

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1883.

Confession About Diffusion.

The Philadelphia Record declares that it does not militate against its theory that a tax on any article is always diffused so as to equally reach all other property, to maintain that a tax on oil falls on the seller and not on the buyer; the only difference being that the tax is diffused through the seller instead of through the buyer.

But, supposing the Record to be correct in saying that a tax may be diffused by the seller, though he does not collect any part of it from the buyer, what becomes of his objection to taxing petroleum that the burden of the tax is borne by the producer? If the producer can get rid of all but his fair share of the tax by diffusing it upon the community generally so that each man gets his fair share, is there any particular objection to the tax? Will it not be borne equally? And is not equal taxation what we want?

The Record objects to taxing petroleum produced in Pennsylvania because it has to compete with the untaxed petroleum produced in New York. This is a variation of its ground; but if its fact is correct we consider its declaration to be sound. If sufficient petroleum is produced in New York to supply the demand for petroleum, then undoubtedly the Pennsylvania producer would not be able to add the tax he pays to the price of his product, the expense of marketing it, otherwise, being supposed to be equal. But we do not understand that petroleum is at present found in New York, or adjacent states, in such quantity as to materially challenge the monopoly which Pennsylvania producers have in the article.

SENATOR AULL declares that he and his fellow-excursionists in the Legislature did not abandon their legislative duties, to go on their Virginia tour, to forward any political purpose. Some charitable newspaper that was trying to invent some sort of excuse for the excursion suggested that Mahone had seduced our solons to Richmond to view the beauty of his reputation governor.

SENATOR FAIR has followed the example of Senator Tabor and bought a divorce from his wife. In both cases, with the accumulation of wealth, these men developed an appetite for luxury and licentiousness, and the women who had been their faithful help-meets in adversity and poverty, naturally resented their flagrant breaches of marital duty and scandalous immoralities.

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THE New York World, under its new management strikes out in new ways and promises to be a novelty in New York journalism, as far removed from the old style of the paper as the difference between Hurlbert and Pulitzer is wide. It brings to metropolitan editing the ways of the West which, for a time at least, are certain to attract attention. It has pleased some of the leading New York journals to ignore the fact that a new man has taken charge of it, which only proves their shortsightedness as newspapers. Their readers will be sure to find it out and then they may want to patronize a paper that gives them all the news.

THE Philadelphia Record says that Alexander P. Tutton, candidate at present for commissioner of internal revenue, is a gentleman of ability, energy and tried integrity. Those are four excellent qualifications for a public officer. Mr. Tutton has been a public officer frequently. We know Mr. Tutton. We are surprised that two such wholly different estimates can be entertained of the same man as those held by ourselves and the Record of Mr. Alexander P. Tutton.

THE creditors of the Freedmen's bank have received their final dividend of seven per cent, making in all sixty-two per cent., or about the interest on their original claims. The deluded negroes who were induced to deposit their scanty earnings with this great politico-financial institution and were given little pass books plastered over with mottoes, bidding them trust in God and the Republican party were remorselessly plundered by the rotten and thieving concern.

A CLOSURE of truth has struck the Delaware peach growers. "For once" they are unanimous that the crop prospects are good.

GAMBLING has become a felony in Tennessee. A Nashville judge threatens to imprison sharpers against whom evidence can be found, "until the penitentiary and jails are so full that legs and arms will stick out of the windows."

IT has just been brought to public notice that the Navajo Indians in Arizona have among them about three hundred persons in the most abject condition of slavery. The Indian bureau has instructed the agent among them to have the slaves liberated.

THE plans have been submitted for the erection of the proposed fifteen story house in New York. After a year's residence of the village of thirty-eight families of different nationalities who are to occupy it will doubtless have to hold a congress to establish international comedy.

