Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1883.

In General and Particular. The wish is father to the thought in the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph when it predicts division in the Demo cratic party because the chairman of the Democratic state committee, who was a delegate to the late Democratic convention in this county, secured the striking out of the words " in each and every particular." in a resolution offered endorsing the state administration. We entirely concur in Mr. Hensel's judgment that these words were improperly inserted. The convention was unani mously of that opinion and struck them out without a dissenting voice. The party in the state will have the same view, because its members are wise men and not fools. as the Telegraph would make them out to be.- It displays a remarkably low opinion of the good sense of Governor Pattison in supposing that he would have the slightest inclination to consider as an insult a refusal by his party to endorse his acts "in each and every particular." The resolution as passed by the Lancaster convention was as broad as any that has been passed by any Democratic con vention in the state, and as broad as it could be made with self-respect by the delegates. It is far more complimentary to the administration of Governor Patti son in its present shape than it would b if the words erased had been retained because now it is sincere and will be so recognized. It will be seen that the Democracy of Lancaster county say what they mean, no more and no less. When they declare their approval of Governor Pattison's administration in its essential acts, they leave room for the entertain ment of such different individual opinions, as to matters of minor importance.

very general approval. Some of its acts | country next year. it has criticised and disapproved. I does not consider it to be the duty of any honest friend of anybody to approve everything that friend does, for friendits duty to approve everything done by the Democratic governor or Legislature. or even the chairman of the state committee, though he be one of its editors Every public man, according to its view, is subject to its judgment in his official acts, though he be of its party or its deserts. household or its cherished friends. It holds its judgment in public matters over its friends as well as its enemies, and tries to be just and true in its conand deliverances as to the acts of both. This, in its opinion, is the duty of the citizen as well as of the editor, who has only greater responsibility for his utterances because of the greater publicity given them and the wider reach they have. In our view, the individual member of a political party is not only not bound to approve everything done by his party but in fact he would be likely to be a very poor citizen if he did. A party requires for its greatest strength the sup port of its men and measures in their general work and scope, but an intelli gent and free criticism of them. that they may be made to run with the best considered current of public opinion.

such as every self-respecting man in a

The Intelligences has given to

party must have.

We think that we can assure the Evening Telegraph with very great con fidence that Governor Pattison has not thought of feeling insulted over the re fusal of the Lancaster convention to knows that they would not have told the truth if they had done it, since the In TELLIGENCER has sometimes disap proved his acts; and the Intelligen CER speaks for the people with a free voice. The Democratic House of Re presentatives might, with as good reason. feel itself insulted by the sharp criticism and strong disapproval which the In-TELLIGENCER to day expresses for its adoption of what in our judgment is a clearly unconstitutional and indefensible judicial apportionment bill. We think it wrong. We see in it evidence that it has not been framed with an eye single to the public good, but that it has been distorted by considerations of private advantage. We say what we think with the boldness of a deep conviction and a clear conscience. We advise our party according to our honest convictions : and when we cease to be able to do that ial places.

The Judicial Apportionment.

In the state Senate yesterday most o the Democrats showed a disposition to support the judicial apportionment re ported from the conference committees, while the leading Republicans and most of them evinced an opposition to it; in the House it passed by a merely constitutional majority, mostly made up of Democrats, though some of the strongest leaders of the party in that body were opposed to it; it was announced by Mr. Amerman, who has reason to know, that if enacted the governor would likely sign the bill; and other friends of the measure declared that Attorney General Cassidy held it to be constitutional, and conference committee, assented to it, proves that he holds a similar view. Many members who support it do so under protest, and only upon the ground that it is less violative of the constitution than the act of 1874, and less objectionable than the existing apportion ment. The argument that it increases the number of judicial districts is met with the statement that where new single districts are made, the office of associate lay judge is abolished and a corres ponding saving in salaries is thus ef

and for the character of the judiciary, to die without being able to describe the little obituary notice, which was published in a Lancaster paper on the 11th of have inspired the opposition. Neverthe-

less, if the pending bill becomes a law it BUCHANANS BIOGRAPHY December, and which the diary states was some he only by such a support of it by can be only by such a support of it by the Democratic law-makers as will impose upon them the larger share of responsibility for it. We do not believe

they should assume it.

It will be remembered that no act of Governor Hoyt's administration commanded for him the more hearty approbation of the better element of his own party and the more unanimous approval of the Democracy than his veto of the judicial apportionment of 1881. It is not true, as has been asserted, that the pending bill is as objectionable, nor that it so flagrantly violates the letter and spirit of the constitution as the bill of 1881. But some of the most objectionable features which Gov. Hoyt pointed out. and upon which he based his veto of that bill disfigure the present pending mea opinion upon the deliverance of Chief Justice Agnew, father-in-law of the present judge of Beaver county-that the constitution did not permit a county to be erected with a separate judicial district, unless it had 40,000 population : and yet the pending bill, like that which Gov. Hoyt disapproved, makes a separ. ate district of Beaver, with less than the constitutional population.

