MORTUARY TID-BITS.

Paul Bainbridge in New York Independent A well-known daily paper in Philadelphia has achieved a national reputation through its obituary column. Years ago the writer began compiling extracts, from the American press, of mortuary literature, with th following result. The first is taken from the columns of a Pike county, Pa, weekly, and is given verbatim et literatim

"The family were quickly aroused, but he remorseless Rider of the Pale Horse had the removedless Rider of the Pale Horse had already sounded the alarm at the outer gate, and, before eleven o'clock the boat with its precious freight was dashing over the turbu-ient and angry waves from which no being was ever known to try to recross, and an-other form 'created in the Image of its Maker,' lay wrecked upon the shore of time."

The absence of punctuation in the next one clipped from a Washington, D. C., paper, makes it ridiculous in the extreme :

"Once we had a little Harry, He was our darling pride, God called him home to rest His Mother

From a cemetery at Milford, Pa., comes the following epitaph:
"Here lies the body of Solomon Graves.

Come all ye mourners to the tomb, see here a youth cut off in bloom; Altho' he is hurried to his last, We hope the Lord hath found him rest.

A pithy specimen of lampooning is seen in the lines erected over a lawyer" at New

God works wonders now and then, Here lies a lawyer, an honest man."

An English newspaper says that a tomb-stone in Gloucestershire bears the strange in scription :

The same journal also vouches for the au-thenticity of the two following inscriptions. The poor man must have had a hard time with his two wives. On the tombstone of

The second stone bears this :

"I called upon the Lord and He heard me, and delivered me out of all my trou-bles,"

Moses Fledgier, gentlemanty wife of the Appeal, aged 55 years. Terms \$2 a year in advance; office over Coleman's grocery up two flights. We shall miss thee mother we shall miss thee. Job printing neatly

of making the most of an opportunity almost as well as the French woman who caused the

tor of the 'Everlasting Lamps' which burn only one centime's worth of oil in an hour. He was a good father, husband and son. His de widow continues his business at 19 Rue des Malherbes, Goods sent to all earts of the city.

Elinu Yale, the founder of Yale college, at

New Haven, lies buried in a little church at Wrenham, Denbighshire, Wales. His monument bears this inscription :

Robert Kemp, a well-to-do farmer in mid die New York, had the following lines carved upon a beautiful monument erected to the memory of his wife :

ton Tipper ale." Probably no one supposed there really was such a beverage as "Brigh-ton Tipper"; but the following epitaph in Newhaven churchyard, Sussex, England, with its annexed note-gives another prop of the great author's confirmed habit of using

resilities for the purposes of fiction:

"To the memory of Thomas Tipper, of Brighton who departed this life ye May ith

(Note by the transcriber: " Brewer of fine ale known as Brighton Tipper,' much used in Brighton 30 years ago.")

According to a respectable Ohio journal

Hut only his pod He has shelled out his soul And went up to his God."

An equally indicrous inscription is found in the churchyard of St. Mary's, at Burling-on, N. J., as follows:

Here lies the body of John S. Auricular, Who in righteousness walked perpendicular. The father of an infant buried at Augusta, Me., must have been a student of speare, for on the tombstone of his little sor he has caused to be inscribed:

" After life's scarlet fever He sleeps well." In an obituary notice printed in a Grand Rapids, Mich., daily paper, the writer works

n the following :

The rich would all live, and none but poor would die,"

The next was handed me by an editorial acquaintance. It was sent by the bereaved husband for publication and is undoubtedly

An English collector of epitaphs is respon-sible for the following, which he alleges is on a tombstone at Tunbridge Wells, in southtern England :

The sculptor who cut the inscription that

appears on James Silvey's tombstone in the churchyard at Olean, N. Y., was lamentably ignorant of the rules of punctuation, for he made it read as follows: "To James Silvey accidentally shot by his brother as a mark of affection."

In the Washington, D. C., Post appeared this gem, appended to a funeral notice:

The father of "little Jacob" was a land

Mr. Dent, of Winchester, have enjoyed, that as soon as his beloved spouse was grassed over, he would indite such a dippant couplet as this to place over her grave : "Here lies the body of Deborah Dent, She kicked up her heels and away she went.