AT the opening of the International exhibition at Amsterdam recently it must have been wonderfully inspiring to have heard the singing of the great cantata, composed for the occasion, the symphonious sounds of which were conveyed in lines like these:

"Blijde van de Avond" voorbeeld geven Van 't Leidens' Houtgezint." The excitement over the discovery that Washington and La Fayette were defaulters in their revolutionary accounts will not be allayed by the announcement that Aaron Burr's were balanced to the penny and that Benedict Arnold's were squared—even if it had to be done in the latter case by writing "traitor" opposite the balance.

THE attempt yesterday upon the life of an official in Ireland by individuals in ambush is good cause to apprehend a repetition of the secret perpetration of crimes so common there not many months ago. Actions like these are certainly to be condemned, but there is no reason to believe that that of yesterday will be the last. It was a great mistake for the British government to cherish the hope "that such deliberate outrages had been checked."

THE House has unanimously adopted a resolution that the balance of the unexpended fish appropriation of 1879 be expended on improving the fish way at the Columbia dam and constructing one in the Clark's ferry dam. The House, no doubt, did this good naturally and thoughtlessly; for until some kind of a fish way is a waste of money to spend more on contrivances like that at Columbia, through which Col. Duffy says no shad ever made the ascent.

THE pope drops a wise hint to the Parliameliars when he warns them that to make sure of the sympathy of civilization and religion they must positively discountenance unlawful resorts to violence and assassination methods. "While it is lawful for the Irish to seek redress for their grievances and to strive for their rights, they should, at the same time, seek God's justice and remember the wickedness of illegal means in furthering even a just cause. It is the duty of the clergy to curb the excited feelings of the people and to urge justice and moderation."

THE Wilkesbarr Record recommends that Arthur go a fishing. What puzzles the York Daily is that while more boys are born than girls there is a surplus of female population.

THE Philadelphia Chronicle Herald puts Arthur on the back for the signs he shows of being his own man. The York Age wants the Democratic leaders to postpone presidential nominations and go ahead with the work of reform and of perfecting the organizations. The Keim case teaches the Pottsville Chronicle that the press of the country possesses the real veto power, even over the president.

THE Pittsburg Dispatch, by far the most enterprising and widely circulated newspaper in Western Pennsylvania, has put on a new dress, reducing the size of its type so as to accommodate the constantly increasing demand for space which its enterprise as a news gatherer makes upon it. Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, of the Reformed Seminary, this city, is writing a series of articles for the Reformed Church Messenger to show that the want of a permanent executive is a serious defect at that church's ecclesiastical polity, and that this defect hinders, perhaps more than any other one thing, the efficiency and progress of its general church organizations.

MINERS OF FOUR STATES.

HOULDING A CONVENTION TO COMBINE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FIFTY THOUSAND COAL WORKERS DISCUSSING THE BEST METHODS TO SECURE UNITED ACTION.

The inter-state convention of coal miners, which began its session in Pittsburgh Tuesday, is composed of delegates from four states—Eastern Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania. The gathering is of importance for the reason that the first effort ever made looking to a consolidation of interest on the part of the miners of the states in question. Heretofore the only successful miners' union was that maintained by the men in the Pittsburgh district, and the reason that they were successful was that they stood shoulder to shoulder in the payment of dues, but when it came to a strike there has generally been found some weak-kneed enough to ruin all the plans of the officers and organizers. Another great factor in breaking up the heretofore successful union was the influx of miners from other districts, principally in Ohio. These men would flock in and fill the places of strikers. Operators in other districts would also help their brother operators by filling their contracts.

To end all this the present convention has been called, and before it adjourns all these questions will be thoroughly discussed. The delegates present represent not less than 50,000 bituminous coal miners. As a general thing the great masses of the miners are members of the Knights of Labor. Outside of this order, however, there is what is known as the Union, composed of miners who are bound on their honor to abide by the results of a delegate convention. There are Knights of Labor miners in other states, but they are not represented in the convention.

THE Convention at Work. The convention began its session at the Knights of Labor hall on Tuesday. John McBride, of Ohio, was made president; Albert Cooper, of Illinois, and Joseph Henderson, of Pennsylvania, were named for delegates-at-large. The first session of the convention was held on Tuesday evening at Tusculum, Ala., aged 65 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of West Point, and a soldier of the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the rebellion he went with the South and became chief of staff with the rank of brigadier general.