The governor then likewise intimated that the relation of Adams and Fulton, twenty miles apart, as the crow flies, and thrice as widely separated by lack of railroad communication, was not of that "convenient" character commanded by the constitution. The Wyoming and Sullivan district we have already animadverted upon; while the assignment of two judges to Lawrence and Butler, with one to be resident in Lawrence, is practically making the single district which the House has already this session refused to do; and which could easily be obviated by attaching Lawrence to Beaver.

THE adoption by the Virginia Demo. crats of the Ohio plank on the tariff indicates that that declaration will be the Governor Pattison's administration its meeting ground of the Democracy of the

HENRY WARD BEECHER rises up to inform an anxious public that he is a " cordial Christian evolutionist." The susship's sake. It does not believe it to be pense in which the nation now remains is more dreadful than before.

THE twenty years' sentence of defaulting State Treasurer Polk has the ring of true metal about it. Jersey justice must order to be considered a clever and a spir

LOVE FOR HATE It you love me, come and be In my heart of hearts and see How I think of naught but thee! you hate me, tell mas I should love you still, I know : Hate to love will sometimes grow

THE Philadelphia North American, stiff necked Republican organ that it is, declares that in the rejection by the Republican Senate of the Stewart congressional apportionment bill they have given the Democrats "an opportunity to boast with considerable force, that they met the Republicans half way and therefore that they cannot be held responsible for the fruitlessness of the extra sessions.

A SPECIAL agent sent by the interior department to investigate alleged frauds in elections recently held by the Seneca Indians in New York state will report that " a few of the Indians sold their votes for ten and twenty cents to the victorious party," and that "this caused the minori to complain," He thinks, however, that, "in spite of these facts the interior de approve his " each and every " act. He partment has not the right to declare the election void." Give the poor Indian a chauce.

> STATE SENATOR LEE cannot expect the Democratic state press to give him any further credit for political fairness and frankness. It is understood that he had expressed himself in favor of the Stewart congressional apportionment, which the Democrats yesterday supported, and he said that if he were not paired he would have voted for it. But the fact is that he was paired with Senator Hall, a Democrat who, had he been present, would also have voted for it. Sanator Lee's subterfuge is 'too thin.'

EDITOR MOTT, of the Trenton Times, has stirred up a storm of indignation in Trenton by an article commenting on the new child-labor law in New Jersey, which prohibits the employment of young girls in factories. He animadverted very we will quickly descend from our editor severely on the demoralizing influence of factories and asserted that "could the records of fallen maidens be read, it would be found that a majority of those who have become outcasts from society and habitues of houses of ill-fame were once employed in factories, mills, or shops,' The factory girls bitterly denounce the attack and the female employes of one establishment have signed a paper to the effect that they will boycott all merchants and storekeepers who patronize the erring

iournal.

Money Matters. A Boston syndicate of real estate owners at Newport, Rhode Island, has sold to a New Yorker "all the spare land and some other," at the Eastern Point, purchased a few years ago of the Gibbs land company at four cents per foot. The greater portion of the land commands a magnificient view. About 20 acres had been sold. It is believed that the consideration which is kept secret the fact that Mr. Wallace, as one of the is in the neighborhood of 18 cents per foot for the whole.

> Bids were opened yesterday in Baltimore for \$131,000 of 4 per cent. city bonds, to run until 1925, for the use of the Western Maryland railroad. The bids aggregated \$1,182,800, at premiums ranging from 21 to 10 per cent. The finance department of the city was the highest bidder, and the bonds will be added to the sinking fund. The 121st call for the redemption of bonds was issued yesterday afternoon by the secretary of the treasury. It embraces as anticipated all the outstanding 31 per cents not offered for exchange.

Terrible Duel With Pitchforks. a duel with pitchforks in a hous The subject of judicial apportion High Grove, Nelson county Ky., between following, in the twenty-third year of her two farm laborers, both are believed to age. Her remains were brought to her ment is one that has not adhave been mortally wounded. Their mitted of a division of the Legislature names are Daniel Wilkes, colored, and on party lines, and it has not been regarded as such an issue this session. Working together and got into a quarrel garded as such an issue this session.

Local and personal considerations have prevailed to maintain or create the un necessary judgeships; constitutional necessary judgeships; constitutional necessary for sound number of the sent by Mr. Buchanan from Wheatland to a great number of the inhabitants, who agreat number of the inhabitants, who are some of the sent by Mr. Buchanan from Wheatland to a great number of the inhabitants, who are great to feel a deep sympathy with the family on this distressing occasion."

