PROF. SWING.

Dr. Halsey Speaks in Reply to Dr. Patterson.

Twenty-eight Other Presbyters Give Their Opinions.

Out of Thirty-one, Prof. Swing has Twenty-three.

Prof. Patton Counts Six, and Two Are Non-Committal.

### Hopes of Finishing To-Day.

MORNING SESSION.

The Chicago Presbytery reassembled in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, at half-past 9 colock yesterday morning, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell in the chair. The attendance was large, Mitchell in the chair. The attendance was large, but fower people were present than during any session last week.

DR. HALSEY.

After the usual preliminaries, Dr. Halsey addressed the Court substantially as follows, in re-

ply to Dr. Patterson:

ply to Dr. Pattorson:

He could frankly say that he had not expected or desired to say much in the making up of the judgment of the case. Until Monday he had no purpose to do so, and accordingly had made no special preparation, and would address himself simply to the points that had suggested themselves to the intil in the course of the testisolves to his 'mind in the course of the testi-mony and the discussion had at the previous

There could be no duty more serious and solemn than that of sitting in judgment on a brother minister. It was a responsibility from which all might well desire to shirk if they could, but they could not do it. The ordination vows of God were upon them as well as upon Prof. Swing, and as Presbyters they must meet the responsibility and give their verdict.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

He then adverted to the constitutional questions involved, asking if they had a rule, a standard, by which to make up the judgment. They were certainly left to the Scriptures alone. As a Church, they had an authority by which they must be governed. In their form of government, questions were put to every candidate for ordination and licensure, which they had responded to, and which, by the very fact that they continually responding to. These questions were:

"Do you receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures?" "Do you approve of the Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church of these United States?" "Do you promise subjection to your brethren in the Lord?" And in the case of a candidate for licensure: "Do you promise to study the peace and unity, and the purity of the Church?" In making up their vordict, these questions should not be forgotten. But the question arose, in what sense did they receive and adopt

question arose, in what sense did they receive and adopt

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH?

It was claimed that there was a wide lattende of construction; but it seemed to him that the matter had been clearly settled in the past history of the Church, and by the acts of the recent great reunion. He could not agree with some of the positions taken by Dr. Patterson, since it seemed to him that the sense in which they were to receive the standards, and continue to hold them, was a sense that had been settled, in both the Old and New Schools, before, during, and since the separation—in the sense of the integrity of the standards, and that they contained the system of doctrine aught in the Scriptures. The two branches of the Church came together on the doctrineal basis of the standards; and anything which would impuga the doctrines or the basis would not be recognized by the Assembly. Suppose it should be found that a person had denied one of the essential decirines of the Confession,—that he had rejected it,—would they recognize him as standing in full accordance with the standard?

DELIVERIANCES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMMEN.

ing in full accordance with the standard?

DELIVERANCIS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The speaker then referred to the deliverances of the General Assembly at the time of the renion, and the question of "liberty." While it was true the Presbyterian Church had always recognized individual liberty as one of her birthrights, and had always contended for the rights of private judgment, it was also true that individual liberty—the right of private judgment—had been bed to be a right to be exercised within the doctrines of the standards.

To sustain this position, Dr. Musgrave was quoted from. They were not to be tied up by the ipsissima werks of the Confession, but they must hold the doctrines, and not deep any one of them which would impair the integrity of the system.

of them which would impair the integrity of the system.

THE PROTEST.

The protest against the reunion was next commented upon. It was presented in the foar that the New School body was not ready for the rounion,—that was, sound on the standards; but the answer of Dr. Shedd satisfied those who opposed the reunion that the New School was as sound and orthodox a body as the other.

THE SERMONS.

He had read Prof. Swing's sermons with careful deliberation, and with an increasing conviction that they were not in accordance with the system of doctrine taught in fide Confession of Faith, on at least three points which he (Halsey) hold to be essential to the system. These were the Supreme Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ; the Decrees of God—His elect or predestination decree—involving the whole doctrine of the Divine Severaignty, the divine agency; and the doctrine of Justification by Faith alone,—justification on the ground of Christ's imputed righteensess as distinguished from justification by works. These doctrines were not involved in the discussion between the Oid and New Schools in 1837 and 1838, and were scarcely touched by any of the points contained in the Auburn declaration on any of the points against which the protest of 1863 was regarded as an answer. These doctrines went deeper, and therein it was that, while the dectrines of the Auburn declaration might not impair it), these might impair it, and in his judgment did impair it. They were to be governed by their own system,—must be true to it,—because they hold it as containing the doctrines taught in the Scriptures, until altered or repudlated.

So long as the standards remained unclumped, it was the about an addition and an and an analysis was the addition and an analysis.

which be gave to the sermon "Christianity and Dogma" was an indication of this tendency. In one sermon Prof. Swing had said these dectrines were dying around our fivesides; that they were a dead letter; and it was by such tending as this that many people believed that the Confession of Faith was obsoled,—that it was a rotten platform, having been pronounced such by the newspapers. He felt that the doctrines had a doathless life [applause], and he held to them because the fathers had. They were not going to die. They might be brought into distributed and unbelieving world, but they were as deathless as the Word of God.

The plea of Prof. Swing was then adverted to, Dr. Hisley claiming that it showed that the accused had not only departed from some of the doctrines of the Gunceh, but that he doctrines of the Gunceh, but the doctrines of the Church, but that he ridiculed them. Others might not hold the pisiseims were a of the standards, but they did not revile them.