MEASURES. Gladstone has received notice of the intention of the workmen of Derby to present him with a dinner of Derby china, which has been specially manufactured. Each piece has a hand-painted representation of some prominent member of the cabinet. The premier is a connoisseur in china. EX-CHIEF JUSTICE J. W. FISHER, of Wyoming, who was a member of the Legislature of 1868, writes that while in the Legislature he was on a committee investigating an election in Colorado, and that the fraudulent papers were overhauled, and that Senator Wallace had nothing to do with the fraudulent papers.

"LITTLE" PHIL THOMPSON, who is being tried for the shooting of Davis at Harrodsburg, Ky., has the advantages of eloquent counsel and the greater part of the public sympathy. The case will be settled early through his trial. Doubtless little belief need be entertained that the court will punish him, but it is something satisfactory to think that the hot-blooded Kentuckians see the advisability of at least bringing to the bar of justice the pistol and shotgun policy.

THE INDIAN WARS.

Driving the Apaches into the Mountains. Gen. Topatz, commanding the troops in Sonora, thinks that General Crook has encountered the Apaches and driven them into their strongholds in the Sierra Madre mountains. He believes the Apaches will never be settled while they retain their San Carlos reservation, if being too near the renegade Indians in Sonora. He says it is the general opinion of the people of Sonora that the Indian agents encourage the renegade Indians to keep the reservation open as a base of operations, and carry back the plunder to the reservation, where they exchange it for arms and ammunition. He thinks the removal or extermination of the Apaches the only solution of the difficulty, and has confidence in Crook's ability to conquer the renegades. He hopes the United States government will appreciate the difficulty and hardships that Gen. Crook is now encountering.

A special dispatch from Helena, Montana, says: The expected advance of a large body of the northern Crees in Montana has been stopped by the mounted police of Fort Wall, Northwest Territory, and by the action of Gen. Ruger of this district. Every effort will be made by Canadian troops, Virginia, and Arizona to cross the border, and no further danger is anticipated. The straggling bands now on this side of the border will also be placed under surveillance when they reach their reservation.

A special session of the Choctaw Indian council held at Armstrong academy, in the capital of the nation yesterday, having been called by principal Chief McCurtin, to consider the Freedman question. By the treaty of 1866 between the Federal government and the Confederacy the Choctaws and Chickasaws agreed to emancipate and give the usual rights to the colored people in their nation within two years, for which the United States was to give them \$300,000 and if they failed to do it in that time the money was to be used to remove and settle them elsewhere. The Choctaws failed to do them, and the government did not move them, and they have been there ever since without either citizenship, rights or a title to the land they work. The Choctaw to do this, and for this purpose the council was called.

A Dentist Tells a Queer Story. New York Morning Journal. "Why," said a prominent dentist to the reporter, "a beautiful young lady came to me and insisted on having her really fine teeth pulled out and false ones put in their places. I protested that it would be foolish, silly, senseless; but she said so, she would have them out, and if I would not do it some dentist would." "My teeth are not fashionable," said she; "they are so long, and short little broad teeth like corn kernels are all the fashion now and no one admires my teeth, and they cost her just \$300. She couldn't see anyone for two weeks after I pulled out her own. They were the upper ones only, and I made them up with gold plates for a handsome young fellow who had his own teeth knocked out in a baseball game. The worst of it is that he is in love with this very girl whose teeth he wears, and she knows they are hers. Just ponder on that."

A Steamboat Man's Lost Wallet. Capt. W. S. McIntyre was at one time well known as one of the most successful commanders of the steamships which plied to and from New York to different parts of the Hudson river. The captain, however, desired to make money much quicker than he would piloting a steamboat, so he engaged in mining speculation. He stopped at 131 Fifth avenue. On Sunday morning he placed a wallet containing \$90,000 of United States bonds and stocks and gold amounting to \$24,000 in his inside coat pocket. He then started out to get shaved in the Aashland house. On arriving there the captain discovered that his wallet was missing. He searched for it, but He does not know how he lost his property, and does not recollect anybody brushing against him on the street.

