventy-four towns give Shaw 32,339; Weston, 29,812; Blackburn (Temperance), 228; Cooper (Labor Reform), 391. The Legislature stands:—Republicans, 167; Democrats, 101; Labor Reform, 3; Temperance, 2.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Citizens of Monroe county and vicinity, that he has disposed of his entire interest in the Real Estate business, to his late partner, Wilson Peirson, for whom he solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him heretofore. GEO. L. WALKER, dec. 14, '71-tf.]

The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Monroe county and vicinity, that they have entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of buying and selling

REAL ESTATE, as successors to the late firm of Geo. L. Walker & Co., and respectfully solicit the continuance of the patronage extended to the former firm. WILSON PEIRSON, dec. 14, '71-tf.] THOS. STILLMAN,

LENTEN WEEKLY EVENING LECTURES (Commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock in)

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Table with 2 columns: DATE and SUBJECT. Includes dates from March 15th to 30th and subjects like Leprosy, The Brazen Serpent, Peter's fall, etc.

Treatment of Small-pox by Carbolic Acid.

Dr. A. Löffler, of Stockenau, states in the Wiener Med. Wochenschrift of February 10, that he has treated more than forty cases of small pox by the external copious application, by means of cotton-wool, of a solution of one part of carbolic acid in twelve of oil. The result in all the cases was, that the cutaneous swelling soon diminished; and that, when the application was made early, the course of the disease, in relation to the number of pustules, was milder. He believes, also, that by this treatment the danger of infection was greatly diminished. Unvaccinated children, inhabiting the same rooms with small pox patients, either remained free from the disease, or had it in a very mild form. Carbolic acid was also diffused through the atmosphere of the sick rooms.

The Republican conferees of the Fifth Senatorial District, which includes Montgomery, Chester and Delaware counties, met at the Bingham House in Philadelphia last Friday. Each county presented a candidate. Delaware county bringing out Samuel B. Thomas, Chester county William B. Waddell, and Montgomery county Daniel H. Mulvaney. Twenty-eight unavailing ballots were taken, each county sticking to its own man, and the conference remaining in session nearly all night. On Saturday morning the Delaware county men withdrew Mr. Thomas and voted for Waddell, thus making him the candidate. Mr. Waddell is an active lawyer and politician of West Chester, and will make a creditable Senator. The Democratic conferees of the district met on Saturday, when John O. Smith of Montgomery was unanimously nominated.

In the Chicago post office the other day there was found in the mails a newspaper containing \$110, which the simple minded sender was trying to forward to England under a two cent stamp. The name of the party mailing the paper could not be ascertained, and the valuable package went to the dead letter office.

"Who killed Tecumseh?" This is one of those exasperating questions which will probably never be satisfactorily answered; and perhaps it is not of much consequence whether it is answered or not. Gen. Sanderson, an ancient warrior, who died recently at Lancaster, Ohio, and who participated in those old wars, has left certain reminiscences. He was in the battle in which the celebrated Indian was demolished, and he says he doesn't know whether Col. Johnson killed Tecumseh or not, so great was the smoke, noise, and confusion. One thing, however, he states decidedly—the Kentucky troops skinned Tecumseh if they didn't kill him. He saw them in the very act of flaying the defunct chief. His cuticle came off "in strips of about a half foot in length and an inch and a half in width"—the said skin stretching like India rubber, after it had been dried, which is additional evidence that Tecumseh was a tough customer. While the flaying was going on, the Indian prisoners stood by and howled with affectionate anguish. The body, in the opinion of Gen. Richardson, was eaten by wolves. What was done with the dried strips of skin the General did not state—perhaps they were converted into belts or powder pouches for the hunters of Kentucky. Possibly the Kentuckians will not be particularly grateful for this contribution to the military history of the country, skinning a dead enemy having rather gone out of fashion.