He also referred to the subject of Infant

works of the standards, but they did not revile them.

He also referred to the subject of Infant damnation, assorting that that doctrine had not been taught by the Presbyterian Church, though people had been led to believe by Prof. Swing's preaching that it had been.

THE SPECIFICATIONS AND CHANGES were reviewed at considerable length, the speaker saying that the evidence supported the allegations that Prof. Swing had departed from the standards in three particulars—as to the Supreme Divinity of Christ, the decree of Election and Predestination, and Justification by Faith. In conclusion, he said that there was some evangelical truth in Prof. Swing's sermons,—many things in which he heartily rejoiced,—but along with them were errors; and it was upon the latter that the verdict of the Court was to be rendered.

rendered.

DR. SWAZEY.

Dr. SWAZOY was the next speaker. He occupid about half an hour defending Prof. Swing, and characterizing the trial as a movement to test the questions which had divided the Church before The Court then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Prosbytory reassembled at the hour named, and the expression of views on the case mamed, since the continued, w. c. young.

w. c. Young.

W. C. Young spoke of Dr. Swazey's address, saying that it misropresented the position of the prosecutor, and of those who were constrained to vote in support of the measures which he had brought forward; its tendency was to tear open the wounds that had been healed. He then went on to talk of the case, stating that, fooling his full responsibility to God, he was constrained to say that the preaching and published utterances of Prof. Swing, in his judgment, were not consistent with his position as a minister in the Presbyterian Church, or in according the decirines of the Church as formulated with the doctrines of the Church as formulated

wished that Prof. Swing were more pronounced, yet he could not vote to sustain the charges. He would vote upon the specifications as they bere upon the charges.

mr. FARIS
said his mind was fully made up that the accused

said his mind was fully made up that the accused was guilty.

DR. BLACKBURN

urged that the main question was, "Have the charges been proven?" not "Does the Presbytery sustain or justify the course of the accused?" The oral testimony supported the assumption that Prof. Swing was an Evangelical Presbyterian minister, his plea supported it, and the Elders of his church understood him to preach evangelical doctrines at all times. Prof. Swing was not ordained to preach Presbyterianism in technical or scientific language, but to "maintain the truths of the Gospol." In his opinion, the charges had not been proven.

MR. BARRETT

was convinced that some of the specifications under the first charge had been proven but they did not establish such a degree of unfaithfulness as would warrant his voting to sustain the charge. The specifications under the charge of heresy did not support it, and had been in effect abandoned.

MR. FORSTHE

abandoned.

MR. FORSYTHE
regretted that the prosecutor had not used every
private means to settle the controversy before
making the charges. He maintained that Prof.
Swing's preaching and teaching had been proven
to be evangelical.

W. F. WOD.

to be evangelical.

W. F. WOOD
said there was One to whom their allegiance was
due more than to men of earth. They should
prayerfully and carefully come to a judgment,
and the outside world should be shown that the
cause was decided free from personal prejudices
and feelings. He had had doubts regarding the
soundness of Prof. Swing's teaching long before doubts were expressed in the Interior.
There was no persecution in the matter, and
carefulness should be exercised in opening the
door of liberality. He stood upon the Confession of Faith, and hoped to remain there as
long as he lived.

MR. HURD

assorted that his ordination vow required him to treat the Confession of Faith as a fallible, and not as an infallible, rule of faith and practice, and those who took that vow were obligated, if they saw a defect in the Confession, to point it out. The Bible was the only infallible rule. He believed that the prosecution had failed to sustain the charge of unfaithfulness as well as the other, and should, therefore, vote for acquittal. The that has a summary felt that he was now the same perfection in its moral souse, as implying or not

stain the charge of unfaithfulness as well as the other, and should, therefore, vote for acquittal.

INT. HOWN

felt that he was obliged to vote on each specification in its moral sonse, as implying or not implying the guilt of the accused.

MR. M'CLURE

said he should vote for acquittal, under all the specifications and under both charges, because he believed Mr. Swing to be a Tresbyterian, evangelical and orthodox. [Applause.]

had given most careful attention to the case, but was obliged to confess that it had assumed the shape of a bubble which had burst, leaving nothing but a cold drop of susprise and sorrow that the obarges should over have been framed or entertained. [Applause.]

MR. ELY

did not propose to make a speech. [A voice, "Good."] He returned thanks for the "courtesy," and proceeded to say that the only rule by which they could make up their judgment was the Confession of Faith. The terms upon which a minister was received and held his oblice were set forth in it, and by that law they must be governed. While he sympathized with the accused, and respected him, and did not impugn his moral integrity, he did not think he received the Confession and its doctrines in the New School sense. He was induced to believe that his doubtful expressions were used intolligently and purposely as setting forth his doctrine; and, when his preaching was taken in a cumulated form, is showed that Prof. Swing leaned to what was called "Unitarian" or: "Liberal Religion." Great and important lessues were pending upon the trisl, and should be consult his own personal feelings, irrespective of the Church and the trath of God, he would say to Prof. Swing, "Go and sin no more." [Hisses.]

said that Prof. Swing had undoubtedly used occasionally, in the course of his ministry, language which was obsoure and objectionable, from a strictly theological point of view. This might be said of all of them. But they had been explained in such a mainer as to leave no ground for occlesiastical censure. He (Swing) had said that he adopt

and in his judgment did impair it. They were to be governed by their own system,—must be true to it.—because thyshold its as containing the or is qualitation.