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PRIZE RING REVIVED.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON THE STREET. The Little Napoleon Fights as He Votes—By Proxy—An Eminent Bullterrier Great Eli Weaver.

At about half past seven o'clock this morning a most cowardly assault was made on Eli Weaver in front of the Loop hotel, East King street, the instigator of the assault being Levi Seneswig, and the assailant being his hired man, John Fox. The facts of the case as we have gathered them are as follows: Mr. Weaver, who resides at Blue Ball, is a cattle dealer, and is one of more than twenty men employed by Seneswig to buy up cattle from the Lancaster county farmers; a rise in the price of them being anticipated, Weaver and the others bought largely, receiving from Seneswig a sufficient amount of funds to pay the farmers' "earnest money" when the contract for the purchase of the cattle was made, the full price to be paid when the cattle shall be delivered.

Instead of the price going up it has within a month or two gone down from 50 to 75 cents per hundred, and Seneswig has in some instances refused to accept his share of the loss. Weaver and the others have, therefore, lost their money. When Seneswig saw the statement in the INTELLIGENCER he wrote to Weaver, (whom he suspected of furnishing him with information,) telling him that he should have the paper retract all it had said about him or he would print in the INTELLIGENCER "the reason why" he did not take Weaver's purchases.

Weaver wrote in reply that the article in the INTELLIGENCER did not hurt his feelings nor his credit; that he had put about \$1,500 of his own money into Seneswig's cattle, and he had a right to protect himself; and that if there was to be any further newspaper publication about the matter, he would have his name explained why it was necessary that (Weaver) should be obliged to invest \$1,500 of his money to carry on Seneswig's business.

The parties did not meet again until this morning. At about 10 o'clock Mr. Weaver had occasion to go to New Holland, and there he found that two of Mr. Seneswig's men were taking out a lot of cattle that Weaver had bought for him, and on which he had advanced money. Weaver refused to let the cattle be taken away until they were paid for, and ordered them back into the enclosure. He then telegraphed to Seneswig that he could have the cattle if he deposited in the Farmers' bank \$900 due on them. He received no answer from Seneswig, but received an answer from the bank that Seneswig had made no deposit in his credit. He, therefore, held on to the cattle.

Today's Encounter. This morning Seneswig and Weaver met in Killinger's butcher shop. Weaver asked Seneswig what he should do with the cattle he had bought for him, and Seneswig at once flared up and demanded the money (some \$800 or \$900) which he had advanced Weaver, calling him a scoundrel, and telling him he had had a thief steal his money, and that he had a right to have his money back. Weaver replied that Seneswig might be able to scare some of the farmers by his bluster but he couldn't scare him. He said that as soon as Seneswig paid for the cattle he would have him in jail in fifteen minutes if he did not pay him. Weaver replied that Seneswig might be able to scare some of the farmers by his bluster but he couldn't scare him. He said that as soon as Seneswig paid for the cattle he would have him in jail in fifteen minutes if he did not pay him. Weaver replied that Seneswig might be able to scare some of the farmers by his bluster but he couldn't scare him.

Seneswig left the butcher shop vowing vengeance. Weaver came out and leaned against the iron post in front of the door. In a few minutes Seneswig returned, followed by John and Henry Fox. Pointing to Weaver he said: "There he is; now give it to him." John Fox at once struck Weaver, who staggered into a small area, a bank of a coal pile, and in a few minutes he was lying on his back, and barely large enough to stand up in. While in this uncomfortable position Fox rained blows upon his head until he was pulled away by bystanders. Then Seneswig said "that's enough for today" and gave him more some other time, and he and the Foxes walked away. Neither Seneswig nor Harry Fox struck Weaver, though Harry was in handy distance if he had been needed.