It must have been the extreme seductive-ness of the rhymo that caused him to repre-sent her sudden "taking off" in such a

journal says that in Acton, Cornwall, there is a particularly graphic description, on a tombstone, of how the late Mr. Morton came to his end. It is expressed in these words:

dently an accomplished cook. Her epitaph

Underneath this crost.
Lies the mouldering dust
Of Bleanor Batchellor Shoven;
Well versed in the arts,
Of pies, custards and tarts,
And the lucrative trade of the oven."

And the lucrative trade of the oven."

A stone-cutter in Wittshire, England, according to the Birmingbam Post, carved this inscription upon a stone he erected to the memory of his own son:

"Heneath this stone currown dear child Whose gone from we For ever more unto Eternity where we do hope as us shall go to be, But him can never more come back to we."

A little in the same vein is the following, from a small town in Jowa—sent by a Dose

from a small town in Iowa—sent by a Dos Moines clergyman to a literary friend as a " Beneath this clm tree,

The battle of Pine Mountain took place June 14, 1864. Near the battlefield, on a rude slab was carved this tribute:

· Here lies William More, I say no more : Reached the golden shore June 14, 54

In some epitaphs there is more stated than is absolutely necessary. For instance, in the old Grantham burying ground we find : "John Paifreyman, who is buried here, Was aged four and twenty year:

It appears that John Milledge, who is buried at Bridgeport, Conn., had a large wen on the top of his head:

" Our father lies buried beneath the sod, It's spirit is gone unto his God; We never more shall hear his tread. Nor see the wen on his dear head Very remarkable is the following auther

the transcription of an epitaph made by a tourist in Devon, England, from a stone in the churchyard at Ladford, and printed in the New York Evening Post "Here Heatn's horizontal position The Outside case of George Raughleigh, Watchmaker, hose abilities in that line were an hon to his profession. Integrity was the mainspring and Prudence the Regulator et all the

Humane, generous and liberal his hand Humane, generous and liberal his hand never stopped until he had retieved distress. So nicely were all his actions balanced that he never went wrong except when set going by people who did not know his key. Even then he was easily set right again. He had the art of disposing of his Time so well that his hours glided away in one continual round of pleasure and delight, till an unively minute put a period to his existence.

He beparted this tife Nov. (i,)≈2 Actat.57. Wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker and of being thoroughly cleaned and repaired and set going in the world to

This is worthy of a place to the commune of a humorous paper, but it was actually ap-pended to the death notice of a woman who died in Monroe county, Pa., in 1878;

Some have children, some have none. She was the mother of twenty-one. This gem was actually printed in an East Tennessee paper, headed "By Request of Friends," and was part of an elaborate no

"She lived a live of virtue, and died of the choiers mortus caused from eating green fruit, in the hope of a blessed immortality at the early age of thirteen years, seven months and sixteen days. * * Reader, ye then and dollkewise." go thou and do likewise. A descriptive writer thus concludes at affecting obstuary in a Sussex county, N. J.

A more sudden death one never knew,
As he was leading his horse to drink,
She kicked and killed him quicker than a wink.
An odd, yet unbeautiful concelt is found

Loal his friends he bid adies.

An odd, yet unbeautiful concert is found
on the lines to Miss Todd, in an Orange
county, N. Y., churchyard:
"Underneath this stone doth ile.
As much of virtue as could die;
Which, when alive, did vigor give
To as much of beauty as could live."
The following was composed by Lord Hyron, by special request, the deceased being John Adama lies here, of the purish of South

A carrier, who carried his can to his mouth well But he carried so much and he carried so fast, He could carry no more so was carried at last. For the liquor be drank being too much for on He could not carry off; so he is now eart on It is quite propatile that Mr. Adams' family felt inclined to carry on when they read this It is not much worse, however, than the sar castle inscription that was pieced over one Doctor Stafford who was very corpulent, and the very unfortunate in that he

"Take heed, oh good travelor
And do not triad hard,
For here the Dr. Stafford
In all this churchyard

Quite a bit of family history may be gathered from the following, which is found at

shippensburg, Pa., on a mess-covered

"This lovely boy, near s years old, Lies buried with his brother. His sister lies on the one side. And his acplies on the rifer."