So long as the standards romained unchanged it was lind duty of the Church to accept and and he're to them. The Freshytery con a work lind and the continues the province of the control of the control as adopting the system. If individual members could not accept the doctrines had been so far departed from as the make the province of the body to overgide them while still elading to hold their multisterial yows. It would not do to say time the manned and the control of the control that he was not other position to take, except that of direct disselections to the Church is the standards themselves, and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church of this profiles and of direct disselections to the Church instruction between the Church instruction between the Church binaries and the Church historical prospection of the constitution between the Church historical prospection of the constitution between the Church historical prospection of the constitution of

would vote for acquitta. The charge of heresy had dwindled and dwindled until it was no longer visible, and, as Mark Train would ground." It Prof. Patton was Mark Train would ground." It Prof. Patton was plondled hunting the prof. Swing's preaching was, and he know what Prof. Patton's preaching was, and he know what Prof. Patton was and he had been south of the acquitter. It was a surprise when the pleadings of the accused. He did not think Prof. Swing had departed from the doctines in such a way as to impair the system; yot his had been equivoual in some of his state-are was a surprise when you had been equivoual in some of his state-are was a surprise when you had been equivoual in some of his state-are was a surprise when you had been equivoual in some of his state-are was a surprise when you had been equivoual in some of his state-are was a surprise when you had been equivoual in some of his state-are was a surprise when you had been equivoual in some of his state-are was a surprise when you had been equivoual in some of his state-are was a surprise when you had been equivoual in some of his state-are was a surprise when you had been dead to be highly the prof. Swing was in orror, and in a scaedingly professed to be highly and had shut out everything but the teathmony. He denied that Prof. Swing was in orror, and had accordingly professed the prosecution. The accuser believed to be highly and had shut out everything but the teathmony. He was bound by every principle of honor and justice to scaedingly professed was the scaes believed his professed was the scaes was the scaes was the scaes was

plause.]

Am. Horton

did not believe at the start-off that Prof. Swing's
sormons were sound, and his ylews had not been
changed, but strengthened, by the evidence, and
the fact that Prof. Swing had not distinctly
arowed that he did maintain the doctrines of the
Church.

the fact that Prof. Swing had not distinctly arowed that he did maintain the dotrines of the Church.

O. H. LEE

spoke of Prof. Swing's adherence to the doctrine of infant baptism, which the prosecutor said he "dorided." because he called it "a beautiful form." Any Christian man who could put pen to paper, and make such an allogation, ought to be ashamed of himself. [Applause]. An outrage was committed, not only upon the paster of the Fourth Church, but the people, by saying that he neglected one of the important sacraments of the Church. It was a calumny which ought to be apologicad for. [Applause]. His Church loved its paster, because they knew him. They had 'rallied around him, and would romain by him, even if the Proshytery said he could no longer be in communion with them. [Applause].

MIN. FAY

said it seemed to him, taking the admissions of Prof. Swing, and his explanations with regard to many of the points in the specifications the case could be decided in but one way. He, however, failed to state which way.

MIN. BIDDLE did not think, even conceding that Prof. Swing had not taught certain doctrines, the Court was warranted in finding him guilty of a lack of zoil in maintaining the truths of the Gospel. He maintained that by a fair and candid construction, the sermon taught the Gospel. He maintained that truth. He could not sustain the charges, because by so doing he would be ostoring that priestly bigotry which called doubt a crime and threatened inquiry with its wrath.

The Presbytery then adjourned until half-past of clock this morning.

wrath.

The Presbytery then adjourned until half-past 9 o'clock this morning.

## TWO ERRORS CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune;
Sm: Nearly avery nawspaper in the country has published, in one form or another, a statement to the effect that several members of the Advisory Board of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, at its recent meeting at Bloomington, strenuously insisted that "none but farmmers" should be represented in their State Convention to be held at Springfield on the 10th of Tune now. Among those paged as advantages and

more "should be represented in their State Convention to be held at Springfield on the 10th of June nort. Among those named as advocating this doctrine were W. O. Flagg, S. M. Smith, and myself. This statement is unqualifiedly untrue. There was no one there who favored contining the representation to farmers.

We stated distinctly that we were engaged in a contest between those who create the wealth of the country, and deserved the pay for it, and did nget it, and those who carned nothing, but did got the puy. I can construe this preversion of the truth into nothing but a deliberate attempt of some one to prejudice mechanics and other laborers against the movement for reform. Let it be understood that this movement represents every person in this broad land who carns his living by the sweat of his brow.

It is also assarted that the Board voted down a resolution condemning President Grant for votoing the Finance bill. This is also untrue. The resolution was offered by Mr. Flizpartick, of McLean County, and was laid on the table, as not being within the province of tin Advisory Board, and cannot, therefore, be taken as an index, one way or the other, of what the State Convention will do.

M. M. Hooton.

**DOCTORS IN COUNCIL** 

Annual Meeting of the Allopathic State Society.

Papers by Dr. Pierce on Anesthetics, Etc.

and Chloroform. The Homeopathic Society Also

The Comparative Merits of Ether

in Session. Acid and Alkaline Children.

THE ALLOPATHS. THE ALLOPATHS.