The famous Titchborne trial, which has been going on for about ten months past before the highest Court in England, came, to a sudden end last Tuesday. The suit was brought by a man claiming to be Sir Roger Titchborne, for the recovery of a large estate that had belonged to his father. The genuine Roger Titchborne left England many years ago and rambled about the world for some time, finally embarking on a vessel from a Brazilian port which was never heard from again and was undoubtedly lost.—The claimant, whose real name is said to be Arthur Orton, obtained possession of many facts in Titchborne's life, and also bore a strong personal resemblance to the missing heir. A year or two ago he came from Austria and presented his claim to the family estate, which had passed to a collateral heir. The most distinguished counsel was employed and a very strong presumptive case in his favor was prepared. Several months were consumed in taking evidence on his side, in the course of which the claimant exhibited a surprising degree of knowledge in regard to the family affairs. So much confidence was created in his favor that bonds were issued by him, payable on the rendering of the verdict, which found ready takers. The case for the defence was opened in January, when Attorney-General Coleridge consumed no less than five weeks in his preliminary address. The evidence that followed of clearly proved the fraudulent nature of the claim that the plaintiff withdrew his suit, when a verdict against him was immediately rendered. He has since been arrested for perjury, and will doubtless be severely punished. This is one of the most remarkable cases known to British jurisprudence. The history of its incidents, when fully known, will rival any romance in interest and marvellousness. The effrontery and enmity of the pretender was only equalled by the industry and perseverance of the other side; and both have absorbed public attention to an unprecedented extent.

The United States Patent Office. The force in the Patent Office now consists of the following named officers whose annual salaries are annexed: Commissioner, \$4,500; Assistant Commissioner, \$3,000; three examiners in chief, each, \$3,000; one chief clerk, \$2,500; one examiner in charge of interferences, \$2,500; twenty-two principal assistants, each, \$2,500; twenty-two first assistant examiners, each, \$1,800 twenty-two second assistant examiners, each, \$1,600; one librarian, \$1,800; one machinist, \$1,600; five clerks, each, \$1,800; six clerks, each, \$1,600; fifty clerks, each, \$1,400; forty-five clerks, each, \$1,200; one messenger and purchasing clerk, \$1,000. In addition to the foregoing there are employed such additional clerks, copyists of drawings, female copyists, laborers and watchmen, as are from time to time provided for by Congress to meet the growing demands of the office. For six years past the average annual number of applications for patents has been about twenty thousand, more than one third of which have been rejected. This comparatively large number of rejected applications for patents makes apparent to inventors the necessity of securing the services of competent and skillful attorneys to do their business before the Patent Office. But it is not improbable that some of these applicants had no merits on which to base their claims.

The official publication of the Patent Office reports commenced in 1843 and ceased in July 1869. By Act of Congress of January 11, 1871, the publication of the illustrated annual report of the Commissioner of Patents has been discontinued. Prior to 1849, the reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Commissioner of Patents were published in one volume. But since that date the report of each Commissioner has been published in a separate volume. Fifty-four volumes of Patent Office reports have been published. In 1847 the Commissioner published in one volume a complete list of all patents issued from 1790 to that date. The number of models at present in the Patent Office is about one hundred and fifty thousand. Models of rejected applications are returned to the applicant, if requested, at his expense, after the expiration of two years from date of rejection.

Since the reorganization of the Patent Office in 1836, there have been about one hundred and thirty-two thousand patents granted, including about ten thousand re-issues and designs.

Judge Barrett has resumed the practice of law at his home in Clearfield.

ERIE REVOLUTIONIZED

A DAY OF GREAT EXCITEMENT

Jay Gould Ousted as President

GENERAL DIX ELECTED HIS SUCCESSOR

A New Board of Directors

SCENES AT THE ERIE BUILDING

Large Bodies of Policemen on Duty

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR

English Stockholders to the Rescue

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS INSTITUTED

Capital from Europe to be Advanced

NEW YORK, March 11.—This has been a day of great excitement to every one in this city who is interested in "Erie" matters, whether directly or remotely. Arriving at the office of the Erie Railroad Company at eleven o'clock this morning I found a portentous stillness brooded over the building. It was the calm which precedes storm. Clerks were hurrying to and fro, desks were deserted, old directors stood in little crowds whispering slyly, and an air of brooding danger was in the atmosphere. The big front door was guarded by watchmen, and all comers had to send their cards to Eric officials before being received.

"What is the matter?" I asked Jay Gould.

"O, we don't know—didn't you see the papers this morning?" he asked.