This is certainly not to be omitted, for it is a genuine curiesity. It appeared in the Washington Star exactly as follows:

Farewell dear little Robert Allen, Goneto meet his dear departed Pa, in yonder lovely world up higher.
Where, by the golden throne of blazing fire.

to yonder lovely world up higher.
Where, by the golden throne of blazing fire,
He waits for his little brothers and his sisters and
His Ma." It is clearly a case of plagtarism from 6Pina

The next, and last, is from the Stronds burg, Pa., Democrat, as follows:
"Cora B. Starks was transferred from the Delaware Water Gap to Heaven at 430 this alternoon, surrounded by loving 'riends."

From the Lucation & An innocent looking wagoner with vagon load of cheese, arrived at the Italian ustom house at Chiasso. He had came from Lugano, and his distination was a soul Italian village called Marignan. The chooweighed altogether three tons, and the wagoner, who was "childlike and bland," whistled blithely as he duly presented his papers, which certified that he was employed by the firm of --- to convey the cheese, which formed part only of a large order, to its purchasers at Marignan. The papers were examined and found correct and before resuming his journey the wag oner stepped into a neighboring cafe with one of the dominiers for the uaniers, for the day was hot, and a cigarette and a glass of wine could not fail to be acceptable. But the delay for refreshments was destined to prove fatal to the wagoner's hope. During his absence another documer wistfully gazed on the temping load of cheese, and, thinking that a since from such a quantity would never be missed, and, at the same time would, in conjunction with a morsel of gride and a piece of black bread, afford him a delectable supper, he whipped out his knife and, selecting a primel oking cheese, he proceeded to cut into it, or rather he did not cut into it, for either his knife was blunt or the cheese was uncomcigarette and a glass of wine could not fail knife was blunt or the cheese was uncom monly hard. This peculiarity induced him to consult with a colleague, and together they proceeded to make something more than a cursory examination of these remarkable cheeses. Le and behold! they proved to not be cheeses at all, but solid, compact rolls o tobacco, artiully done up in coment; this again was covered with canvass, which was painted to represent cheese. Of course the " was instantly confiscated, and the wagoner was transferred from the its of the cafe to the bardships of a cell. It is said that both the consignor and the consignee will be called to account, and that the fine likely to be inflicted will not fall short

"She's Hearty, Str." Old Gentleman-And how is your father,

John? John-He is dead, sir. O. G .- Dead ! Dear me ! What a pity And how is your mother? John—She is dead too, O. G.—Indeed! Dear me! What a pity,

what a pity! But how is your wife, John John-She died last week, sir.
O. G.—Why. goodness me—what a pity f
And your mother-in-law, how's sho?
John-She's hearty, sir.
O. G.—(abstractedly,)—Dear me, what a

The Billiard Liar.

From the Buffalo Express.

Did you ever see a man who played biliards who would not confidentially tell you, as you watched his play, that he used to play a good game? "Yes, sir," he will say, "two or three years ago when I was in practice I could double discount this game I'm playing now." Whoever heard an honest billiard player say, "I don't play much of a game, that's a fact, but it's as well as ever I did?" Man's inability to be truthful is not confined

PROFESSOR KERSHNER ATTACKS THE NEW THEORY OF ORBITS.

