

## EDITORIALS

## HYPNOTISM.

THE Marysville, Cal., *Appeal*, of a recent date, has the following, of the medical facts in which we say nothing, but literally the article will be taken exceptions to—

"It will be remembered that last week we mentioned some experiments that were being tried on some of the patients in the Yuba County Hospital by our County Physicians, Dr. Farrington and Dr. E. T. Wilkins, of this city, with the horse-shoe magnet. Since that time we have waited anxiously to hear from those gentlemen as to the result of their hypnotic operations, and was yesterday gratified to learn that so far it has proved a success beyond their most sanguine expectations. The two cases of paralysis mentioned at that time have steadily improved, and are now able to walk to any part of the building, with the aid of a cane only. But they tell us of a large number of cases, operated upon by them, that seems to stagger the most incredulous amongst us, and were it not for the standing and reputation of these gentlemen, as well as the testimony of those upon whom they have performed such wonders, we should be inclined to pronounce it a beautiful episode upon Munchausenism. William Stager was attacked with an excruciating headache and pain in the stomach, with pulse 103 beats in a minute, and in three minutes was perfectly relieved of all pain, and his pulse fell to 86, after which he felt well and was able to resume his duties in the Court-house without any relapse. Emma Dean was taken with pneumonia, her breathing was 62 in a minute, very short, and accompanied with a sharp, lancinating pain, giving her great difficulty to breathe at all; and in ten minutes her respirations were but 43; the pulse, which was so rapid that they could not count it at the beginning of the operation, decreased in frequency until it fell to 133 in a minute, and the pain was entirely removed. Although the girl expectorated blood for three days, there was no return of the pain or difficulty of respiration. Mrs. Charles Corey was relieved of neuralgia in the head and neck completely in operations of five minutes each. Mrs. D. McCarty was relieved of the same disease in four minutes. Mrs. Nantz was relieved of vomiting that had baffled her for years, together with intense headache, in five minutes. Mrs. A. S. Cooley had been confined to her bed for several days with sciatica, which was relieved in three operations of ten minutes each. John Hampshire had inflammatory rheumatism of the wrists and arms, which were swelled and very painful, and in seven minutes he not only had no pain whatever, but the heat and swelling had disappeared. Smith, the dentist, had soreness in the chest, caused by coughing, the result of a severe cold, and he was relieved of it in five minutes. Mr. Angus, afflicted with an immense carbuncle on the back of the neck and head, with a scalp so sensitive that he could not bear to have even a hair touched, and in ten minutes the sensitiveness was gone, and the carbuncle could be dressed with ease, and very little pain attended it. The physicians are quite well satisfied that hypnotism is decidedly an alleviating remedy in acute inflammation; and out of sixty cases of acute and chronic diseases upon which they have performed hypnotism with the aid of the magnet, there has not been six failures; and they count every case a failure that is not a perfect relief. They are still following up their experiments by the aid of the magnet, and from time to time we will report their progress, until these gentlemen are perfectly satisfied with regard to its permanency and usefulness, when they will communicate the results of their experiments to the public through the medical journals."

THAT'S THE WAY AGAIN.—Now it is the City of Toledo, that is in a bad way, and this is how it is said to have come about—the city overdraws its funds, the fire department is short about \$55,000, the treasurer declines to pay any more money on account of that fund, the

mayor refuses to sign bonds to make up the deficiency, the firemen won't work without pay, the council has notified the mayor that unless he signs bonds the fire department must be disbanded, and the mayor continues to refuse to sign because he thinks he has no authority to issue more bonds. That all comes of spending more money than one is entitled to.

SCARED AT THE GIRLS.—"The wicked flee when no man pursueth," says the Good Book, and now the publicans and sinners rush up the shutters when they think the women are coming. It is related that the girls from one of the schools in Pittsburg were out for a walk the other day, going along two by two, when turning into a street on which saloons do much abound, all at once there was a clatter as of one universal feu-de-joie of small arms, caused by the sudden clapping to of the window shutters of the saloons. The supposition was that the women temperance movement was inaugurated, and in five minutes not a saloon but was closed ready for prayer and praise. When the innocent girls had passed by, the saloon keepers one by one peeped out to survey the situation, and confidence was restored, the blinds were opened, the doors unlocked, and the traffic went on.

WOMEN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—The following ladies have been recently elected county superintendents of schools in Illinois—

Phebe A. Taylor, Alexander Co., Cairo.  
Mrs. Mary E. Crary, Boone Co., Belvidere.  
Mary Welch, De Witt Co., Clinton.  
Mrs. C. Hopkins, Greene Co., Carrollton.  
Miss N. M. Sinclair, Kankakee Co., Kankakee City.  
Mary Allen West, Knox Co., Galesburg.  
Amanda A. Frazier, Mercer Co., Aledo.  
Mary W. Whiteside, Peoria Co., Peoria.  
Mrs. S. C. McIntosh, Will Co., Joliet.  
Mary L. Carpenter, Winnebago Co., Rockford.

