JAMES BUCHANAN'S TOMB.



WHERE THE FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIES.

A Suot in Woodward Hill Cemetery Whither the Tourist Loves to Bend His Footsteps--Tracing the Career of Lancaster's Most Distinguished Citizen.

No more romantic spot perhaps could have been chosen for the resting place of the re-mains of the only president that Pennsylvania ever gave to the Union than that which James Buchanan chose for himself in the peaceful recesses of Woodward Hill cometory. Seen as it was on a beautiful spring morning a few days ago, it was an ideal repository for the bones of him who was one of the central figures of the nation in its most trying period. Situated in the southeastern portion of this undutating silent city of the dead, the tomb of the tifteenth president of the United States looks upon a view unsurpassed in this lovely county. Looking southward from the knoll on which it rests, the winding Conestoga seems a great snake in the landscape. The waters roll placidly north until at the foot of the hill on which the Buchanan tomb stands, they are deflected and pass on in never ending convolutions. The imagination finds it not hard to conceive in this a figure of reverence for the departed—an approach to the tomb, a quiet obeisance at its foot, and then a turning away to bide its tears.

And as the eye sweets from its southern point of view a little to the east, the Lancas ter crematorium on another bluff a few hundred yards distant, absorbs the attention. No smoke rises from its chimney to tell of the inevitable fate that will attend the brightest and best of us, but the Sphinx-like look of its plain brick walls preaches the same old tesson of human decay. But the visage of the spectator must brighten as he lets his gaze wander to the west where comfortable dwellings and smiling barns dot the land-scape, and the fields are making their first efforts to put on a suit of green. From be-hind the south wind brings the hum of the cotton mills with their ceaseless activity, recalling to the dreamer that he must forego the luxury of too long dwelling on the mei-ancholy in life, and fail not to remember that he is one of the busy world, the echoes of which reach him even in this sectuded

BUCKENAN'S TOUR.

since the day it was erected. To be sure, there are discolorations in the marble here and there, the effects of long exposure, but otherwise it is just as it was when the executors of his estate, following the instructions given by humself two days before his death, faid it in its present place. As he then said, he wanted no large or expensive monument to be erected over his remains, but requested that there should be a simple but substantial took exected the crastone to be of the finest that there should be a simple our should not tomb erected, the capstone to be of the finest and most durable marble, on which should be out the tollowing inscription and nothing more: "Here Rest the Remains of James Buchanan, Filteenth President of the United States: Born in Franklin County, Pa, April 23, 1791; died at his residence at Wheatland, Lancaster County, Pa, on ____,"

We played at eachine—much I've thought of that one night of late. Who played against us, I've forgot.

Remembering partner & ite.

The hands she held from Fate, But read far down beyond the Fand

I played in trance-I doubled once,

she saw me hesitate And gave assurance—" I il assist."

The sames were ended far in night-

You knew we'd played another game With all heart trumps—ah, Kate! — Will F. Mc8parran

LEARNED BY EXPERIENCE

The art of housekeeping, like the kindred

art of living, is still in an experimental stage. It is not taught to women as a

science; they must pick it out, bit by bit,

for themselves. Since this is the case, since

we have all to learn by actual experiment

our own best ways, there is a constant oppor-

tunity for mutual helpfulness by contribut-

ing the results of our experience to the com-

Whenever, half by accident, as often hap-

pens, we hit upon a quicker, or easier, or

more admirable way of doing a household

task, ought we not to make a note of it for

It seems to me that we ought, and that I

need not, therefore, apologize for these jot-tings. Probably others have made use of

the same methods, but as they are still my

own, independently discovered in my round

of work, I have no fear of commending them to whomever they may come, either as

new or as suggestive of still farther improve-

days of winter is the advantage of doing things over night. At all seasons the lady o

the house will find it worth her while to go

to bed with her rooms in order. In the after part of the day, when she is presumably least pressed, there are many pecific bits.

part of the day, when she is presented;
least pressed, there are many needful bits of
care-taking that can be slipped in without
serious interruption to other work or to
proper leisure, Every good housekeeper
knows the significance of the unfailing touch
here and there that keeps things as they
should be. If the mother does not have
"types in the ends of her fingers," she must

eyes in the ends of her fingers," she must

trained intelligence, which, upon entering a room, instantly detects the slightest derange

ment? Whichever it may be, this detective glance is of immense value in keeping a house in beautitul order. There are so many infinites-imal things which a touch will set

right—a cortain away, a picture out of line, a vase displaced—each of which has its share in the general effect. A silent and unobserved movement is often all that is required, and

there is never any time quite so good for re-storing order at the first moment after the disorder is seen. But things requiring more time must often be left in the busy morning.

table full of books and papers needs atten

ed confusion: a vase of withering flowers, cherished too long, must be emptied and wiped. These little odds and ends of careing, too small to be called work and too ant to be called play, may be done on that use broosed to be doing nothing!

tion : a work-basket is, somehow in unwe ed confusion : a vase of withering flower

One of the things to learn from the short

the general good?

" We've won !" she cried, clate.

She held the loker-Kate.