"Yes; and we came in to see when the band was going to play."

"Well, wait till twelve o'clock, and you will see something."

I waited till twelve o'clock. For an hour the office was as silent as the grave. Mr. Gould was in earnest conversation with Mr. Shearman and David Dudley Field, Dr. Eldridge walked nervously up and down the room, and Henry Smith, of Smith, Gould & Martin, showed his great anxiety.

At ten minutes past twelve there was a bustle at the outer door. A party of ten gentlemen pushed away the sentries and were received by Frederick A. Lane, the old bosom friend of Fisk at the head of the grand stair case.

This party of gentlemen were as follows: General John A. Dix, General George B. McClellan, Attorney-General S. M. L. Barlow, William B. Travers, H. L. Stebbins, Charles Day, W. W. Sherman, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and Justin D. White.

These gentlemen advanced directly through the hall to President Gould's apartment of the Erie Road, leaving General Dix, General McClellan, etc., in the anteroom. The following nine who compose a majority of the old directors, ordered the room cleared, and commenced voting for new directors: Messrs. Hilton, Simmons, George C. Hall, Thompson, H. N. Otis, Archer, Ramsdell, Justin D. White, and F. A. Lane.

They sent for Mr. Gould, Mr. Sherwood, Dr. Eldridge and Mr. Drake, who refused to join the board. Mr. Garrison, of the old Board of Directors, was absent, and Mr. Sissous was sick.

As the directors were about to ballot for General Dix, Mr. Shearman, the attorney for the Erie Road, presented an injunction against further action by the board. He was pushed violently out of the room, and the injunction torn into tatters.

In a few moments Mr. Shearman appeared, headed by Captain Petty and forty policemen.

"By what authority does Mr. Shearman appear in this room with a crowd of police men," exclaimed Mr. Barlow, greatly excited.

"I am here by order of J. Gould to preserve the peace—but I am ordered not to recognize you gentlemen."

"You, Mr. Shearman, have no right here—you nor your secretary," exclaimed Mr. Lane, "so take up your traps and leave."

Mr. Shearman did not stir, but ordered Captain Petty to dissolve the board as illegal.

Captain Petty demurred, and in a few moments Mr. Shearman left the room.

Then voting commenced. General Dix was elected a director, then General McClellan, then Wm. B. Travers, then Mr. H. G. Stebbins, then General Devin, then W. W. Sherman, of Duncan Sherman & Co. After that the Board of Directors had everything their own way.

General Dix was elected president of the Board of Directors of the Erie road in place of Jay Gould.

O. H. P. Archer was elected vice president; W. W. Sherman, treasurer; H. N. Otis, secretary, and John W. Hilton re-elected railroad transportation clerk.

Mr. Barlow now offered a resolution that Messrs. David Dudley Field and Mr. Shearman be dismissed as counsel for the Erie road. This was carried, and S. L. M. Barlow was elected counsel in their places, both for the company and the Erie directors.

A resolution was passed that the treasurer pay no orders for money, and that all employees of the Erie Road should pay no attention to any one but President Dix and Vice President Archer.

It was then ordered that every sub-officer of the Erie Road should be notified of the resolution and instructed to disobey Mr. Gould or the old officials.

Then the board adjourned.

Mr. Gould says their action is illegitimate, and that the new officers will not be obeyed.

As Mr. Barlow went out he remarked to Captain Petty and his forty policemen:—

"Gentlemen, it must be apparent to you that a revolution had taken place, and that you are not wanted."

The following gentlemen compose the newly elected officers and directors of the road:—President, General J. A. Dix; Vice President, O. H. P. Archer; Treasurer, W. Sherman; Assistant Treasurer, J. D. White; Superintendent, George B.

McClellan; Directors, General Dix, O. H. P. Archer, G. L. Hall, M. Drake, of Corning, W. W. Sherman, George Stebbins, W. B. Travers, Jno. G. A. Gauson, S. L. M. Barlow, Chas. Day, Geo. B. McClellan, Gen. Devin, Dr. Eldridge, Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell and Mr. Lansing. At the conclusion of the Erie meeting to-day General Dix sent a letter to Jay Gould notifying the latter of his removal from the office of president and of his (General Dix's) election as president of the road; also, making formal demand for the surrender of all documents and papers in Gould's possession belonging to the road, and warning him not to interfere with its management.