*These and other papers of importance were says the diary already quoted from, "took place the next day, and was attended by a great number of the inhabitants, who are great for sound number of the inhabitants, who are provided one with four prongs. They grounds, a regard for sound public policy fought it out alone and both are likely From the same source I transcribe a

OURTIS' LIVE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT. Suchanan as Lawyer, Member of Congress, Minister to Russia, Senator and

President. Geo. Ticknor Curtis' life of Buchanan is published to day. It was at first designed that the life of Buchanan should be written by his personal friend, Mr. W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia. When he was prevented from the work, Judge John Cadwalader was invited to undertake the task, but his death came before the work was begun. In that way Mr. Curtis was re quested to write the life, and consented. In its preparation he has been largely aided by and he has copiously drawn from Mr. Buchanan's own diaries, letters and voluminous papers so that it is in many respects an autobiography. It faithfully follows the successive stages of his public career, with which our readers are familiar, and some sure. Gov. Hoyt held—and based his of the most notable portions of the persontains are of his own narration. Buchanan speaks of his father as a mar

of "great native force of character." Of his mother, he says : "My mother, considering her limited opportunities in early life, was a remarkable woman. The daughter of a country farmer, engaged in household employment from early life until after my father's death, she yet found time to read much and to reflect deeply on what she read. She had a great fondness for poetry, and could repeat with ease all the passages in her favorite authors which struck her fancy. These were Milton, Pope, Young, Cowper and Thomson. I do not think, at least until a late period of her life, she had ever read a criticism on any one of these authors, and yet such was the correctness of her natural taste that she had selected for herself, and could repeat every passage in them which has beer admired.

"She was a sincere and devoted Chris tian from the time of my earliest recollection, and had read much on the subject of theology; and what she read once she remembered forever. For her sons, as they successively grew up, she was a delightful and instructive companion. She would argue with them, and often gain the victory; ridicule them in any folly or eccentricity; excite their ambition by presenting to them in glowing colors men who had been useful to their country or their kind as objects of imitation, and enter into all their joys and sorrows. Her early habits of laborious industry she could not be induced to forego whilst she had anything to do. My father did everything he could to prevent her from laboring in her domestic concerns, but it was all in vain."

In 1807 young James was sent to Dickinson college, where owing to a lack of efficient discipline, he fell into trouble. He says of himself: "Without much natural tendency to become dissipated, and chiefly from the example of others, and in look to its laurels, else Tennessee will be in the van in meting out to criminals their ited youth, I engaged in very sort of ex travagance and mischief in which the greatest proficients of the college indulged. Unlike the rest of this class however, I was always a tolerably hard student, and never was deficient in my college exer-

Insubordination at College.

ors at graduation, the faculty publications are each deciding that it would have a bad tendency to honor a student who had shown so little respect for rules and professors. Buchanan was greatly mortified at being denied an honor which it was admitted he deserved, and left college with but little attachment toward his alma mat-

Of the next period of his life Buchanan says: "I came to Lancaster to study law with the late Mr. Hopkins in the month of December, 1809, and was admitted to practice in November, 1812. I determined that if severe application would make me a good lawyer I should not fail in this particular, and I can say, with truth, that have never known a barder student than was at that period of my life. I studied law, and nothing but law, or what was essentially connected with it. I took pains to understand thoroughly, as far as I was capable, everything which I read; and in order to fix it upon my memory and give myself the habit of extempore speaking, I almost every evening took a lonely walk and embodied the ideas which I had acquired during the day in my own language. This gave me a habit of extempore speaking, and that not merely words, but things. I derived great improvement from this practice.'

His first public address was made in 1814, soon after the capture of Washing ton by the British, and in October of that year he was elected to the House. At that time, Philadelphia was threatened by the British, and the Legislature was busy with plans for its protection, which happily the news of the peace rendered needless. He was re elected in 1815, when he distinguished himself in financial debates, relating to the suspension of specie payments in Pennsylvania. After this second term he appears to have determined to devote himself entirely to his profession, which he followed with grent suc-

His career in Congress, minister to St Petersburg, senatorial services and presidential administration are all faithfully sketched and enlivened by much interest. ing correspondence.

Mr. Curtis' statement of difficulties by which the four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration were surrounded and of the problems, perplexing and grave, which forced themselves into angry prominence during the months immediately preceding Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, is lucid and

The chapter, however that is of greatest relates to Mr. Buchanan's early love and disappointment and we reprint that in full.

BUCHANAN'S LOVE.