" Dorathy " in Country Gentleman

I tried to read in her deep eyes

For the INTELLIGENCES

adding " with the day of my death, now so

his seat on December 15, 1834. He served in

quietly in his handsome Wheatland home,

he served his country until 1856, when com

ing home he was nominated by the Demo-cracy for the presidency at Cincinnati. His election followed and soon after taking his

seat in March 1857, he narrowly escaped death from the "National hotel disease,"

then so fatal, and which has always been believed to have been a kind of metalli-

With his presidential career, which was

made memorable as the precursor of the

civil war, and the subsequent years of his

retirement at Wheatland from 1861 until

1868, the present generation is quite familiar.

The closing hours of his life were saddened

by the fraternal strife of the sections, and

they were rendered doubly so by the charge

that his lack of firmness precipitated the

conflict. He was content, however, that he

should be vindicated by impartial history.

And his hope has not been without

its realization, for the two volumes on Buch-

anan's life and times by George Ticknor

Curtis, published a few years ago, explain

away many misconceptions of his character. Throughout his lengthy career, he was

never married, the springs of his affection for

the gentler sex apparently having dried up

in the tragic ending of his attachment for a

daughter of Robert Coleman, the millionare

iron-master of Cornwall. Those who desire to know more of this pathetic story are re-

ferred to the charming account given of it in

Mr. Buchanan was a man of deep religious

convictions, and lead an irreproachable life,

iour, and the power of atonement through his redeeming grace and mercy." He further said: "Posterity will do me justice. I have always felt, and still feel, that I discharged

every public duty conscientiously. I have no regret for any public act of my life, and history will vindicate my memory from every unjust aspersion."

And as one stands at his tomb watching

the silent waters of the Conestoga rolling ever on, and listens to the soft breath of the summer wind making music in the tall

cedars that watch over the great man's grave

he finds himself murmuring an "Amen" to

THE UNION TROOP.

Recatting a Crack Body of Horses in Old-Time

Lancaster.

An esteemed old subscriber has placed at

our disposal the roll book of the old Union

Froop in the palmy days of that organization

nearly sixty years ago. It was a body of

horsemen, whose appearance on parade days.

was wont to make the hearts of the girls of

those olden days palpitate with delight. The

roll book is for the period beginning August

, 1829, and ending October 3, of that year.

At that time David Miller was captain of the

company, Jacob K. Eckert, first lieutenant.

Captain Miller will be well remembered

Following is the list of the privates, the survivors of whom are nearly as scarce as white crows: Peter I Eckert, Robert Lea-man, Clement A. Buckley, John McCalla,

James Clemson, Henry Kinser, George W.

Buckley, Jacob Shirtz, George Leaman, Daniel Lefever, Isaac Keegy, Geo, Withers, William W. Houston, Reuben Marsh, Andrew Bear, William McCausiand, Elishu

Andrew Bear, William McCausland, Elisha Wilson, George W. Hamilton, Robert P. Buyers, Hawthorn Freeland, Isaac Ringwalt, Samuel Kinzer, John M. Buyers, Abraham Kendig, Benjamin F. Houston, William Marsh, Alexander Staw, William D. Stautler, Martin Kendig, Graybill Diller, Jacob Smith, Christian Martin, Christian Diffenbach, Martin B. Stauffer, John McFadden, Alexander Galt, James Kennedy, Joseph Planck, Samuel Sellars, Richard Rutter, John Frey, Henry Eckert, Benjamin Witmer, Uriah Rutter, George L. Eckert, John Burkholder, William Reece, David Bear, William C. Jacobs, Corming Dodge, John Colmerry, William W. Skiles, Richard S. Smith, Martin Barr, jr., Stephen D. Skeen, Samuel Sappington,

Sanes, Richard S. Smith, Martin Barr, jr., Stephen D. Skeen, Samuel Sappington, Jacob Hildebrand, John W. Hamilton, William Stacy, John Varntz, Henry Barr, Isaac Gervin, Cyrus Miller, Adam B. Miller, Benjamin Bitzer, Henry Miller, Christian Smith, George Crise, Reece C. Himes, Adam Kendig, Jacob McKihatten, Nicholas Walter, Christian Reemer, Johns Leek Wei Stack

Christian Brener, Joshua Jack, Wm. Star

Awillas Spring, David Sherk, jr.

Christian Brener, Jesana Jack, Will. Standbaugh, Jacob Tanger, Heury Barr, (Conestoga), Levy Binkley, Eli Rutter, Dr. Jacob Brown, Elias Humpton, Hugh P. Lytle,

A DROP OF INK.

What might it write in Militon's mighty hand

What words to thrill the throbbing bearts of

men ! Or from Beethoven's sonl a grand amen,

What might it speak at Shakespeare's high

All life and death in one full compass spanned who could its power at Goethe's touch with

What words of truth it holds beyond our ken,

What law, undoing science with a breath: But—mockery of life's quick-wasted lot— Dropped on a virgin's sheet 'its but a biot!

-Ernest Whitney in The Critic.

This drop of ink chance leaves upon my pen,

Christian Shertz, second lieutenant, Isan

Curtis' life of Buchanan.

poisoning.