The Illinois State Medical Society met at 9:30 yesterday morning in the First Baptist Church on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, and was called to order by Dr. N. S. Davis, who introduced the President, Dr. T. F. Worrell, of Planning President.

introduced the President, Dr. T. F. Worrell, of Bloomington.
Dr. Worrell was happy to meet his friends and associates again, and he congratulated them that during the year no member had been accused of Zeaculapean heresy. This, too, although the Society met in a city which was so filled with dissension and afflicted by schism. They met on a common, broad platform, propared to be tolerant, and happy to be mutually improved by the business of the session. [Applause.]

DR. DAYIS.

DR. DAVIS.

Dr. N. S. Davis then addrested the Society in bloquent terms, painting the high office of the medical profession in glowing words. They could not help feeling that they had a mission in could not help feeling that they had a mission in the work of which they might well be proud. It should be their prideful duty to de all that in them lay, individually and collectively, to advance the interests of the Society by contributing liberally to the fund of knowledge.

After some further remarks, Dr. Dayls submitted the following onder pusings and exercises, which was adopted:

and exercises, which was adopted:

1. Call to order by the Freshlont,
2. Report of Committee of Arrangements.
3. Recontion of members by invitation, and reading of latters from absences.
4. Calling the list of Standing and Special Committees,
5. The samuel address of the President,
6. The annual address of the President,
7. Election of permanent members on report of the Committee of Investigation,
8. Salection of Committee on Nominations on the morning of the second day.
9. Miscollaneous and unfinished business.
10. Report of Committee on Nominations, election of officers, committees and delegates to Modical Boolettes, and place of meeting.
11. Adjournment.
11. Red Worning Programs 12 a. m. to be presented by the programs of the morning of these of meeting.
11. Adjournment.

9. Miscollangous and unfinthed business.
10. Report of Committee on Nominations, election of officers, committees and delegates to Modical Societies, and place of meeting.
11. Adjournment.

Tucsday—Morning session, from 10 s. m. to 1 p. m. Afternoon Session, from 230 to 6 o'clock, p. m. Wodnesday—Morning session, from 10 s. m. to 1 p. m. Afternoon Session, some bours as those of Friday. Thursday—Morning session, 9 s. m. to 12:30 n. m. Afternoon, 2 o'clock, visits to hospitals and colleges.

The following list of Permanents of Pe

intellectual locking ladies, who appeared to be deoply interested in the matters under discussion.

REODLESS ASSEPTATION.

From the Committee on Surgery Dr. Pierce, of Lemont, read a paper on "Bloodless Amputation," which bristled with technicalities, bandages, splints, fracture-boxes, and other machinery, familiar to those who have had the misfortune to undergo a surgical operation for a fractured or shattered limb. He especially commended the apparatus known as the bivalve splint, which was used with success during the France-Prussian War. He also spoke of the pneumatic operator and annesthesia. The bivalve was, perhaps, the greatest boon that surgery had received. It had taken precedence of all other means of setting fractures, and giving case to the patient. He took strong ground against the administration of chloroform during the performance of an operation. He particularly aliuded to the recent death of Mrs. Mary Crie, of Boston, and read the testimony of some of the leading physicians of "the Hub," which went to show that chloroform was a most dangerous kind of amesthetic. Ether, on the other hand, was quito safe when properly used. In fact sulphuric ether was the safest of all aumethetics. Chloroform, although it had undoubtoolly caused death in too many cases, had after all saved a good many valuable lives; but where there was a safer amesthetic it would be simply criminal to resert to one that was known to be dangerous. It was, however, a remarkable feet that during our War chloroform had been used in nearly all cases, and with success of chloroform was doubtless due to the fact that a strong ration of the soldiers were in a high state of excitement, owing to the grand confusion and overwhelming noise of a general ongagement. The report of continued immersion of the patient in cases of compound fractures and lacerated wounds.

The freport was, on motion, received, and ordered published.

Dr. Hawley, of Aurora, wanted to know whether ether could be used in cases of accouche-

published.

Dr. Hawley, of Aurora, wanted to know whother ether could be used in cases of accouchement as chloroform was now, he thought, in goneral use.

whicher ether contin be used in cases of accounters ment as chloroform was now, he thought, in gonoral use.

Dr. Byford was called upon to reply, and stated that he did not vory often use ether—unless in special cases. He thought the same effect might, in most instances, but after a longer time, he produced by ether as by chloroform. That is, the pain might be abated, which is, of course, the main object of the amesthetic. In the instances in which he had used other, he had found it very effective. There had, however, to be a nicety of calculation as to the time between pains, owing to the longer time that it usually took for ether to be effective. He had no doubt that it was a very serviceable agent in cases of accouchement.

Dr. Jonks testified to the truth of bloodless amputation, and stated a case within his own observation of necrosis of the tibia, in which he had operated very successfully. The elastic bandage was, undoubtedly, a splendid remedy.

Dr. Powell said that thore were very many cases in which the cloth bandage was, undoubtedly, a splendid remedy, often homorrhage, which sometimes fatal. The bandage was very good for the purpose of keeping a clean surface or removing pleces of bone, but, in most cases, he thought the old method quite as effective. However, as he had before

ite way, and not to be despised.

In reply to some questions relative to ansestable in paratively little difficulty in dealing withinfantile diseases.