Sad Death of Miss Aunie C. Coleman With an honorable and distinguished professional career thus opening before im, a favorite in society both from his talents and his character, young, highspirited and full of energy, it seemed that appiness had been provided for him by nis own merits and a kind Providence. But there now occurred an episode in his ife which cast upon him a never ending sorrow. He became engaged to be mar ried to a young lady in Lancaster, who has been described to me, by persons who knew her, as a very beautiful girl, of singularly attractive and gentle disposi-tion, but retiring and sansitive. Her father, Robert Coleman, esq., a wealthy citizen of Lancaster, entirely approved of the engagement. After this connection had existed for some time, she suddenly wrote a note to her lover and asked him to release her from the engagement. There s no reason to believe that their mutual feelings had in any degree changed. He could only reply that if it was her wish to put an end to their engagement, he must submit. This occurred in the latter part

Saturday, just one week from the day on which she left home. "The funeral,"

"Departed this life, on Thursday morn-

ing last, in the 23 year of her age, while on a visit to her friends in Philadelphia, Miss Annie C. Coleman, daughter of Robert Coleman, esquire, of this city. It rarely falls to our lot to shed a tear over the mortal remains of one so much and so deservedly loved as was the deceased. She was everything which the fondest parent or fondest friend could have wished her to be Although she was young and beauti-

ful, and accomplished, and the smiles of fortune shone upon her, yet her native modesty and worth made her unconscious of her own attractions. Her heart was the seat of all the softer virtues which ennoble and dignify the character of woman. She has now gone to a world where in the bosom of her God she will be happy with congenial spirits. May the memory of her virtues be ever green in the hearts of her surviving friends. May her mild spirit, which on earth still breathes peace and good will, be their guardian angel to pre serve them from the faults to which she was ever a stranger—

"The spider's most attenuated thread Is cord, is cable to a man's tender tie Un earthlybliss—it breaks at every breeze. The following letter, written by Mr Buchanan to the father of the young lady, is all that remains of written evidence to attest the depth of his attachment to her James Buchanan to Robert Coleman, Esq.

LANCASTER, December 10, 1819. My DEAR SIR : You have lost a child dear, dear child. I have lost the only earthly object of my affections, without whom life now presents to me a dreary blank. My prospects are all cut off, and feel that my happiness will be buried with her in the grave. It is now no time for explanation, but the time will come when you will discover that she, as well as I, have been much abused. God forgive the authors of it. My feeling of resentment against them, whoever they may be, are buried in the dust. I have now one request to make, and, for the love of God and of your dear, departed daughter, whom I loved infinitely more than any other human being could love, deny me not. Afford me the melancholy pleasure of seeing her body before its interment. would not for the world be denied this

I might make another, but, from the misrepresentations which must have been made to you, I am almost afraid. I would like to follow her remains to the grave as a mourner. I would like to convince the world, and I hope yet to convince you, that she was infinitely dearer to me than life. I may sustain the shock of her death, but I feel that happiness has fled from me forever. The prayer which I make to God without ceasing is, that I for the memory of my dear departed saint by my respect and attachment for her suriving friends.

May heaven bless you and enable you to Christian. I am, forever, your sincere and grateful

JAMES BUCHANAN. In the course of Mr. Buchanan's long subsequent political career, this incident in his early life was often alluded to in notice. On one occation, after he had retired to Wheatland, and after he had passed the age of seventy, he was shown by a friend a newspaper article, misrepresenting, as usual, the details of this affair. He then said, with deep emotion, that there were papers and relics which he had religiously preserved, then in a sealed package in a place of deposit in the city of New York, which would explain the trivial origin of this separation.* His sealed separately from all others, and with a direction upon them in his handwriting that they were to be destroyed without being read. They obeyed the injunction and burnt the package without breaking the seal. It happened, however, that the original of the letter addressed by Mr. Buchanan to the young lady's father before her funeral was not contained in this package. It was found in his private depositaries at Wheatland, and it came there in consequence of the fact that it was returned by the father unread and un

It is now known that the separation o the lovers originated in a misunderstanding, on the part of the lady, of a very small matter, exaggerated by giddy and indiscreet tongues, working on a peculiarly sensitive nature. Such a separation, the commonest of occurrences, would have ended, in the ordinary course, in reconciliation, when the parties met, if death had not suddenly snatched away one of the sufferers and left the other to a life-long grief. But under the circumstances I feel bound to be governed by the spirit of Mr. Buchanan's written instruction to his executors and not to go into the details of a story which show that the whole occurrence was chargeable on the folly of others, and not on either of the two whose interests were involved.

Among the few survivors of the circle to which this young lady belonged, the remembrance of her sudden death is still fresh in aged hearts. The estrangement of the lovers was but one of those com. mon occurrences that are perpetually verifying the saying, hackneyed by everasting repetition, that " the course of true love never did run smooth."