He believed not in that practice, followed so often in the deaths of eminent men, of making the tomb a repository of some watch word of his circer, or some recital of his life-work. He has content that it should simply record his entrance on and departure from life's stage, trusting, perhaps, that the good he did would live in men's minds, and that the evil would not be given an undue prom-inence. His executors faithfully complied with his last wishes, and as a consequence the plain tomb, an accurate representation of which accompanies this sketch, marks the resting place of his earthly remains. On all sides are more pretentious monuments of the dead, and his sarcophagus is frowned upon by many a more imposing granite shaft, but none cover the remains of so great an actor n the world's theatre as that enclosed in the simple iron railing that may be seen in the

AN ACTIVE CAREER.

built up for himself began humbly enough

But politics apparently found in him a more sincere admirer, for he is discovered as early as 1814 in the lower house of the state legislature. His career began to broaden in 1820 when he was elected to the National House of Representatives, in which he served until he voluntarily retired there-from on March 3, IS31. President Jackson soon afterwards sent him to Russia as a minister plenipotentiary. He had then re-tired from law practice, and was thought to have accumulated a fortune of \$50,000, which was a by no means inconsiderable sum for law yers in those days.

In ISE on his return from Russia he was lected to the United States Senate, taking

sense of rest, a deeper sweetness, if the las

look around the rooms, bed-candle in hand, has shown every object in its right place and its best condition, all well-ordered, comfort-

Happy are they who can go to bed with a

serene sense of work all done! But for the great majority of mothers who cannot, whose

work inevitably laps over, busy day upor

busy day, the next best thing is to resolutely dismiss what must be left to the future. Fold up the sewing and put it away; roll up the clothes and set the basket out of sight. Be-

gin the short morning afresh, on the alert to

do all that is reasonably possible, but not weighed down and discouraged by the sight and the consciousness of half done work.

Such a dreary legacy from one day to the next is a drag upon the spirits and the cour-age, a destroyer of peace and comfort, a waste of time and vitality. Use your will-power in firmly refusing to undertake what

you cannot successfully accomplish.

One of the best country servants I ever knew taught me some things about getting breakfast over night. In the evening, when

the kitchen was clean and tidy and warm (for she had, in a high degree, that shining virtue which keeps a nice kitchen,) she took

pleasure in ingeniously beginning on her morning's work. If we were to have fried ham or bacon for breakfast, she would set the frying-pan on the stove and make it hot, and put in the meat, which, by melting a lit-

tte of the fat, would form a layer, so that it could be set on the stove in the morning and left, without constant attent on. She made

fish-balls or croquettes or hash; she sliced

ash-bans or coquentes or hash; she sliced or chopped her potatoes to warm over, and scalded meal for muffins, or prepared the mush or hominy to fry; catmeal, wheat or barley was heated up and left in the double boiler, to be served thoroughly cooked, without any special trouble. She saw that every utensil which would be required in the morning was not only in perfect order.

every utensal which would be required in the morning was not only in perfect order, but set out in readiness to lay her hand upon it. No groping about in cold pantries before the house was warm, no "commencing to make ready to begin" for her. One of the results of this forehandedness was that in the coldest mornings her breakfast was prompt, well served, cheering, and it was nothing unusual if she even found time to ware a few minutes for extra help in dress

spare a few minutes for extra help in dress-ing a child, running with hot water, and of-

fering those small services so welcome to a

delicate young mother, but so little to be ex-pected where the breakfast must be left to

daily routine, are worth much to mistress or maid. They help to create effectiveness. The practical value of a woman's work is too

often out of proportion to the expenditure of vital force and wear and tear of nerves that it involves. It will not do to think that a thing must be well done because one has en-

dured a considerable amount of tatigue in doing it. There are housekeepers whose

chronic worry will no more accomplish their work than the piping of frogs will turn a

He Gives Them a Chance.

"Yes, sir," yelled the socialistic agitator

"Oh, go 'long," said a real workingman,

"you haven done an honest day's work in two years."
"Of course I haven't. That's just where I show my friendship for the workingman. I keep my hands off so he can have the job."

The maiden Spring upon the plain Came in a sublit fail of rain.

—Tennyson—Sir Launceiot.

'I am the workingman's friend."

From the Chicago News.

These handy ways, these little gains on the

able and beautiful.

The great career that James Buchanan

in a tenement, situated in a wild gorge it the mountains, about three miles from Mer cersburg, Franklin county. His father, for whom he was named, was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and was one of the thriftiest and earliest settlers of Franklin county. His mother, Elizabeth Speer, was a woman of strong intellect, the daughter of a respect the Adams county farmer. The parents of the future president removed with their family to Mercersburg in 1798, and James was entered as a student at Dickinson Colwas entered as a student at Dickinson Col-lege at Carlisle, when he was but fourteen years of age. The highest honors of his class were accorded to him when he graduated in 1803. When in his nineteenth year he entered the law office of James Hopkins, then a distinguished attorney of this city, and he was admitted to the Lancaster bar on Navaguiet. 17, 1819. From the start he November, 17, 1812. From the start be achieved distinguished success. His mind was of that quality that loved to wrestle with knotty legal problems; and had he not been swayed away from his studies by politics, he would have left behind a reputation as one of the greatest lawyers of his time. As it distinction at the bar was of the largest. Until he was forty years old, when he retired from active practice, he appeared before the supreme court oftener than any lawyer in the state.

HERE AND THERE.