The Little Napoleon fights as he votes—by proxy; it's his safe way. Bystanders, who witnessed the assault on Weaver, say it was cowardly in the extreme; he was struck without a woman's notice, and without the least provocation, while he was leisurely leaning against the iron post, and having been staggered by the blow, and fallen into the area he was unable to defend himself to advantage from the blows which followed, or to thrash his assailant, as he deserved to be thrashed.

Suit brought. Soon after the affair, Mr. Seneswig made complaint of embezzlement against Weaver, and Alderman Fortney issued a warrant for his arrest. He was taken into custody, just as he was starting for his home; he waived a hearing and answered bail to appear in court. Mr. Weaver has not yet sued either Seneswig or Fox for assault, though his friends think he ought to do so, and he probably will. By throwing his arms in front of his face, while he was in the cell area, he saved his eyes from serious injury, and he shows scarcely a scratch or mark of the attack on him, though one cheek and the lower lip are slightly swollen.

ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. Disastrous accidents predicted for Levi's Campaign. The above incident has had a tendency to excite some interest in the approaching Republican primary election, which, though only ten days off, only as yet created no excitement. The only office of importance at stake in that district are those for which the recognized leading candidates are A. J. Eberly and A. C. Reinhold. The boss politicians of the county have thus far kept heads off, though Levi, who is the most active, has written a "manifesto" and should have been recognized as Eberly's chief backer. It is said that Seneswig's quarrel with some of his old friends has excited them to activity against his candidate and that Seneswig would show him the extent of their power by antagonizing Eberly. As his business and political views have heretofore run pretty closely together, separation in the one may mean fresh antagonisms in the other, and Reinhold's stock has advanced considerably today.

Dinner to the Supreme Court. Last evening H. M. North, S. H. Reynolds, D. G. Eshleman, A. J. Kauffman and B. Frank Eshleman gave a handsome dinner to the justices of the supreme court at the Hotel Bellevue. The dinner was attended by several other members of the Lancaster county bar were present as guests. Among the good things which no one can furnish better than Mr. Boldt, Columbia shall plant that a specialty.

Most of the leading Lancaster lawyers are now in Philadelphia attending the sessions of the supreme court. Some of them ran over to New York on Monday night and took in the great slugging match. Firemen's Parade. On account of the wet weather, the parade of the city fire department was postponed until to-night. They will go over the route published yesterday, starting at the top of the truck house bell at 6:45 p. m.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

A Comparison of Stevens and Buchanan. One of the features of the first issue of the Pittsburgh Dispatch in its new and handsome typographical form is a set of portraits, by its artist-correspondent, "St. Geo." (Mr. Geo. Welshon) who spent Saturday and Sunday in this city. His theme was the familiar story of Stevens and Buchanan and he gives an account of their homes and their tools, as they stood, so good, neat and well known to our citizens. This is how the correspondent was impressed with an examination and comparison of their wills:

The wills of the two men are recorded in the same book within sixty pages of each other. I have never gone the length of taking hand-writing as an infallible and sufficient index to character, but certainly many of the traits characteristic of the writers may be read in and between the lines of these old documents. The will of Stevens was written with a little m, a stickler for forms, a reverent worshipper of precedents; so cautious in action that while his friends lauded him as a conservative, his enemies denounced him as a coward. He was above all things a gentleman, a punctilious moralist. He would hesitate to commit an unusual wrong, scarcely so much because it was wrong, as because it was unusual.

Stevens had no regard for the minor moralities of life when he was bent on accomplishing a great purpose. Zealous, ardent, impetuous and unscrupulous, he debauched the politics of his country and bought his way into the halls of legislation, there to take the bravest and grandest stand upon the greatest measures. He sought to change the mode of electing the means. If he could establish a common school system in Pennsylvania, strike the shackles from the black man and reconstruct the governmental system of the Southern states without transgressing the decalogue of the constitution, so good; if so much the worse for the decalogue and the constitution. In the slang of modern politics, he would be classed as a "git thar" statesman. While Buchanan hesitated at the gates of Paradise to admit his shadow, Stevens threw his arms about reconstructing Salan's government without waiting to take off his overcoat.