But it ran, in this case, pure and un broken in the heart of the surviver, through a long and varied life It became a grief that could not be spoken of: to which only the most distant allusion could be made; a sacred, unceasing sorrow, buried deep in the breast of a man personal and local interest is that which who was formed for domestic joys; hidden beneath manners that were most eugaging, beneath strong social tendencies and a chivalrous old-fashioned deference to woman of all ages and all claims. His peculiar and reverential demeanor towards dot; it shall be to take into consideration the sex, never varied by rank, or station, the subject matter of organizing and de or individual attractions, was action in a large degree caused by the tender memory of what he had found, or fancied, in her whom he had lost in his early days by such a cruel fate. If her death had not prevented their marriage, it is probable that a purely professional and domestic life would have filled up the measure alike of his happiness and his ambition. It is certain that this occurrence prevented him from ever marrying and impelled him again into public life after he had once resolved to quit. Soon after this catastrophe he was offered a nomination to a seat in Congress. He did not suppose that he could be elected, and he did not much desire to be. But he was strongly urged to accept the candidacy, and finally consented, chiefly because he needed an innocent excitement that would sometimes distract him from the grief that was destined never to leave him. Great and uninterrupted, however, as was his political and social success, he lived and died a widow and childless man. Fortunately for him, a sister's child, left of the summer of 1819. The young lady an orphan at an early age, whom he edu died very suddenly, while on a visit to cated with the wisest care, filled to him the place of a daughter as nearly and tan of Allegheny, then changed from no to derly as such a relative could supply that aye and this made a hundred. McCrum, lieve in the fall of Adam or the inheriage. Her remains were brought to her want, adorning with womanly accomplish father's house in Lancaster, on the next ments and virtues the high public stations to which he was eventually called.

*These and other papers of importance were

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY is steadily improving from the serious operation he un derwent last May, in London. AT HARRISBURG.

THE STEWART SILL REJECTED.

The Judicial Apportionment Wrangle-

A Narrow Escape-Adjourning for

Three Full Days. Mr. Macfarlane reported the House Stewart) congressional apportionment bill from committee with a negative recom-Mr. Wallace moved to place the bill or

the calendar. Mr. Gordon pleaded for favorable con sideration of the motion, and said it was not a Democratic bill in any sense. It was Republican in conception, in motive and intent, but it had been accepted and passed by a Democratic House. If the the most of. The Democratic county con-Senate would now accept the bill as it ventions held to elect delegates to the passed the House, the session would be coming state convention have uniformly speedily brought to an end. He urged all and with enthusiasm unequivocally endor-the Democratic senators to vote for Mr. sed the administration of Governor Patti-Wallace's motion and pass the bill finally, if the Republican senators would accept it. Mr. Lantz objected to the bill because it proposed to absorb the Lebanon county ed the adoption of "an amended" Republican vote by the Democratic majority of Berks, to which that county was attached. He said the bill was unfair in many other respects, and he hoped the report of the committee would be sustain ed by refusing to place the bill on the

Mr. Hess in a lengthy appeal to the Re-publican senators, asked them to join the Democrats in passing the bill proposed to be placed on the calendar. He favored setting aside all former theories of apportionment and act in a practical business like manner, which could be demonstrated by passing the Stewart bill.

Mr. Mcfarlane contended that all the concessions that had been offered came from the Republicans, and the Democratic position to-day is exactly the same as it was at the early part of the session, which was to give the Republicans 17 congressmen and the Democrats 11. It was folly, he said, to talk of abandoning all theorie in an apportionment, right or wrong, as suggested by Mr. Hess, and that when he once believed a theory to be correct he would support it in the face of all opposi-Mr. Davies opposed placing the bill on

the calendar, because the measure was unfair and unjust. He contended that all concessions had come from the Republicans, and that the Democrats indulged in the hope that by keeping the Legislature in session some Judas might be found in the Republican ranks to crease a divison in the solid phalanx of thirty Republican senators who were opposed to the bill. Mr. Gordon said he could see no objec tion to the bill-the districts were conyet may be able to show my veneration tiguous, compact and relatively equal in population. He asserted that eight Republicans at various stages of the

present session (four in the Senate and four in the House) had favored the Stewart bear the shock with the fortitude of a bill, and said he felt certain that these eight would rapidly grow into many times that number until an apportionment was passed. He added that the Legislature would be kept at Harrisburg until the law was complied with. Mr. Stewart, referring to this remark

said he regretted that an arbitrary execu that species of literature called "campaign tive should attempt to take direct issue documents," accompanied by many per- with the people. "I will resist," he con He narrowly escaped expulsion and was decuments," accompanied by many perlenied honors at graduation, the faculty publications are each and all unworthy of ple's rights, by an arbitrary executive, who real in the Langaster county would attempt under the guise of a great constitutional protector to coerce this Legislature to do wbat cannot be done." He hoped the vote to place the bill on the calendar would be not only significant but decisive, and when it should be taken let it be understood distinctly that all further useless argument will cease, and an early Mr. Herr said the subject had already

adjournment follow. been worn threadbare. It was the heighth executors found these papers inclosed and of folly to continue a debate which would be as feeble and idle as the winds that blow over a barren surface. The vote to be taken was to be accepted as decisive and that Democratic hopes would never b realized by the passage of a bill which vain hope dictated might result from Democratic threats. He closed by saying that the Republican senators would not desert their positions until the angel, with one foot on the sea and one on land, de clared that time was no more.