William Hazlitt, the English essayist and critic, who lived twenty years in a London house that John Milton once made his hab! tation, like the great epic poet, hadn't an airelations. He was disappointed in his sweet ness for Sallie Shepperd, and was induced to marry Miss Stoddart, as he intimates, "by the very fear of the event, by repugnance and a sort of fatal fascination." She was more given to finery and to books than to domestic economy or wifely interest in him, and so we find him writing, after they had been married thirteen years: "I want an eye to cheer me, a hand to guide me, a breast to lean on ; all of which I shall never have, but shall stagger into my grave without them, old before my time, unloved and unlovely—unless—," and then there is a long dash which we may suppose stood for "unless my wife dies and I get another one." He couldn't wait for death, however; they agreed upon a separation and having been rejected by Sarah Taylor, with whom he had pressed his suit before the divores, he married a widow who righteously left him

A butcher, who lay upon his death-bed, said to his wife: "My dear, I am not a man for this world, therefore I advise you, after I an gone, to marry our man, John. He is strong, honest fellow, fit to carry on this business." "Dear dying husband," said the gentle widow, soon to be, "Do not let that trouble your last moments, John and I have agreed on that long ago."

I imagine that Dr. Abernethy had a loquaclous wife. For it is related that one morning a woman was shown into his office and before he could speak she bared her arm, saying, "Burn." "A poultice," said the doctor. Next day she called again, showed her arm, and said: "Better," "Continue the poultice," the response. A few days afterward she came again; then she said: "Well, Your fee," "Nothing," said the great physician; "you are the most sensible woman I ever saw."

that body until 1845, when at President James K. Polk's request, he became secre-tary of state under the restored Democrati-administration. From 1848 to 1852 he lived but when Pierce became president in 1853 he was called forth from his seclusion and made minister to England. In that capacity heart fell battling in the ranks of the great Napoleon's direst foe.

They have a story that Marshall Ney's real name was Michael Rudolph, and that before the beginning of his eventful career he was a resident of this country; that at the time of his marriage his wife lived in Savannah, Georgia; their union was not felicitous and they lived so unhappily that he adopted a seafaring tite and drifted into that wonderful career which flashed before history like a meteor and went out like one.
The widow of Maximillan, wringing her
hands in wild despair, in a mad-house of
Europe, echoes the mournful cry which was he last upon her slaughtered husband's lips, Poor Carlotta."

In his death-bed conversation, when he was leaving instructions for the disposition of his remains, he said: "The principles of the Christian religion were instilled into my heart in early youth, and from all I have observed and experienced in the long life Providence has vouchsafed to me, I have only become more strengthened in my con-victions of the Divine character of the Sayignorance, and help them to greater happi

> The natural result of the Edmunds bill and other irrational and unnatural legislation against the Mormons, under th tense of assailing and eradicating their odi ous social customs, is to raise questions of constitutional law and religious freedom upon which the Mormons will seem to be right and their antagonists wrong. The re sult of this will be to strengthen the polyga mists rather than to weaken them, to help more than hurt. It is a sad mistake to try to do even the right thing in the wrong way So I find the New York Katolische Valks blatt, an organ of the German Catholics of the country, keenly appreciative of some phases of the Mormon question, which socalled "religious" papers do not always seem able to comprehend. Nobody, I suspect, will accuse a Catholic newspaper of sympathy with "polygamy." This journal says, in better German than the English of this translation :

> "The Mormon question is unmistakably bly at some time be turned against the Cath-one church itself, for the old proverb · I to-day and thou to-morrow,' which has held

good in times so numberless, will always mew prove itself true. "In so far as the proposal recommends le-gally and constitutionally allowable means for the suppression of polygamy, it naturally has our full approval, for it goes without say-ing that we thoroughly dislike the Mormon sect on account of its immoral character, and earnestly approve of the strict enforcement of all measures tending to a radical disposi-tion of the system of many wives. But this bill contains propositions in which we can in no wise concur, for they are neither in harmony with the common principles of right nor with the provisions of our constitution. In its provisions this bill offends not only against the time-hallowed rights of the citizens of our country, in that it provides that persons who have made themselves guilty of no offense of any sort whatever, may be taken into custody on the order of federa courts, judges, commissioners and grand juries, merely upon suspicion that they will not render obedience to subponas in proceedings against Mormons, but also in that it disregards the right belonging to every citi zen of lawful protection against unlawfu zen of lawful protection against unlawful search and seizure of his private books and papers, for itempowers federal officials upon the pretext of an order of any sort, to break into a house and take possession of writings and decuments which possibly might serve to bring about a conviction of persons ac-cused of polygamy.

"Finally the president of the United States is authorized, on the advice and with the consent of the Senate to arreint commis-

What biessed promise we would fain be told, and can not, what grim sentence dread as death,— What venomous lie, that never shall unfold,—

point for other unconstitutional measures which, for the same reason, should under no circumstance be approved, even though, as in the case in question, they had a praise-worthy purpose. Legislation of such sort can in no wise be endured. Security of person and of property must be held sacred and be protected in every way, unless one of the firmest and most important foundations upon which the state is built is to fall in ruin. The proposition to seize the property of the Mormon 'church' and put if under the control of officials to be named by the president and confirmed by the Senate, means no more and no less than confiscation of this dent and confirmed by the Senate, means no more and no less than confiscation of this property, and we have seen in Prussia how far a state comes when it with a high hand takes to itself the control of church property. It does not come into our mind to draw a parallel between the Catholic church and the Mormon sect. We wish only to call atten-tion to this, that an unlawful act though perpetrated by the government itself, can never bring good fruit to the government, for it is a proof either of impotence or of an entire want of the sense of law and justice. ontire want of the sense of law and justice. Moreover, as has been suggested above aiready, there might sometime come a willingness to essay, with reference to the property of the Catholic church, the same procedure which is now proposed in the Edmunds act in relation to the property of the Mormon 'church.' It would be dangerous, therefore, should such a precedent become established. If the provisions of the Edmunds statute are not sufficient to dispose of the evil polygamy, and it be thought that more stringent measures are necessary, then more stringent measures are necessary, then let other means be devised, but let not the foundations of the law and constitution be departed from, for what is not permissible to the individual is by so much the more fobidden to the State,"

Oh! Morality, how many constitutional crimes are committed in thy name!