Dr. Barker had found that one mother's nourbulled recollect, there were no cases of death from the use of chloroform in cases of labor. In fact, statistics went to show that the average of deaths from ether was 1 in every 25,000, and in the use of chloroform, 1 in every 25,000, and in the use of chloroform, 1 in every 25,000, and in the use of chloroform, 1 in every 25,000. Iter cases, and told, of death from ether. The one killed in a convinced that, if chloroform killed in one way, ether did in another. The one killed in stantly, the other slowly. If was convinced of this from personal observation. Many cases of death from ether were nover reported, for the reason that its effects were slow, and easily missiken for those of some audden attack.

Dr. Holmes stated that the there had frequently the testion was as to the child's condition. If it were well, it would thrive on any kind of milk:

casily mistaken for those of some sudden attack.

Dr. Holmes stated that ether had frequently caused peculiar symptoms in patients to whom it was administered. It produced, in some cases that he knew of, partial paralysis and depressing pams in the loft arm and side. He had made some experiments with chloroform, and had found where patients were sinking from its effects that by lowering of the head placing and having the feet high, so as to send the circulation toward the nervous centres, recovery was almost instantaneous. The position should be at an angle of 45 degrees, and he was not alone in witnessing the success of the mothod. Relative to bloodless amputation, it was more than twenty years since the clamp, for removing tumors of the cyclid and other parts of the porson, was fivened, and this might have led to the discovery of the clastic bandage at an earlier date. The clamp confined the flow of blood to the space within the ring, and any surgeon who attempted to operate on a tumor without the clamp would find himself in a very ugly predicament. He honed that the clamp and the clastic bandage would be universally used.

ALIVANIG ELECTRICITY.

The next paper in order was that of Dr. Prince on "Galvanio Electricity in Therapeutics." He showed the efficiency of galvanie probes in cases of urethral stricture, and ef galvanio knives in dealing with ulcers and highly inflamed, lacerated wounds. In removing tumors, or causing such softness of the tissues as might produce absorption, galvanie needles were found invaluable. He described several such operations, all of which resulted in a satisfactory manner. The learned Doctor was very plain when he used English torms, but, unfortunately, his paper was terribly obscured by technical terms utterly incomprehensible to any person outside of the faculty.

At the conclusion of Dr. Prince's report, he called upon Dr. Rambold, of St. Louis, to read a paper on the application of galvanie batteries in diseases of the ear. Dr. Itambold forvidly advocated the galvanie method tack.
Dr. Holmes stated that other had frequently

THE HOMEOPATHS.
The twentieth annual Convention of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society was begun yesterday morning in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church Block. The Convention was called to order by the President of the Society, Dr. George W. Foote, of Galesburg, and Dr. F. O. Duncan, of Chicago, acted as Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Thomas opened the meeting with

It was voted to hold daily sessions from 9:30 to 11:45 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m.
On motion, it was decided the printed list of committees be continued during the present ses-

the Habitemann Hospital desired to visit the Convention, and on motion, Wednesday for-noon was set apart to receive the Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Among the communications received was one from Dr. Beebe, nominating Dr. J. Paul Garvin, of Alton, whose name was referred to the Board of Censors; a letter from Dr. N. A. Gray, of the Wisconsin State Society; a letter of rogret from Dr. R. S. Brigham, of Cairo; a paper from the Socretary of the New Jersey Society, which was referred to the Committee on Obstetries; also a letter from Dr. P. B. Hoyt, of Indianapolis, All those letters were appropriately referred.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The President then delivered his annual address, in which he traced the progress of Homeopathy, from the time when the theory and practice of Halmemann were sneered at and despised. He expressed the belief that it was only a question of time when the theory and practice of Halmemann were sneered at and despised. He expressed the belief that it was only a question of time when Homeopathy would be recognized by the United States Government, and become a power in the land. He counseled that care should be exercised as to who should be encouraged to study medicine, as it was only in this way that the standard of the profession could be improved.

HE ATTENDANCE.

By the close of the forenoon session the following members of the Society had put in an appearance: Drs. George W. Foote, Galesburg; T. G. Duucan, S. P. Cole, R. Ludiam, A. E. Small, J. S. Mitchell, E. M. Hall, W. H. Burt, T. R. Nate, H. P. Cole, S. P. Hedges, W. J. Hawkes, H. N. Small, C. B. Eldridge, R. H. Tooker, J. W. C. Anthony, F. Duncan, Ch. F. Contant, Lassalle; C. D. Fairbanks, Ottawa; J. Kock, Barrington; T. J. Facthin, Mayor of Fond du Lao, Wis.; W. H. Miller, Abingdon; W. C. Barker, Waukegan; W. Bascomb, Ottawa.

At 11:45 the Society adjourned until 2 o'clock, to give the noon-day prayer-meeting a chance.

The Society reassembled at 2 o'clock, Dr. Foote in the chair. There were soyeral ladies present.

Poote in the chair. There were soveral ladies prosent.
A vote of thanks was tendered the President for his annual address, and Drs. Cole, Anthony, and Yan Liew were appointed a committee to consider its recommendations.

and Van Liew were appointed a committee to consider its recommendations.

The Socretary read a paper by Dr. Parsons, of Rewance, of the Clinical Committee, on "Hydrate of Chloral in Puerperal Convulsions," which called forth discussion by Drs. Cole, Barker, and F. C. Duncan.

Dr. S. P. Cole, of the Committee on Obstetrics, read a paper on that subject giving a description of an extraordinary case coming under his treatment, in which a profuse discharge of waters took place about fifteen weeks before confinement. Drs. Barker, Miller; and MoAflee propounded some inquiries, and gave some similar experiences.