Buchanan, retiring to the lovely seclusion of Wheatland too late for his fame, set about preparing for stately dignity, in the name of the republic. There, he sought to establish a common school system in Pennsylvania, strike the shackles from the black man and reconstruct the governmental system of the Southern states without transgressing the decalogue of the constitution, so good; if so much the worse for the decalogue and the constitution. In the slang of modern politics, he would be classed as a "git thar" statesman. While Buchanan hesitated at the gates of Paradise to admit his shadow, Stevens threw his arms about reconstructing Salan's government without waiting to take off his overcoat.

Stevens at the time when he had to be carried from his bed to his seat in the Hall of Representatives, seems to have dashed off his will while some new member was making an artificial speech. He starts out bravely: "Last will and testament of Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster." He writes with the heavy hand he used in shaping public events. The document carries the marks of haste in every line. This is not to superfluous legal verbiage about it. Here a word or two is omitted from a sentence. There the expression has not suited him. He dashes the pen through it and goes on. He is in a hurry to get to the point, and without regard to how he gives the proceeds of \$500 to the sexton of the graveyard in Peacham, Vermont, where his mother and brother lie buried, "on condition that he keep the graves in good order and plant roses and other cheerful flowers on them." The four corners of the paper are scrawled over. Further on he remembers his mother again in a bequest to a Baptist church, "with which faith she was, with the explanation "I do this in memory of my mother, to whom I love and respect." He says: "I have written this will, and which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge."

Directing the sale of some property, he drops this hint: "As \$5,000 has been offered for it, it should not go for less." Then again, as though he had suddenly occurred in his mind, he says: "I bought the property of Jacob Effinger at sheriff's sale at much below its real value. I should want my own," and goes on to direct that it shall be sold and the proceeds in excess of what it cost him returned to the Effinger heirs.

A Characteristic Letter. A letter which came to my hands the other day is worth printing to show Stevens' methods in politics. During the hot campaign for governor in 1865, when Woodward was lieutenant-governor, he was superintendent of the government repair shops at Washington. He had about eleven hundred Pennsylvanians in his employ. Under the auspices of Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, they were furloughed to go on a picnic to the first suspension bridge over the Potomac to the Republican ticket. Stevens also went home to vote, and, although then at the pinnacle of his power in Congress thought proper to see that the workmen from the government shops took rights. On October 13, 1865, he writes:

MR. ALLEN—I think it right to inform you Mr. Jos. Dittis was here and behaved with great propriety in all things. But you should know that Henry Shest had been severely injured by falling down stairs at his residence has died from her injuries.

Around about Oxford, Chester county, it is reported that the grass as well as the wheat looks exceedingly fine, and the appearance now gives promise of a very large hay crop. The first consignment of the 100,000 California mountain trout fry, to be placed in the mountain streams of Pennsylvania, has been sent from the government hatching houses at Marietta to Hollingsburg for distribution in the upper waters of the Juniata river.

In Warren township, York county, a fatal disease prevails among horses, a number of farmers near Maytown, in that township having lost several valuable spidder. This disease develops in sore throat and stiff limbs. Brain fever follows the sore throat killing the horses in a few days. Miss Emma Brown, near Nottingham, was bitten on a finger by a black spider. She has, as soon as commenced to swell and in a short time the swelling extended over her body, when she became weak and helpless and could not swallow, prompt medical attendance prevented further spread of the poison.