Glancing at random over the death notices of a city contemporary it is noted with satis faction that one after another has the addendum : " Please omit flowers." The custom of decking the coffins with garlands and nosegays had come to be altogether too common; and the gross abuse of it can best be corrected by its entire " omission."

1 met Senator Keefer, of Schuylkill county, on a railway train the other day. He does not seem to be quite decided as yet whether to run for renomination or to take the Republican nomination of secretary of internal affairs. It seems to be everywhere conceded that Greer, at least, of "the old ticket," will not adorn the new. His crushing defeat for judge in the monstrous district which he made to suit himself has flattened him out. Meanwhile Sam Losch turns up in Keefer's own county as a candidate for the same secown county as a candidate for the same sec retaryship, and, as Keefer is a sort of Cameron cousin, these household difficulties will no doubt be amicably adjusted. It is getting very plain that the longest heads in the party are apprehensive to the Republican commit-tal to Beaver. They tear opposition to him from the labor and liquor men, and say it would be just his usual ill-luck to be beater Davies will not be given second place with-out a struggle by Montooth, of Allegheny. Thomas J. Stewart, adjutant general of the G. A. R. of Norristown, wants to be auditor general of the state; while all the signs are that the boom of Chill W. Hazzard—another G. A. R., man-for congressman-at-large is making lively headway. He is a bright, active fellow, indefatigable in organization, ready with a speech for all times and every occasion, and has been making new friends for many years. It looks as if the G. A. R. would have a good many candidates on hand, but I see no indication that ex-Senator George Wright, of Mercer, is stated for any place on the grand old party's ticket. Poliicians of both parties are anxious and appreensive about the events of the summe frankly admit that certain impending social agitations may knock all pre-calculations into pi. The Pennsylvania Democrats have the advantage of being committed to no man and to no man's man; while the Republican candidate is unchangeably fixed and is no entirely agreeable to anybody except J. A. B.

It is related that the Honorable Samue Josephs, statesman and traveller, recently took a took in at a civil service examination in Philadelphia and privately craved the privilege of asking three questions of the examinees. Of course the civil service commission had not provided for this; but when curiosity tempted an anxious inquirer to further investigate the statesman's secret feelings, he was assured that the questions would have been: First, "Can you give the boundary lines of your division?" Second, "Can you carry your division?" Tuird, said the statesman, "I would ask them out to take a drink,"

Hoxie, vice president of the Gould roads in the Southwest, which are now disturbed by strikes and strikers, I am told by one familiar with his career, is a man of great native, power and push. In earlier days when the march of inter-state immigration was making toward the West, he was a man of all work around an lowa tavern, where he met every kind of people from every-where and had his natural wit sharpened by varied associations. He took a hand at politics, was elected to a county office and went straight along until he became Republican state chairman. Then he wisely quit— that's a good place to quit—and went to railroading, a more profitable business than politics. He did so well in Texas that they prought him to St. Louis to boss the whole If the Knights of Labor out manouvre Hoxie, they will have to get up early and and stay up late.

SINDRAD.

Men Who Should Not Go West.

That large, respectable but utterly unpractical class which seems to imagine that the cure for hard times at home is to go aomewhere else, the Far West preferred, i offered some timely advice by the Oregonian, a wide awake journal, published about a

While eloquent and enthusiastic about the natural resources of the country, the Orego nd not much more for men trained in manifactures, unless they can bring with them others with capital and experience to found

new enough to be very unlike the East. A general recognition of this fact will save many well meaning emigrants from the wear isome work of coming back East on foot—and bare

A Bi-Metallist.

From the Philadelphia Call, "My dear," observed Mrs. Snaggs last night as she looked up from the paper, "1

"A scrap-iron dealer is buy-metallist,"
"Oh, to be sure! Why didn't I think of

FLOWERS OF MANY LANDS

Beholds it by his nest,

The daisy still is there. Samaritan of flowers! to it All races are alike— The Switzer on his glacier height

And only blooms the Christmas rose

The parasol'd Chinese. The emigrant on distant shore, 'Mid scenes and faces strange, Beholds it flowering in the sward, Where'er his footsteps range;

The bine fields of the sky, Beheld by ail, and everywhere, firight prototypes on high. from on, then, unpretending flowers! An emblem of St. Paul's content.

HISTORY OF THE TRIAL

OF JAMES HAMILTON FOR MURDE ING JACOR HUNTER.

Crime That Startled Martie Township 1847-The Deed Committed for the Purpose of Robbery-The Battles of the Counsel in the Case.