After further discussion by Mesars. Hughes and Sutton, the Senate refused to place the bill upon the calendar by the following vote :

Yeas-Messrs. Biddis, Emery, Gordon, Hart, Henninger, Hess, Humes, Kennedy, King, Laird, Nelson, Ross, Stuart, Sutton. Vandegrift, Wagner, Wallace and Wol verton-18.

Nays—Messrs. Boggs, Cooper, Davies, Greer, Harlan, Herr, Hughes, Keefer, Lantz, Longenecker, McCracken, Mc-Knight, Reyburn, Sill, Smiley, Smith, Stehman, Upperman and Mylin—19. The following named senators were paired.

Pairs-Messrs. Patton and Adams, Lee and Hall, Shearer and Aull, Humes and Grady. Senators Emery and Stewart voted with

the Democrats. At the afternoon session the judicial apportionment was considered and the Senate decided that the conference com mittee had not exceeded its powers in making the bill. Stewart, Cooper, Hughes and McCracken expressed opposition to the bill; Wallace held it to be constitu-

Before final action was taken the Senate adjourned until Monday evening next at 9 o'clock.

House of Representatives. The House agreed to appoint a new committee on legislative apportionment and Speaker Faunce named Messrs. Mc-Crum and Blackford, (Democrats) and Lee and Thompson (Republican). Mr. Ziegler offered the following : Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a committee, con sisting of five senators and five members of the House, be appointed and denominated s free conference committee, whose fining the congressional districts of the state, as contemplated by law, and report by bill or otherwise, said committee to be governed in their action by the parliamen tary rules governing free committees of conference.

The resolution was agreed to and sent to the Senate where it was buried. The judicial apportionment bill then being made the subject of debate, it was opposed by Messrs. Donly, Sponsler, Harris, Sharpe, Ziegler, Emery and Bullitt because it was flagrantly in violation of the constitution. Mr. Ammerman de-fended it, and said he did not consider it unconstitutional, and he felt certain that the executive would approve the bill. The House refused to recommit it to the con ference committee, and a vote being had on the report it was found that 98 votes were cast for it-three less than the necessary constitutional majority.

By dint of hard work one more vote, that of Higgins, of Schuylkill, was secured, and it was cast amid the objections of twenty members, who were on their of Crawford, who had voted "no," as he claimed, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, then asked leave to change. Bullitt challenged his right to do so and inquired whether he voted under a misapprehension. McCrum did not reply and under a misapprehension. This did not satisfy Bullitt, and he persisted in repeating the question and demanding an answer, the speaker rapping vigorously with his gavel meanwhile.

Finally McCrum said that he had voted under a misapprehension, as he thought the bill would be defeated, and he desired to move a reconsideration. This was not satisfactory to Bullitt and his sympathizers and they expressed their dis The speaker rapped them down. Mc-Crum's vote was counted, making the constitutional number. The bill had passed and the House adjourned until Monday evening.

TWO VIEWS OF IT.

The Lancaster County Resolution

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. Chairman Hensel has given Chairman Cooper a first class bit of campaign material which the latter will not fail to make son, but yesterday Manager Hensel suddenly called a halt, and after a remarkable speech in the Lancaster convention securresolution of endorsement of the executive which will be rightfully interpreted as a grudging, critical, and half-hearted vote of confidence in the administration at the most. The speech and resolution will be quickly and justly interpreted by the Republican and Independent press of state as an attempt to create and maintain division in the Democratic party, and that will certainly will be the logical result of the performance, whether deliberately so intended or not. It will be forcibly pointed out that such action on the part of Chair man Hensel was entirely unnecessary. Even if he attempted, but unsuccessfully, to prevent the offering of the resolution in the shape presented, he could have had it amended without making a public exhibition of hisself made quarrel with the governor. But the ugly record is there, and it will sorely plague the Democratic party of the state and fearfully burden it n the contest just ahead. If the matter is

brought up in the state convention in an attempt to censure and remove the chairman of the campaign committee, the result will be disastrous to the party and its organization. If this is not done the real riends of the administration cannot be expected to pocket such an insult and take their coats to aid the chairman who thus attempts to ride over everybody with whom he does not agree. Only one thing can make peace, and that will not occur. Mr. Hensel will never publicly apoligize for his conduct. It is an affair over which the Democrats can brood to their hearts' content, and one which the Republican party can contemplate with the utmost serecity. In fact, it almost ensures the election of the Republican state ticket in November next. Chairman Cooper can go ahead and drive the wounded Democratic stag to the water. When the chairman of a Democratic state committee in Pennsylvania elects his ticket without the active co operation of the party friends of a Democratic administration, the climax of political wonders will have been

Indiscreet Zeal. Philadelphia Record.