Dr. Van Liew, of Aurora, gave the history of a case of ovariolomy, followed by the delivery of a child in fifteen months; also, one of pleuropaneumonia two weeks provious to child-birth, and also a short time afterward. The latter patient died, and Dr. Van Liew sald he always learned more from his failures than from his successes. These cases called out remarks and comments by Drs. Nute, Barker, Pratt, Gully, T. C. Duncan, and others on the exciting causes of puerperal fover.

Under the head of "Diseases of Women,"

Dr. Maria N. Johnson was called upon for a proposition of the exciting causes of puerperal fover.

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comments by Drs. Nute, Barker, Pratt, Gully, T. C. Duncan, and others on the exciting causes of puorporal fover.

Under the head of "Diseases of Women," Dr. Alaris N. Johnson was called upon for a paper, whereupon a very pretty-looking lady, drossed in excellent taste, arose and said she had commenced the preparation of a paper, but her courage failed her, and she tore it up. The Society smiled unanimously at this characterically feminise confession.

On the subject of "Diseases of Children," Dr. T. C. Duncan read a paper, in which he divided children into two classes—acid children, and alkaline children. He said that a bottle of sour milk might asphyxiate a child intywonty-four hours. Cholera infantum was ascibed to excessive ackidity in the system. The fair children were acidulous, and those of dark skin and hair were alkaline.

In the course of the discussion of this paper, Dr. Nute said that the best food to use in cases of infantile bowel disturbance was cow's cream diluted ton or twolve times with water, as this contained very little lactic acid.

Dr. Duncan replied that it was with children as with adults—what was good food for one was bad for another.

Dr. A. G. Beebe believed that mother's milk

as with adults—what was good food for one was bad for another.

Dr. A. G. Beobe believed that mother's milk was the best in all cases; next to it was country dairy milk, which was uniform in quality, and better than the milk from one cow alone. He did not approve of either cream or condensed milk, because they lacked the essential ingredients of cow's milk. In the matter of bowel diseases, if the digostive organs were given digostible food, medicine could be thrown to the dogs. In cases of acidity of the stomach, he had uttorly failed with homeopathic remedies, and had resorted to the use of lime water with unvarying success.

Dr. Mitchell said that no single remedy could be rolled upon to correct acidity.

Dr. McLaren, of Oak Park, read a paper on "Infantile Diarrhea." In the matter of diet he characterized mother's milk as the food par excellence, and he dissountenanced entirely the use of patent propared farinaceous foods. Food was the first considered farinaceous foods. Food Dr. Patchin, of Fond du Lac, said the great question was as to the child's condition. If it were well, it would thrive on any kind of milk; if sick, nothing would serve. Therefore the question of remedy must first step in.

The Boelety adjourned until 9:80 this morning.

THE COURTS.

Miscollaneous Business Transacted Yesterday.

The second trial of the notorious Howell case was concluded yesterday. The case was better tried, in some respects, than the first time. The The second trial of the notorious Howell case was concluded yesterday. The case was better tried, in some respects, than the first time. The evidence of the microscope occupied a larger place, and some now ovidence was adduced. Mr. Storra' absence was a serious drawback, of course, but it would not probably have changed the verdict. After being out about twenty-six hours, the jury returned with a verdict for the defendant. The usual motion for a new trial was made, but it is doubtful whether a thred affort will be made. Howell has made a most vigorous prosecution at a very great expense, and the amount in contest, \$5,000, has long since been expended in fees and coats. If the other cases are contested like this, the amount of profit out of the insurance will be very small.

Soar numbers.

Otis Corbett filed a bill against his partner, William H. Scovillo, yesterday, for a dissolution of partnership. Corbett says that in Décomber, 1871, he entered in a partnership with the defendant in the soan manufacturing business. He was to contribute \$2,500, and Scoville to put in a large stock of machinery and fixtures, suitable for the business. Any further amounts contributed were to bear interest at 10 per cent, and the profits were to be divided in the proportion to the interest of each. Complainant has contributed about \$16,-000, and the defendant only \$250. The business has not been successful, the defendant has overdrawn his account, and the complainant wants to have an account and dissolution.

UNITED EXAMENCE OF THE STATES COURTS.

The United States of America commenced a suit against William B. Ogden as one of the surelies of John H. Kinzle, deceased. Kinzle was additional-Paymaster in the army from 1801 to 1806, under a bond for \$2,000, and the sense after years of the surelies of John H. Kinzle, deceased. Kinzle was assisted by large daily sales. A rule to show cause May 28, and a provisional warrant of solver were issued.

Lovik Kidansky filed a petition against Daniel A. Loring, a merchandise broker of this c

so to A. N. Kitnofolter, and Honry Flagg, Jr.
R. E. Jonkins was elected Assignee of Hawley,
Thorne & Co.
A dividend of 20 per cent was declared in the
matter of Van Velzer and Fuller.

Superion count in miner.
David Johnson and E. M. Johnson began a
suit for \$1,000 against James L. Burns.
Mource, Robbins & Co., began an action
against Thomas Foster for \$2,000.
William H. Stavens brought suit for \$5,000
against J. Young Seammon, and another for a
like amount against H. H. Honoro.
Edward G. Morse filed a bill against George D.
Lawrence, Mary E. Lawrence, Charles Ankera,
T. H. Ellis, and R. E. Jonkins, to forcelose a
trust deed for \$2,500, on the south 20½ foot of
the north 20½ foot of Lot 14; in Ellis East Addition.
William J. Pope and R. L. Davis sued the
Fourth National Bank for \$2,500.