James Hamilton, alias James Thacker, was put on trial at the August sessions, 1817, for the murder of Jacob Hunter, a colored man living in Martie township. The prisoner was defended by George Ford and W. L. Campbell and prosecuted by Attorney Gen. Champneys. Judge Lewis presided, and the associate justices were Jacob Grosh and Emanuel Schaeffer.

The testimony on the part of the common wealth was that Hamilton and Hunter were together on a spree. On the night of Decem ber 27 Hamilton attacked Hunter, struck him several blows on the head and robbed him of a watch and some money. Hunter lingered until January 13, when he died, as illeged, from the effects of these wounds. The defense was that the wounds were not

necessarily fatal; that if he had been properly attended he would have recovered. The jury reached a verdict on Sunday, August 22, of guilty of murder in the first degree. On the day following the sentence of death was imposed in these words : " Whereupon all and singular the premises being seen and understood by the court here, it is considered by the court that the said James Hamiton, otherwise called James Thacker, be taken from hence to the place from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he be dead," FOR A WRIT OF ERROR.

The attorneys for the prisoner made appliration to the supreme court for a special allosatur for a writ of error, for cause shown, and presented an authenticated copy of the record of the case as made by the clerk of

the court. In support of his position, Mr. Ford filed

the following reasons: 1st. The record was imperfect, because it loes not appear that the jurors were sworn to try whether the prisoner was guilty or not of the felony in the indictment specified. 2d. It does not appear upon the record that the prisoner was present when the sen-tence was passed upon him, nor does it show that he was asked whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him.

3d. The record shows that the sentence was passed against the prisoner, not in the second, but in the third person, and as a mere direction from the president of the court

to the clerk.

4th. From the record it appeared that the trial was had in the court of quarter sessions and not in the oyer and terminer.

ARGUMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. Mr. Champneys in his argument said that the homicide was committed by the prisoner in the perpetration of a robery, and as the degree of the offense was therefore expressly designated by the act of assembly, there was nothing left for the discretion of the jury. That the injury inflicted by the prisoner oc-casioned the death of Hunter was ascertained after a careful post-mortem examina-tion. There was evidence of gross negli-gence in omitting to procure the proper med-ical attention to the wound; and, although the death of Hunter was hastened by the in attention, yet it was apparent that the wound, and not the improper treatment, caused the death, and the jury who tried the case could not do otherwise than convict the prisoner. Having had doubts as to the propriety of the conviction from testimony subsequently discovered and presented by the prisoner's counsel, both the late and present executive received the information which induced them to suspend the warrant of execution.
He answered Mr. Ford's first reason

stating that the record was made up in conformity with the practice in the county and equaled in particularity the records of any ounty in the commonwealth. As to the second error, he said the records

show that the prisoner was present during the trial. The arraignment of the prisoner and his plea, the challenges of the prisoner and the statement that he was brought in for sentence, sufficiently indicate the trial in person which the constitution and law de-

As to the error alleged in the omission to place upon the record the inquiry made of the prisoner after conviction it he has anything to say why sentence should not be imposed, Mr. Champeneys stated that a careful examination of the records of the county from 1692 to the present date shows that there were but three instances in convictions in promising cases in which that inquiry was homicide cases in which that inquiry was placed upon the record.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT. Chief Justice Gibson delivered the opinion of the supreme court and it is as follows: The artistic form in which the sentence stands proves that the clerk of the court had consulted a precedent. The verb is in the present tense and third person, and the word of the pronouncing judge are not put down exactly as they dropped from his lips. Even the prayer for mercy is properly omitted, as it is no part of the judgment. So far all is unusually well. But for every thing besides, it is plain from the journaliz-ing of the proceedings in the past iense, that the clerk's knowledge of the principles and forms of criminal law was too limited to serve him in applying his precedent to the proceedings with entire advantage. The details of the trial, embracing as they do, the bringing of the prisoner into court; the direction of the court to draw a jury from the proper box; the clerk's compliance with it: the qualification of the juriors as "sober, intelligent, and judicious men:" the polling of the jury, and much more of the sort, show that the officer was too intent on the small beer of the case to attend to essentials; for the entries seem to have been made with a view to obviate some of the exceptions taken in Dunn v. the commonwealth. However that may be, we find no entry that the prisoner was demanded whether he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced on him, the absence of which was ruled to be fatal. In fact, there is nothing on the docket to show that even the prisoner was present when he was sen-tenced, except the supplementary memor-andum that "he was present in court during every stage of the trial, from the time of his arraignment up to the time when the sen-tence was passed by the Honorable Ellis Lewis, president indee of the court on him nothing on the docket to show that even

Lewis, president judge of the court, on him. Indeed, the whole trial, from its commence-ment to its termination, was according to A record is constituted of proper and legiti mate elements set down in their order it is certainly not law, that all the goss clerk or prothonotary writes down in his docket, ipxo facto, becomes the very voice of undeniable truth. The judges of a court of error must determine for themselves, and consequently on facts instead of sweeping assertions. The premises to found a sentence of death are set forth in 1 Chitty's Crim. Law 720, and the form of the entire record is given in 4 Black, Com. Ap. 1, in which there is a demand of the prisoner "if he hath or knoweth any thing to say wherefore the said justices ought not, on the premises and verdict, to proceed to judgment and execuverdict, to proceed to judgment and execu-tion against him," together with his answer, that he "nothing further saith unless as he before had said." With us a full record is seldom, perhaps never, formally made up; but the docket, which stands in its place, must contain the substantial parts of it, from which, together with the other records in the office, such a record might be formed. It is because the proceedings remain in paper that we have been able to dispense with strict torm as to tense and person, holding fast however to matter of substance. But even the forms of records are deeply seated in the foundations of the law; and as they in the foundations of the law; and as they conduce to safety and certainty, they surely ought not to be disregarded when the life of a human being is in question. Our practice of rotation has excluded experience from the country offices, and it would perhaps be profitable were the presiding judge to superintend the entries. It would at least prevent our judical records from becoming entirely barbarous. The clerk is the immediate officer of the court, which is consequently responsible for his acts. Writ of error allowed.

lowed.