TWO HORNS YET.—The Boston school-board ladies are even yet in a dilemma. The lady teachers say they prefer men to women on the school boards, for reasons which, an exchange suggests, "no one but a fellow can find out." Then again, the Boston school committee, notwithstanding the recent favorable decision of the Supreme Court of the State, have refused, by 44 to 40, to reconsider their former adverse action concerning the question of permitting women to occupy seats. The result is, an opinion is now asked from the city solicitor as to whether there is anything in the city charter to prevent women from serving on the school board. The ungallant, mulish tactics of the committee towards the women elect, remind one of the straw-grasping, technicality-clutching tactics of some conspirators hereabouts, in their infamous purpose of depriving the people of their liberties.

The Cleveland *Herald* thus compliments the women candidates in the Keystone State, "Women were chosen as School Directors in several places in Pennsylvania at the recent elections. They ran well in spite of their petticoats."

ABOUT EDITORS.—The Chicago *Advance* thinks editors are a pretty good set of fellows, the which some are, and some might be better than they are, with advantage to the country. The *Advance* says—"Editors are subject to peculiar temptations. [Poor fellows.] Pray for the weary, tempted, pre-occupied editor—that his pen may be ever dipped in truth, his soul warmed by the love of Him who stimulated humane thought. There is no class of men whom the church of Christ more needs to hasten the coming of

the kingdom of God." To which last sentence some of our readers will say, "That depends."

## SIMMONS.

SIMMONS is persimmons to many of the Boston and Massachusetts people. It will be recollected that President Grant persisted in the nomination of Simmons and the Senate confirmed him as collector of customs for the port of Boston and Charleston.

W. A. Simmons was born in Boston in January, 1840. He is described as a self-made man, having begun to earn his own living at the age of twelve, when his father died, and also to assist in supporting his mother and brothers and sisters. He is a lawyer by profession, a member of the Suffolk bar, having qualified himself therefor by reading law from four to seven o'clock a.m. daily for several years. He entered the Internal Revenue service in February, 1865, serving as Special Treasury Agent, and since June, 1870, as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, for the New England States, which, under his supervision has been regarded as the most economically managed district in the United States. He has also been prominent in political matters, having for several years been a member of the Boston Republican Ward and City Committee, and very recently chairman of that body.

Simmons is a Butler man, and it is expected will work for him and employ the patronage pertaining to the collectorship in that direction also, and thus intensify the next struggle for the governorship of the old Bay State. It is chiefly on this account that there was a strong opposition to the appointment of Simmons, he and Butler being particularly distasteful to the orthodox and aristocratic Republicans of Boston and Massachusetts. Thus the strong and bitter feeling manifested over this appointment is chiefly of a political character. The question is not, which is the best man for the office, but which party shall have the office and receive the emoluments and wield the patronage and influence accompanying it?

The great trouble is with most official matters in this country in these days, the all absorbing question is not, who will serve the country best? But it is, who shall thrust his hand deepest into the treasury and grab the biggest share of the revenue?

It is conceded that Simmons may make a good collector and discharge his duties with ability. But on the other hand it is charged that he is too much of a politician, and is responsible for much of the corruption prevailing in the politics of Boston and Massachusetts.

The Boston *Advertiser* feels bad enough about it, and says that the conflict will ultimately result in the defeat and disgrace of the Camerons and Butlers, the Caseys, Shepherds and Simmons, and declares, "The Republican party may not survive, but that is a minor consideration. The honor and virtue of the American people will be vindicated, and that is all-important."

Party politics, the greed of gain, and the lust for power are the cancer of office and the curse of the country, and that is what is the matter.

## SOCIAL EVIL "REGULATION."

CINCINNATI has lately been considerably agitated over the subject of municipally licensing and otherwise "regulating" the social evil business. "An ordinance to restrain and suppress houses of ill-fame," fathered by a Mr. Harries, was reached by the Board of Aldermen of that city, Feb. 27. In anticipation of that event, a large number of spectators congregated in the hall, from obscure ward politicians, who are "heaviest at the polls," to solid old citizens, the latter believing in the iniquity of Harries' scheme, and of any other municipal regulation that would grant prostitution a show of license, and "they had worked bravely and unceasingly against it in meetings, private discussions,

and petitions, and now watched intently for the result of their argument. Clergymen, too, were there in abundance, from the \$4,000 and \$5,000 salaried gentlemen of the cloth to those who do good for what the Lord pleases to give."

After the Clerk had read the ordinance, the Chair presented a petition signed by 2,895 ladies, against the passage of the ordinance; also a petition signed by John Shillito and 1,600 business men; also, another, signed by Philip Hinkle and 2,800 citizens; also, another, signed by H. E. Bienfang and 1,000 citizens; also, protests by the Baptist ministers; also, by C. W. Rowland, President of the Midnight Mission; also, an argument against the ordinance by the ministers and others of the city; also, a remonstrance by physicians; also, a paper against the passage, signed by Thomas H. Wolf and others.

By request the clerk read a lengthy petition presented by Mr. Meader, and signed by a large number of ministers and others, against the passage of the ordinance. The physicians' petition was read, and arguing pro and con commenced. Mr. Harries stood by his measure and argued in favor of it. Messrs. Bissell, Keek, Hill and Sutton and others took part in the argument, mostly against the ordinance. The City Solicitor said the Municipal Code gave power to pass such an ordinance.