William J. Pope and M. E. Down The Fourth National Bank for \$2,000.

Edward Shepard began an action in ejectment against Mina Rinks, laying damages at \$3,000.

Frank Sturges & Co. sued H. H. Honore for \$2,000.

Frank Sturges & Co. sued H. H. Honore for \$5,000.

CROUTE COUNT.

Sarah D. Brown bogan a suit against the city, laying damages at \$10,000.

In the matter of the estate of Henry W. Kingsbury, a minor, the Court ordered that a new bond in \$800,000 be approved, and that the former bonc, filed July 3, 1873, be canceled. In the matter of the estate of Ellon Burns, her will was proyen, and letters testamentary were issued to John F. Ryan. Executor's individual bond in \$89,000 was approved.

Grant of administration was issued to Mary J. Robb as Administration was issued to John Englan. Executor's individual bond in \$8,000 was approved.

Grant of administration was issued to Mary J. Robb as Administration was issued to Ann Jane Soott was approved.

Claims against the following estate were allowed: J. S. Brown, \$217.00; Edward Conlan, \$165; George Huebner, \$652.20; Louis Friedman, \$264.

The account of the guardian of Elizabeth

The account of the guardian of Elizabeth Britten was approved.

Henry Geenebaum was appointed guardian of Artbur A. d'Evers et al., minors, and his bond in \$75,000 was approved, and he was also appointed administrator of the estate of the late Henriotta d'Evers under an approved bond of \$20,000.

JUDGE JAMESON—221 to 241, oxcept 222, 237.
JUDGE Moltonerrs and Bunns assist Judge
Gary.

JUDGE MOROBERTS AND BURNS assist Judge Gary.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT
—J. W. Goddard et al. v. Frink Schweinfurth and Philip Schweinfurth, 2637.—Thomas R. Coward v. James Walsh, \$3,712,33.—Louis Krohn et al. v. Samnel Glicksinf, 525-55.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—James Morris v. Matthias Theo, \$118,35.—Same v. Same, \$112,50.—Benjamin Grossmen v. Willard N. Brunner, \$30,70.—The H. Witbeck Company v. Wilcholas Heintz, \$10,14.

JUNES JAMESON—James B. Birled v. Hugh Alexandor, \$43,85.—Linys F. Pennoyev v. Wilkiam V. Johnston, \$51,85.3.—Linys F. Pennoyev v. Wilkiam V. Johnston, \$51,85.3.—Linys F. Pennoyev v. S. S. Secrist and W. Johnston verifiet \$155, and motion for new trial.—Willington Birt Coal Company v. L. A. Hart and Joseph Hart, ventict \$400. —Wilmington Bar Coal Company v, L. A. Hart and Joseph Hart, verliot \$490. JUDGE McRoneurs—W. W. Boyington v, Wilson Sewing Machine Company of Cleveland, \$200. JUDGE BURNS—E. R. Gard v, Caleb G. Hayman,

Sewing Machine Company of Grevenius, 2004 G. Hayman, 5712.20.

CIRGOTT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Joshus C. Knicker-bocker v. J. B. Qulint, \$48.41.

JUDGE ROGERS—Urbah B. Ferris v. William H. Rice and H. Moltenman, verdict \$160, and motion for new trial.

# GRASSHOPPERS IN IOWA.

STORM LAKE, In., May 10, 1874. A. Mitchell, General Superinter

did not approve of either cream or condensed milk, because they lacked the sessuital ingredients of cow's milk. In the matter of bovel diseases, if the digestive organs were given digestible food, medicine could be thrown to the dogs. In cases of acidity of the storach, he lad utterly failed with homeopathic remedies, and had resorted to the use of lime water with tunvarying success.

Dr. Nute said that keeping the bettle sweet was the rock on which nurses and mothers split. Dr. Boebe said the addition of soda to the water in which the bottle was cleansed was of great value.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell greed, with Dr. Beebe, that the milk of a number of cows was greatly preforable to the milk of one cow.

Dr. Hawkes believed that if physicians would turn their attention to the physical condition of the father and mother, so as to arrive at the constitution of the child, they would find com-

### CRUSADE-TROUBLES.

The Arrest of Forty-three Ladies in

Cincinnati. Arrest of a Large Number of Crusaders

at Anoka, Minn. The Arrests in Cincinnati.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 18, 1874.

The telegraph has already informed you of the arrost of a band of forty-three lady-crussders, on Saturday evening; who, upon being taken to the Third Street Station-House, were immediate-

The telegraph has already informed you of the arrost of a band of forty-three lady-crusaders, on Saturday evening; who, upon being taken to the Third Street Station-House, were immediately released on their parole to appear before the Police Court this morning. The leader of the hand was Mrs. S. R. Leavitt, the wife of the pastor of the First Baptist Church,—a lady of very commanding personal appearance, and great vigor of body and mind. Mrs. W. I. Fee, the wife of the pastor of Wesley Chapel; Mrs. C. H. Payne, wife of Dr. Payne, the present pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, who has recently come here from Philadelphia; Mrs. C. H. Taylor, the wife of the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church; Mrs. McHugh, the wife of the pastor of McLean Chapel, were in the band, and various others, to the before-mentioned number. Among the band were twelve ladies over 50 years of age, two over 60, and one 64; while there was but one younger than 22. All but, four were American-born, two being German, bie English, and one Iright.