The delivery of this letter was intrusted to United States Marshal Crowley; General Sickles accompanied him. Jay Gould was at that moment in the president's room surrounded by a strong guard of policemen. General Sickles approached the door and demanded admittance.—No notice was taken of the demand. The door was broken in, and despite the opposition of the police the anti Gould men succeeded in effecting an entrance.

Gould, with every appearance of alarm and surprise, rushed from the president's chair, hotly pursued by Crowley. Finally the hunted ex-president found refuge in one of the rooms, the door of which was banged in the face of Crowley, but ere here he was not safe, as Crowley succeeded in getting in and serving Gould with the letter. The moment he read the letter Gould became calm, and soon after retired.

After Gould's flight General Dix, accompanied by Mr. Archer, General Sickles and others entered the president's room and formally assumed control. The only contestant who Shearman, was claimed the right to remain, and protested against the proceedings of General Dix's party.

His protests were disregarded, and he was unceremoniously ejected from the room. General Dix retired from the scene of conflict as soon as it became evident that a complete victory had been gained. Vice President Archer proceeded to obtain the adherence of the officers of the road.

In a majority of cases no difficulty was experienced on this score, the officers freely signifying their allegiance to the new president and directors. Some difficulty was had with Superintendent Tucker, but, after an animated discussion with General Sickles, Tucker wrote a note to General Dix acknowledging his authority as president.

Despatches flew fast and thick between here and Albany, and rumors were so numerous that any attempt to approximate their number or character would be a work of supererogation. Wall street, which is used to Erie excitements, drew feverish, but the latest word coming from that great financial centre is that a healthy reaction has resulted from the great eruption and that "Erie" has advanced to 37 1/2. Even in the most remote parts of the city this great event is the all absorbing subject. It is the talk of the tea table, the streets and the hotels.

At the places of amusement folks discussed little else than this, and not a few hits on the affair were made from the stage. Fisk's and had Stoker's names were frequently coupled with the exciting theme, and many expressed the belief that if it hadn't been for the sudden taking off of the gay colonel this summary change would not have occurred. It is likely that to-morrow there will be some more new and interesting developments pertaining to this corporation. Already despatches to and from England relative to the great change have been flashed across the cable. In London, although quite late when the news arrived there, it was productive of considerable excitement. One rumor is to the effect that the English stockholders had agreed to advance the company any money necessary up to five million pounds sterling.

NEW YORK, March 12—130 A. M.—Everything is now quiet at the Erie Railroad offices. The police and deputy sheriffs still occupy the building in large force. Vice President Archer and some friends are in one room of the building and Jay Gould and his counsel in another. No negotiations seem to be going on between them. The clerk of David Dudley Field was compelled, to-night to give up the books and papers which he had taken from the safe.

Condurango not a Cure for Cancer. After a lengthened trial of this drug in the cancer wards of the Middlesex Hospital, the surgeons at that institution, Mr. De Morgan and Mr. Hulke, who carried out the investigation, have arrived, the British Medical Journal says, at the conclusion that condurango has no effect whatever on cancer. At the meeting of the Clinical Society of London, on the 9th inst., papers were read by these two gentlemen on this subject, in which they distinctly stated that not one single indication of improvement had been observed in any of the cases treated by this alleged remedy. In fact, the disease either ran its usual course, or the patient showed symptoms of derangement of system which might fairly be attributed to the drug.

Mr. De Morgan alluded to the fact that a large number of persons in this country, in the belief that the reports in America contained some truth, were paying exorbitant prices for condurango. He referred at the same time to the alleged cures of cancer by condurango.—Some of these had come under his own personal observation, and he found that they were mere fabrications. A feeling was strongly expressed at the meeting of the society that the public should be made aware of the utter worthlessness of condurango as a remedy for cancer.—Many of those afflicted by this disease are spending large sums of money in purchasing the drug; while much valuable time for the employment of other means of relieving, if not, indeed, of curing the disease, is being lost.

John H. Surratt is teaching school at Brookville, Md.