At a subsequent day, the council for the prisoner applied for and obtained a writ of habeas corpus; and the prisoner having been brought before the supreme court by Jacob Huber, esq., the high sheriff, in obecience to the writ, T. E. Franklin, esq., attorney general, appeared and stated that it was not the intention of the officers of the approximately the processorie the case any commonwealth to prosecute the case any further. Judgment was reversed and the prisoner was discharged.

The newspaper reports of the trial state

that the prisoner was present when of death was imposed, and describe how he was moved to trars when the dread estimate "to be hanged by the neck until you are dead" were imposed.

The above is the last of the cases, in the history of the county since 1800, in which there was a conviction of murder in the first degree.

Hon. James T. Gluck, Troy, W. Virgin writes: I have been a great sufferer from depends for a number of years and tried in kinds of medicine, but none gave me the reliable temperature of the property of the

The Same Human Nature.

Many vain attempts are made to repeat the remarkable success of Benson's Capcine Plaster, This spiendid remedy is known, sold and used everywhere, and its prompt setten and unrivalled curative powers have won for it hosts of friends. Imitations have sprung up under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," "Capsicin," These articles possess none of the virtues of the genuins. Therefore we hope the people will assist us to protect what are at once their interests and ours. Ask for Benson's Plaster and examine what is given you, and make sure that the word "Capcine" is cut in the middle of the plaster tilself, and the "Three Seals" trademark is on the face cloth. Any reputable kealer will show you these safeguards without hesitation. If you cannot remember the name—Benson's Capcine Plaster—cut this paragrap from the paper.

Respectable Druggists

never deceive the public, but beware of the Cheap John druggists who offer you a plaster called "Capsteum," "Capstein," "Capucin," or "Capsteine," and tell you it is substantially the "Capsteine," and tell you it is substantially the grame as the genuine Benson's Captine Plaster, or even better. They ask less for the imitation, for it coats less; but as a remedial agent it is absonately worthless. The reputation of Benson's as the only plaster possessing actual and high curative qualities is the result of many years' experiment and honorable dealings on the part of the proprietors; and 5,000 physicians, pharmacists and druggists endorse it as the best ever made. Protect yourself against deception by buying of reputable dealers only, and avoid unistakes by personal examination. The genuins has the "Three Seals," trademark, and in the centre is cut the word "Capcine."

m22-1wd

There Must be an Open Road between the food we cat and the substance of which our bodies are composed. If the road is clogged or closed we sicken, faint and die. This road is made up of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Of these the stomach and liver are chief. Most people have more or less experience of the horrors of constipation. Prevent it, and all its fearful sequences by using Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." It is the first step that costs. mar.0-inecod.w.

Do Not Move Blindly

First Rate Evidence.

How Much Will Do II?

How much of Thomas' Eclectric Oil is required to cure? Only a very little. A few drops will cure any kind of an ache: and but a trifle more is needed for sprams and lameness. Rheumasism is not so readily affected; an ounce and sometimes two ounces are required. No medicine, however, is so sure to cure with the same number of applications. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

NEVER GIVE UP. If you are troubled with nervous or sick head ache, do not give up your case as incurable until you have tried Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription. Se the testimoniais in another column. d2-iwd

Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yel-ow Skin ? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

er—which neglected, means an untimely grave
—is positively cured by the timely use of Dandelion Bitters. Why hesitate to grasp the opportunity, while it is yet to receive the benefit of this wonderful remedy. Price \$1.00, by a druggists. febs-5mTu,Th,S

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACKA.

Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world.
Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally os applied externally, and thereby more certainly EELLEVE PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

It cures pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothacha and Ald.
ACHES, and is The Great Reliever of Pain.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" should be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of brt water [sweetened, if preferred,] taken at ceditine, will BREAK UPA COLD. Scents a bottle.

ferred,] taken at pedtime COLD. Zoents a bottle,

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NECKTIES.

CAMBL'S HAIR UNDERWEAR

FOR LATEST STYLES GO TO SRIBBANS CHEAPEST AND BEST

SCARLET UNDERWEAR AT ERISMAN'S.