The advice to a young diplomatist not The advice to a young diplomatist not to exhibit "too much zeal!" applies witness of the accident. lous delegate in the Langaster county Democratic convention offered a resolution indorsing the acts of the present state administration in "each and every parand "especially" in regard ticular," to the extra session, Mr. Chairman Heasel very properly moved that the "each and every particular" be struck out. This was done, and a very proper and manly resolution stands, in which the state association is indorsed and the courageous action of the governor n defense of the constitution and the rights of representation sustained. The original resolution did not leave enough room for necessary friction. It savored, too, of that extreme and unreasoning partisan spirit that is not in harmony with these times. The amended resolution is a good one, and the administration is more sincerely commended by it than if it had been left in its original shape.

The Resolution as Offered. "Resolved, That we heartily endorse the acts of the present Democratic state administration in each and every particular, and especially commend the governor in his Legislature for apportionment purposes."

The Resolution as Amended, Unanimously, "Resolved, That we heartily endorse the acts of the present Democratic state administration, and especially commend the governor in his action in standing by the constitution in calling an extraordinary session of the Lagislature for appor tionment purposes."

PERSONAL.

GEN. BUTLER'S characteristic and favorite expression is "Pardon me." DR. JOHN S. KINZER, of Littlestown, Pa., is on a brief visit to friends in this

R. A. MALONE, John E. Malone, John Murphy and J. L. Steinmetz, esq., left this morning for a two weeks' sojourn at

Saratoga Springs. DR. GEORGE L. MILLER, editor of the Omaha Herald, declares that he knows he will not be. He is one of the inner

circle of Mr. Tilden's friends. MGR. CAPEL known to the readers of Disraeli as the Mgr. Catesby of "Lothair," and to fashionable England even better known as the brilliant preacher who drew all London to the procathedral, sailed from Liverpool on the 21st, on the steamship

Arizona, for America. PRESIDENT ARTHUR will visit friends in Raritan, New Jersey, to-day. He is ex-pexected to return to Washington tomrrow night, and go thence in a day or two to Louisville to attend the opening of the exposition on the 1st proximo. Secretary Folger will accompany the president

CHAS. E. WISE'S late balloon ascension at Tolchester, Md., was a success. The air ship, in the presence of 5,000 people rose to the height of 3,000 feet, when it was seen to float majestically toward the Chester river, and when last seen the balloon was coming earthward very gradually in the neighborhood of Kent sland, and it is supposed that a safe landing was effected, as there was no breeze at the time.

BRECHER says he knows he is orthodox and evangelical as to the facts and sub stance of the Christian religion, and he knows equally well that he is not orthodox as to the philosophy which has thitherto been applied to these facts. He calls himself a cordial Christian evolutionist, but does not agree with the agnosnicism of Spancer, Huxley and Tyndall. He believes that the animal part of dall. He believes that the animal part of man was evolved from beings below him, other trades. He was industrious, but feet vociferating that Higgins had no while in spiritual value he is the son of right to vote under the rules. Parkhill, God. Man, he says, is not sinful by of Allegheny, then changed from no to tance of his guilt.

Mayor's Court. The mayor had six cases this morning, two disorderlies paid costs, John Crawford the speaker said it was presumed he voted who was just released yesterday morning A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

THERE PERSONS ELLE - AT MT. JOY

The Danger of the Hallroad Crossing-A Bereaved Family-Fatat End of a er Excur This morning Fairview street crossing, Mount Joy borough, was the scene of a terrible railroad accident. The second fast line east, due there at 5:19, which was about twenty minutes late, ran into a

covered spring wagon containing Henry Welsh and wife and Alice Swords. Mr.

Welsh and Miss Swords were killed in-

stantly, while his wife after suffering intense agony for about twenty minutes The victims of the sad accident are reaidents of that place, and made an early start for the blackberry clearings north of town.
The engine struck the team between the horse and wagon. Mrs. Welsh was thrown about thirty feet and Miss Swords several feet farther, between the railroad and the fences of the lot adjoining. Henry Welsh's body was carried by the train about two squares, close to Shock & Hos-

tetter's coal yard. The fact that the train ran so long a dis tance gives rise to much comment. It is explained by the railroad authorities that coming down grade with a heavy train on a wet track it was impossible to stop sooner. Engineer Hugh Kelly says that Welsh saw the train coming and whipped up the horse to cross the track. An eye witness who saw the accident, heard the train approaching and saw the engineer reach for the whistle cord at the gas

The horse was killed and fragments of the wagon were strewn along the track.