After the release of the ladies, they went directly to the Third Presbyterian Church, on Seventh street, where a large meeting was already convened to welcome them. The morning papers yesterday called this an "indignation meeting," but I think it might more properly be described as a jollifaction. The ladies were fairly jubilization, and the men were the only wrathful ones. Among these were heard all sorts of curious muterings.

Yesterday atternoon an immense meeting was held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, to give expression to the popular temperance sentiment, prior to the trial of the ladies, which is to take place this morning. [It was postpound till Weduesday.—ED. Tirneve.] There was almost no public announcement of the meeting, but the large church was rilled to its utmost capacity, and the onthusiasm was unequaled. I have done little, during the last three months, but report temperance news; but I have never seen people wrought up to such a pitch of excitement as yesterday afternoon. The Hon. C.

Arrests at Anoka, Minn. Arrests at Anoka, Minn.

Anoka, Minn. (May 18), Correspondence of the St. Paut
Ponter.
Yestorday, as the crusading ladies were approaching Gamman's saloon, they were met by
the Marshal and special police, who arrested
the "baud" (twenty-five or thirty in number),
and marched them off to the Justice's office for
trial.

trial.

Having succeeded in hiving the ladies in the Justice's office, the Marshal selected three ladies, Mrs. J. B. Tuttle, Mrs. C. A. Gale, and Mrs. A. P. Rodgers, as prisoners, and excused the others. The time for trial was agreed upon, and the ladies released upon their own personal recognizance till Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 a.m.

cognizance till Tuesday, the liber luss, as A. a. m.

The ladies who had been arrested and brought before the Juetice, and then excused by the Marshal, retired from the court and took their places in front of one of the salcons and renewed their work. In a fow minutes the Marshal came marching into court with twenty-five or thirty more prisoners, all of whom were bold for trul next Tuesday at 10 a. m. The ladies became their own bondsmen for an appearance at court, and so were released. They then retired to their hall, roorganized their forces, and again proceeded to their work, and continued it until night.

#### night. CROPS IN WESTERN MICHIGAN AND NORTH-ERN INDIANA.

THERE RIVERS, Mich., May 18, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: A few days since, some wise man from the precincts of the ancient City of Schoolcraft., in this State, addressed a communication to an ancient evening paper of your city, giving a very discouraging account of the appearance of the wheat-crop in this vicinity. Why it was written or by whom, I do not know, but one thing is very certain: The writer's statements were far from the truth. I have traveled extensively through Yan Buren, Berrien, Kalamazoo, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, and Calhoun Counties, Mich., and somewhat in Steuben, Lagrange, Eikhart, St. Joseph, and Laparte Counties, Ind., Elkhart, St. Joseph, and Laparte Counties, Ind., and I can say, without fear of contradiction by any honest man, that the wheat crop never looked more promising. True, there are, now and then, places, where clay-son predominates, in which the wheat is badly winter-killed; but, all over the country, with very few exceptions, the farmers are rejoicing over the prospects of a

bountiful harvest.

For a week past there have been some fore

bountful harvest.

For a weak past there have been some forebodings respecting the chances for corn; but
the heavy rains which have provailed throughout this section during the last three days have
dispelled every doubt, and all now feel that the
corn and grass crops will come forward in an unprecedented manner. Notwithstanding the
ground has seemed very dry, those who planted
corn ten days ago were greatly surprised
to see it peopling through the ground
on Friday and Saturday last. The very
warm weather has had a tendency to bring
things forward with a bound, and every one has
been greatly surprised at the change which came
over trees and shrubbery in so short a time.

At present, the outlook for an abundant
fruit-crop is very promising; and, should Dame
Nature not prove recreant to her trusts, the tillers of the soil all over our Western States will
have a glorious harvest.

In this immediate vicinity the Grangers are
casting their eyes askance at the middlemen,
and, from their conduct, we would suppose that
none but those of their Order could possibly
prosper. Yet, I find a great many worthy farmors who are educated men, who are not Grangors, and do not believe the Order is
going to bring about such a vant
reformation in trade and commerce
as its original proclamations indicated,
and who do not besidest to declare their
belief that the movement will prove a failure as
far as efforts to save money in the purchase of
farm-implements or in the sate of their products are concerned. But, in a political point of
view, they hope that the Grange movement will
be the means of patting honorable men in power for the ensuing four years; and list it will
thereby accomplish a good which the whole
country will thank it for with a voice of one accord.

But Mans.

A Queer Request.

A Pittsburgh firm, dealing largely in photograph cards and storeoscopic pictures, received a letter from a customer in an adjoining county last week, in which was the following singular request: "Mr. —, living here, wants a poture of his wife. She has been dead forty-four years, was a medium-sized woman, light sandy complexion, hair a little on the dark sandy order, blue eyes, weight 140 pounds, red checks, and 36 years old when she died. Inclosed find 50 cents for the picture." This bona fide request was compiled with. A picture was solocted from the large assortiment in stock, as near the description as possible, and forwarded. Singularly onough, it proved entirely satisfactory, the simple-minded widower expressing much surprise at the maryolous inventions of the present time,