Mr. Brookfield moved the previous question, yeas 12, nays 10. The vote on the engrossment stood yeas 13, nays 7. The final vote on the passage of the ordinance stood yeas 7, nays 15.

The result was received with great applause, and public opinion was strenuously against the passage of such an ordinance.

## TICHBORNE.

THE "Claimant" to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates, who has passed through two of the most remarkable trials in the history of English jurisprudence, will be likely to go down to history as the most extraordinary impostor of modern times.

The "Claimant," Arthur Orton, a Wapping butcher, claimed to be Roger Charles Tichborne, eldest son of James Francis Tichborne, Esq., afterwards Sir James Francis Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, deceased, and to be the legal successor to the Tichborne title and the legal heir to the Tichborne estate.

The first trial was for the possession of the estate, in which the "Claimant" was defeated. The "Claimant" was the plaintiff, and the action was one of ejectment. The parties to the defence were Franklin Lushington, the Hon. Dame Teresa Mary Josephine Doughty Tichborne, and the Hon. William Stourton Renric Arundell, as guardians of Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, an infant. The trial was commenced May 10, 1871, at the Central Criminal Court, Westminster, before the Right Hon. Sir William Bovil, Knight, Her Majesty's Chief Justice.

The second trial sprang out of the first. In the second the "Claimant" was indicted for perjury, under the style and title of "Thomas Castro, otherwise Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, baronet." The indictment contained 26 counts on various offences of perjury. The "Claimant" was placed on trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, April 23, 1873, before Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn and Justices Lush and Mellor, and continued 180 court days, coming to a close Feb. 28 of the present year, with the conviction of the "Claimant," his sentence to fourteen years' penal servitude, and his prompt commission to Newgate.

The Crown conducted the prosecution. The principal counsel for the prosecution was Mr. Hawkins, considered the best counsel in England in "compensation cases." The principal counsel for the "Claimant" was Dr. Kenealy, a remarkably clever Irishman, and a universal linguist, but said to be given to social lapses.

The "Claimant" was convicted upon three counts—That he has committed perjury in swearing that he is Roger Tichborne; that he has committed perjury in swearing that he is not Arthur Orton; and

that he has committed perjury in swearing that he seduced Catherine Doughty in July or August, 1852.

Against this first point the "Claimant's" counsel urged the resemblance on his part to the Tichborne family, and the fact that the admitted mother of the real Sir Roger acknowledged and accepted the "Claimant" as her missing son to the time of her death, and about 200 witnesses and other persons testified to their belief in his identity, including army officers who had served with Sir Roger, soldiers who had been under his command, Tichborne household servants, men and women of all classes, noblemen and members of Parliament, like Lord Rivers and Messrs. Whalley and Onslow, and tenants and laborers on the Tichborne estates; against the second point was a great deal of positive testimony and the fact that nothing had been heard of Arthur Orton since 1852; against the third the testimony of Miss Doughty. Nevertheless, the further the case went the more hopelessly the "Claimant" became involved, one of the most damaging witnesses being one of his own, Jean Luie, who is also to be tried for perjury, arising out of this trial.

The expenses of the first trial were met by the issue of the Tichborne bonds, nearly £40,000 being raised upon scrip nominally worth six times that amount. The living expenses of the "Claimant" for seven years, at the rate of about £3,000 per annum, and the expenses of the last trial, nearly £30,000, were provided by public subscription, generally the populace being for the "Claimant" and the aristocracy against him. The Tichborne family has spent £100,000 over the trials, and the Government about £70,000, making a grand total of about £260,000, or half the net value of the property contested.

The "Claimant" has a large heavy face, rather a low forehead, bright eyes, heavy under lip, square chin, very bulky body, hands and feet small and well shaped, and is tolerably light and active in his movements.

It is not likely that the matter will be renewed at law, and there appears to be a prevalent acquiescence in the justice of the verdict.

## DEATH OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

OUR dispatches to-day report the death of ex-President Millard Fillmore at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, Sunday. Our readers were prepared for this news by previous dispatches, which told of the growing hopelessness of his condition, from paralysis.

Millard Fillmore, D. C. L., the thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., New York, Jan. 7, 1809, being the son of Nathaniel Fillmore, a farmer, of English descent, who in 1819 removed to Erie County and cultivated a small farm.

Millard was sent to learn the clothier trade, and was apprenticed to a wool-carder. He worked at the trade four years, during which time he took advantage of every opportunity to obtain a good education.

In 1819 he became acquainted with Judge Wood, of Cayuga Co., who offered to receive him into his office and defray his expenses while prosecuting his studies. The proposal was accepted, but Millard devoted a portion of his time to teaching school, to assist in paying the expenses of his own education.

In 1821 he removed to Erie County, and continued his legal studies in Buffalo. In 1829 he was elected to the State Assembly, to represent Erie County, and acted as a member of the Whig party, then in the opposition. He aided the movement to abolish imprisonment for debt.

In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and in 1835, at the close of his term, he resumed the practice of law. He was re-elected to Congress in 1837, and afterwards to the two fol-