A pigeon match for \$100 a side was shot at Tipton, Berks county, Tuesday morning between Isaac Eckert, of Reading and F. S. Daudo, a member of the River-ton gun club, of New Jersey. The match was shot at thirty yards rise and eighty yards fall. The birds were all bled each, yards both barrels of the gun. The score showed that Eckert had killed 64 and Daudo 56 birds.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

A Comparison of Stevens and Buchanan. One of the features of the first issue of the Pittsburgh Dispatch in its new and handsome typographical form is a set of portraits, by its artist-correspondent, "St. Geo." (Mr. Geo. Welshon) who spent Saturday and Sunday in this city. His theme was the familiar story of Stevens and Buchanan and he gives an account of their homes and their tools, as they stood, so good, neat and well known to our citizens. This is how the correspondent was impressed with an examination and comparison of their wills:

The wills of the two men are recorded in the same book within sixty pages of each other. I have never gone the length of taking hand-writing as an infallible and sufficient index to character, but certainly many of the traits characteristic of the writers may be read in and between the lines of these old documents. The will of Stevens was written with a little m, a stickler for forms, a reverent worshipper of precedents; so cautious in action that while his friends lauded him as a conservative, his enemies denounced him as a coward. He was above all things a gentleman, a punctilious moralist. He would hesitate to commit an unusual wrong, scarcely so much because it was wrong, as because it was unusual.

Stevens had no regard for the minor moralities of life when he was bent on accomplishing a great purpose. Zealous, ardent, impetuous and unscrupulous, he debauched the politics of his country and bought his way into the halls of legislation, there to take the bravest and grandest stand upon the greatest measures. He sought to change the mode of electing the means. If he could establish a common school system in Pennsylvania, strike the shackles from the black man and reconstruct the governmental system of the Southern states without transgressing the decalogue of the constitution, so good; if so much the worse for the decalogue and the constitution. In the slang of modern politics, he would be classed as a "git thar" statesman. While Buchanan hesitated at the gates of Paradise to admit his shadow, Stevens threw his arms about reconstructing Salan's government without waiting to take off his overcoat.

Buchanan, retiring to the lovely seclusion of Wheatland too late for his fame, set about preparing for stately dignity, in the name of the republic. There, he sought to establish a common school system in Pennsylvania, strike the shackles from the black man and reconstruct the governmental system of the Southern states without transgressing the decalogue of the constitution, so good; if so much the worse for the decalogue and the constitution. In the slang of modern politics, he would be classed as a "git thar" statesman. While Buchanan hesitated at the gates of Paradise to admit his shadow, Stevens threw his arms about reconstructing Salan's government without waiting to take off his overcoat.

Stevens at the time when he had to be carried from his bed to his seat in the Hall of Representatives, seems to have dashed off his will while some new member was making an artificial speech. He starts out bravely: "Last will and testament of Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster." He writes with the heavy hand he used in shaping public events. The document carries the marks of haste in every line. This is not to superfluous legal verbiage about it. Here a word or two is omitted from a sentence. There the expression has not suited him. He dashes the pen through it and goes on. He is in a hurry to get to the point, and without regard to how he gives the proceeds of \$500 to the sexton of the graveyard in Peacham, Vermont, where his mother and brother lie buried, "on condition that he keep the graves in good order and plant roses and other cheerful flowers on them." The four corners of the paper are scrawled over. Further on he remembers his mother again in a bequest to a Baptist church, "with which faith she was, with the explanation "I do this in memory of my mother, to whom I love and respect." He says: "I have written this will, and which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge."

Directing the sale of some property, he drops this hint: "As \$5,000 has been offered for it, it should not go for less." Then again, as though he had suddenly occurred in his mind, he says: "I bought the property of Jacob Effinger at sheriff's sale at much below its real value. I should want my own," and goes on to direct that it shall be sold and the proceeds in excess of what it cost him returned to the Effinger heirs.

A Characteristic Letter. A letter which came to my hands the other day is worth printing to show Stevens' methods in politics. During the hot campaign for governor in 1865, when Woodward was lieutenant-governor, he was superintendent of the government repair shops at Washington. He had about eleven hundred Pennsylvanians in his employ. Under the auspices of Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, they were furloughed to go on a picnic to the first suspension bridge over the Potomac to the Republican ticket. Stevens also went home to vote, and, although then at the pinnacle of his power in Congress thought proper to see that the workmen from the government shops took rights. On October 13, 1865, he writes:

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