

apparatus I use three or more of these tubes for regulating the air supply, which can be weighed with the flask and changed as required.

The second form of apparatus is essentially the same, except that the solution is delivered from the flask by a small siphon passing through the cork, the supply being regulated as before.

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## OBITUARY.

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### JOSEPH GOLDMARK.

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From the small band of men by whom the project of an American Chemical Society was agitated, we have lost one who entered into it with enthusiasm and who, ever since the founding of the society, has rejoiced in its existence—Dr. Joseph Goldmark.

Although born and educated abroad and strongly attached to the land of his birth, the active part of Dr. Goldmark's life was passed in the city of New York, where he built up his large manufacturing business and where all his interests were centered.

He was born in the small town of Kreuz in Hungary.

At the age of seventeen he entered the University of Vienna, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine. At the same time he devoted himself to the study of chemistry with great zeal, working in the laboratory under Prof. Schroetter. Here he applied himself to the investigation of amorphous phosphorus, many of the remarkable properties of which he claims to have discovered. It was his intention to assert his claim to these discoveries in the scientific journals, and on the occasion of his last visit to Europe he was engaged in collecting material to establish his title to them.

In the revolution of 1848, which brought the first dawn of political liberty to Austria, Joseph Goldmark took part as a leader. In connection with such men as Fischhof, Violand, Fuster and others he will be remembered as the bold and enthusiastic advocate of reform.

In the stormy days of March, 1848 he was at the head of the Legion of Students who left their lecture hall, opposed the professors, and fifteen hundred strong took possession of the Chamber of Deputies and forced the "Staende" to petition the emperor for

reforms, including liberty of the press, religious liberty, representation by the people, etc.

He was chosen as one of the twelve delegates sent by the students to the imperial palace, and took part in all the stirring measures of that memorable period.

But the glorious early days of the movement, so full of high aspirations and of enthusiasm for liberty, were followed by darker days, when the spirit of loyalty and moderation was supplanted by the blind fury of the mob.

It was in such days that the names of the exalted leaders became connected with the deeds of violence which they themselves held in abhorrence.

Thus when Latour, the hated Minister of War, fell (Oct. 6, 1848) slain by the populace, Goldmark and Fischhof were the two delegates who sought to save him, endangering their own lives to save the minister's.

When the brief reign of the multitude was over, and absolutism again set in, the leaders of the revolution were held to account for the wild deeds of the mob, and an unjust retribution fell upon innocent men.

Fischhof lingered long in prison, while Goldmark escaped across the border. But, indicted as the instigators of the murder of Latour, they were condemned to death on the testimony of one witness and the sentence was carried out in effigy.

Goldmark and other fugitives reached Switzerland in safety and thence proceeded to the United States in 1849.

After one year's practice of his profession, Dr. Goldmark abandoned it for the more congenial pursuit of experiment and manufacture. For some time he was engaged in experiments with fulminating powders, the manufacture of which he reduced to a comparatively safe process, and in 1858 he established in Brooklyn a factory for cartridges and percussion caps.

To this work he gave the best years of his life, personally superintending the manufacture, inventing machinery, patenting improvements and competing with foreign manufacturers, his chemical knowledge being seconded by considerable mechanical ingenuity.

In 1868 he returned once more to his native Austria, not to avail himself of the amnesty which the emperor had extended to the banished revolutionists, but in order to secure a just trial and to prove his innocence.

He returned--on the statute books still the condemned murderer—but, a trial being granted, he was triumphantly acquitted, overwhelming proof showing that the witness whose testimony had convicted him had been bribed to swear to false statements. And not only was the innocence of Dr. Goldmark thus fully demonstrated, but it was also made apparent in what regard the people still held the men of '48; for at the close of the trial a public ovation was tendered to him, in which all the students and professors of the university joined as well as many eminent men in public stations.

Returning to his adopted country Dr. Goldmark continued his quiet life as a private citizen, finding leisure in spite of numerous business cares for constant attention to the interests of the political situation as well as for scientific pursuits. Although he never held an office he devoted much of his time and means to the service of political reform, holding it to be the duty of every true man to give a part of his attention to public matters, discouraging though the field of party strife may be.

The responsibilities and cares connected with the management of his large business left him no time in the latter years of his life for the prosecution of original research in the domain of pure chemistry; but the part he took in the discussions at the meetings of the society and his conversation showed how well he had kept pace with the progress of science.

Repeatedly elected a member of the Board of Directors and chosen to serve on various committees, Dr. Goldmark devoted much of his time to the business of the society, giving it the benefit of his wide experience and sound judgment.

Upright, just, accomplished and of a genial disposition he was loved by those who enjoyed his friendship and respected by all who knew him. By his death the society loses a distinguished member and the community an exemplary citizen. He belonged to that class of men whose watchword is: "the best and highest only," and his lifework was thorough, reliable and self-forgetful.

He died at the age of sixty-two on April 18th 1881.

O. H. KRAUSE.