Napoleon was awkward in society, and though he proclaimed himself a severe adge of women's dress, he never uttered a graceful speech to one of the gentler sex. He loved his first wife and only out of the pride of imperial succession put her away for Marie Louise, who learned to make him afraid of her and who was a talented woman, afraid of her and who was a talented woman, given to amusing the ladies of her court by turning her ears almost completely around, and, in a manner, closing them up, by a peculiar motion of the jaw. The whirligig of time brought its revenges for Josephine's wrongs. Napoleon saw the Austrian line perish in the bloom of manhood and only through the children of the rejected wife was the Bonaparte dynasty perpetuated. In ture, Eugenie, "the mould of fashion and the glass of form," makes sad pilgrimage in widow's weeds to where the last hope of her widow's weeds to where the last hope of her

Apropos of the subject of postal savings banks, a distinguished Democrat of Pennsylvania-albeit he holds no office-writes me: "Postal savings bank may be in the nature of parental government, but if the Democratic party wish to govern this people, they must assist the people in taking care of themselves. Nothing helps a people more than to instill in them ideas of thrift and economy. If the government carries out the proposed system of postal savings banks, will enable the poor in every part of the country to lay aside their earnings in a safe spot, which will prevent much distress when they are in need, and will also help materially in making them interested in the wefare of all antagonists. All that is reasonable and right in socialism the Democratic party should boldly support and enforce. Govern ment was not made to let people starve and keep them degraded. It should protect them against their own weaknesses and

one of the leading questions of the day in the United States, and in a religious sense naturally attracts the special attention of Catholics, because it concerns persons who maintain that their religion orders and justifies polyg-amy. We have, therefore, carefully exam-med the bill which has already been adopted Captain Miller will be well remembered by most of the elderly citizens of Lancaster. At the time of his incumbency of the head of this portion of the local militia, he kept a hotel in the house adjoining the Farmer's bank on the east. His birthday came on New Year, at which time he always assembled his comrades of the Union Troop, and man and horse were freely and bountoously provided for on that day. The echoes of the merry-making of those days come down in many a good tale of the survivors.

Following is the list of the privates, the by the Senate and now lies before the House of Representatives, where it will in all probability be shortly taken up, and we have come to the conviction that it is by no means come to the conviction that it is by no means so praiseworthy as it would seem on a hurried perusal. Should this bill be adopted by the House of Representatives, and then become a law through the signature of the president, there would be created a most dangerous precedent which, remembering the fanaticism and influence of bigots, could possibly at game time be turned assist, the Calledon.

the consent of the Senate, to appoint commis-sioners, who are to take the property of the Mormon 'church' into their possession, con mormon 'church' into their possession, con-trol it, manage it and dispose of it without regard to the wishes of its rightful owners. In these provisions the bill stamps upon the sacred and best assured rights of citizens of our land although the our land, although the constitution, in cleaand numistakable words, declares these in-violable. This is, too, the chief, not to say the only, reason why we do not concur in the bill, although it is directed against a sect with whose religious faith we have no sym-pathy; but in addition there is also to be remembered, as a further consideration, the possibility that if this bill should become

rom the New York Herald.

far west as a man can tramp without getting nian reminds would be emigrants that much of the West is still in the rough, and offers good opportunities only to men who will select a bit of soil, till it and be content at first to get a bare living. For clerks, accountants and teachers it has but little need

manufacturing industries.

What the Oregonian thus says of its state s true of every other part of the West that is

often see reference to bi-metallists.
"Yes," replied Snaggs.
"What is a bi-metallist?"

It blossoms on the river's banks That thrids the glens beneath: The eagle, at his pride of place,

And, in the mead, it cushions sof The tark's descending breast. Before the cuckoo, earliest spring When greening buds begin to swell And zephyr melts the snows ; And when December breezes how! Along the moorlands bare

The Dutchman by his dyke, The scalskin vested Kaquiman Begirt with ley seas, And underneath his burning noon

And when his yearning, homesick hear Would how to its despair. It reads bis eye a lesson su That God is everywhere! Stars are the daisies that begen

St. Stephen's constancy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Depend Upon It.

Depend Upon It.

Mother Shipton's prophesies and Louisiana's
elections are very uncertain things, but Thomis' Electric Oil can be depended upon always,
t cures aches and pains of every description.
For sale by II. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 129
North Queen street, Lancaster.

"Suffered from rheumatism so badly had to use crutches, but threw them away after apply-ing Thomas' Eclectric Oil to my limbs. I now feel better than I have for years." F. I. Gibbs, 250 Elk street, Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Go carefully in purchasing medicine. Many advertised remedies can work great injury—are worse than none. Burdock Blood Bliters are purely a vegetable preparation: the smallest child can take them. They kill disease and cure the patient in a safe and kindly way. For saile by Il. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lancaster.

"Often unable to attend business, being subject to serious disorder of the kidneys. After a long siege of sickness tried "Burdock Blood Hitters and was relieved by half a bottle," Mr. Turner, of kochester, N. Y., takes the pains to write For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

How Much Will Do It?

" Don't Hurry, Gentlemen "Don't Hurry, Gentlemen."
Said a man on his way to be hanged, "there'll be no fun till I get there." We say to the dyspeptic, nervous, and debilitated, don't harry thoughtlessly for some remedy of doubtful merit, uncertain of relief, when you can get at the druggists for one dollar Burdack Blood Bitters almost sire to cure and certain to be uefficers almost sire to cure and certain to be uefficers almost sire to cure and certain to North Queen street, Lancaster.

DANDELION liver pellets are not intended as a purgative pill, but by their gentle action stim-ulate the liver, removing all torpidity and re-storing the same to healthy action. Price, 25 conts. By all druggists. febs-3m Tu, Ths

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbor

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant per-fume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS-with which so many suf-

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