Henry Welsh, aged about forty years,
was a laborer and resided with his family on West Donegal street. His wife is twenty-seven years old, and was formerly a Miss Wright. They leave four little

Alice Swords, aged 17 years, is a daugh ter of Mrs. Harry Swords. Coroner Shiffer arrived on the news express and proceeded to Helman's carpen

ter shop close by where the accident occurred. The affair has caused great excitement

in the borough and hundreds of people have visited the scene of the accident. Dr. J. L. Ziegler, who arrived there a few minutes after the accident, was on his way home from a visit in the country. He was between the railroad crossing at the west end of town and the tollgate when the train rushed by. He heard the engine whistle for the crossing and again when the engineer gave the danger

The Coroner's Inquest The jury summoned by the coroner consisted of the following persons: Stephen Pinkerton, Alexander Patterson, George Carpenter, J. R. Missemer, Samuel Pat terson, F. A. Ricker esq. They heard testimony as follows:

David Carpenter, affirmed-I heard the train whistle; I heard the whistle at the pike, and heard the danger signal. Dr. J. L. Zeigler, affirmed-The train whistled up at Myers' [at the toll gate, a quarter of a mile above the scene of the cident]; it whistled very loudly; also

Harry Culp, affirmed-The train whis tled up the pike, and again gave the danger signal right back of Scholing's stable; [about one hundred feet from the cross-

Harrison Helman, affirmed-Heard the train whistle up about Myers'; heard the danger signal and heard the strike, but did not see it.

Archie Sales, affirmed-Heard the whistle up at Myers' and the danger signal but did not see the accident ; saw only the consequences of it. Josiah Paine, affirmed - The cars

whistled in time; saw the horse and wagon before the train struck it ; the train did not stop, but drove leisurely along; saw the locomotive strike the wagon; it was a covered wagon; the wagon was not yet on the track when the danger signal was given.

Particulars of the Tragedy.

A representative of the Intelligences, who went to Mt.Joy this morning, learned the following particulars of the terrible

Henry Welsh, his wife, and a neighbor girl named Alice Swords intended going action in standing by the constitution in blackberrying. Welsh hitched up his calling an extraordinary session of the horse and wagon, and the party having provided themselves with lunch, left Welsh's house on Donegal street for a day's berrying. They intended to cross the railroad at its junction with Fairview and Hopewell streets, in the western part of the borough In driving along Fairview street the cars cannot be seen until the driver is within a few yards of the track. It seems that Welsh thought he could clear the track before the train reached him, as the engineer declares that whipped up his horse and drove it upon the track after the warning signal was sounded. The train was running years fast probable train was running very fast, probably forty miles an hour. The cowcatcher caught the team just between the horse and the front wheels of the covered wagon to which it was hitched. The horse was horribly cut up and killed, being thrown clear out of the harness, on the north side of the track. The wagon was crushed to pieces and Mrs. Welsh was thrown for a distance of twenty yards, of his own knowledge that Mr. Tilden is into the gutter on the south side of the not a candidate for nomination and that track. Miss Swords was thrown a few yards further. When picked up Miss Swords was dead, and Mrs. Weish barely alive She was heard to utter the words "My God," and died in a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Welsh, with a part of the wrecked wagon, was carried upon the cow catcher for a distance of one third of a mile. It is not known whether he was killed by the collision or not. Jacob Shrite says he saw him clinging to a part of the wagon and he thinks he was alive until the wreck struck a board walk at the depot which partially detached it and Welsh fell to the track and was dragged from the depot to a point oppo-site Landis' coach works, where the train stopped. When picked up he was dead, his skull being horribly frac tured and his legs broken in several places. A young man named Pyle, who is telegraph operator in the tower at the depot, says he believes Welsh was dead before he reached that point. He says that his body seemed limp, his head was

thrown back and his arms were hanging down as if they were powerless.

The three dead bodies were carried into carpenter shop near the scene of the accident, and were laid side by side. Coroner Shiffer was at once telegraphed for went to Mount Joy on the early train and held the inquest as above related. After it was over the bodies were taken to the

late residences of the deceas Henry Welsh was 47 years old. He was a laboring man and trucker and did jobs of hanling and odds and ends of work of almost any kind, he being a handy man by his first and four by his second wife, who was killed with him this morning.

The youngest child is only eighteen months old. Mrs. Mary Welsh, the wife, was about 30 years old. She was a native of Mount Joy. She was terribly mutilated, being badly cut about the head and face and having a ghastly wound in her left side, into which a man might thrust his arm. She was encients at the time of her

Miss Alice Swords was between 16 and 17 years old. She resided with her