Recent Theorem of The New Danville Mathematician - Using the Rush Diagram

In the issue of the INTELLIGENCER of two weeks ago we noticed a somewhat strange sight. Since and versed since in a daily paper are rather uncommon so far as we know them, and we therefore naturally turned to that part of the paper in order to see what new thing had come to pass that re-quired a display of so much rigid mathemaics. On reading the article it was found to be a demonstration of a new theory, nothing very startling, but on reading a little farther we find that it is one which demonstrates that Sir Isaac Newton is all wrong. This latter assertion did make us feel a little uncomfortable; since as far as we know, Sir Isaac Newton is very generally regarded as good authority. Particularly so on questions

rations on the new demonstration, for it is new in more ways than one, since the writer of this and a colleague of the faculty of the soliege were somewhat innocently drawn into a controversy with the author of this demonstration. If we pass by this public announcement right in the shadows of the college, it might appear as if our silence gave consent to the conclusions there reached. This it certainly is not intended to do, and, since neither of us knew what the new theory was going to be nor what was the bearing o the questions which were publicly asked through the columns of the INTELLIGENCER both of us preferred to remain silent until we could learn something more of this new

fully appreciate our reasons for not at once rushing into print on account of a new theory when they come to know that the writer of this paper has had his attention called by sirculars or letters, to at least four new thecles on cosmical physics in one form or another in one single week. All may therefore be quite sure that the writer was not noved very much by the mere announcement of a new theory, or even by being asked few questions about one, even if he were by the announcement that Newton was all wrong.

ew difficulties which we found in reading the demonstration of Prop. viii, of a new ook that is to appear. The first and chief difficulty is to see what would be gained even if the published proposition were correct. It he law that the particles of matter which on; pose the heavenly bodies was also found be true for a body moving in a circle acted on by another body anywhere within the ircle; it would not then follow that the ecentric circle was the true orbit. Neither would the demonstration that Nowton was wrong in his corresponding proposition help it any. Nor would toe correctness of New-ton's proposition showing that in the circle with the centre of attraction out of the centre of the circle a different law of attraction prevails prevent it from being used as an orbit, if nature were so constituted. That is, the law of attraction is not of any importance for is question since it is a theoretical concluon from known or measured forms of orbits. he question ought to be now, as it was with topier, what form of orbit will best repre-ent the places of the planets and comets. The namer is that one of the conic sections, the libes the parabola or the hyperbola. the centre of attraction in the focus, will do the centre of attraction in the focus, will do so; and then Newton took up the inductive conclusion of Kepier and demonstrated that there must be something of the nature of an traction varying directly as the product of the masses and inversely as the square of the istances between the particles of the bodies. If Kepler or any other man had shown the at that planets or comets describe circles ith the centre of attraction anywhere within the circle, then Newton's conclusion is that the force of attraction varies as the cube of a certain where in the circle and inversely as square of the radius vector. If it had been tound that the path was an ellipse with the centre of attraction in the centre the law of force would be directly as the distance. If the form of the orbit were what is called the aw would be inversoly as the seventh power d the distance and so on down the scale a word the mathematicians have foretold what the laws of attraction would have to be fthe creator had chosen different curves along which to send the worlds around the

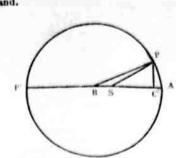
It therefore seems to us that the proper thing to do is to show that the circular orbit. with the sun out of the centre, represents the places of the planets or comets better than the onic sections. It this could be conclusively shown then the circle would take the place of the conic sections regardless of the consequent law of attraction. It is true there may be a direct verification of the law of the in verse square derived from the torsion balonce experiment of Cavendish, or possibly by seans of pendulum experiments; but if all the astronomical observations are not trustvorthy, these physical measurements may be equally doubtful and the law might as velibe the inverse cube of the distance, or l most anything else, as the inverse square laking things as they are we cannot see why it should be necessary to conclude from a fallacy in Newton's work, if there was one, r the discovery of a new proposition that the orbits are circular when all measurements have shown them to be one of the conic sections. The argument runs the other way. Measurements show that the conic section are the true orbits and with this fact before are the true orbits and with this fact before them mathematicians have concluded that the law of attraction of the inverse square follows theoretically. Therefore the first thing necessary to show that these old masters were all wrong is to prove by a com-pitation of observations that the predicted places of the heavenly bodies will coincide more nearly with the apparent places acmore nearly with the apparent places ac-cording to the new theory than according to This kind of work will do more to hanew form of orbit than thousands of pages of theory old or new.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE NEW Then comes another difficulty about the osition taken by the advocate of the new orbit. If the measurements of all kinds are wrong, or at best not sufficiently exact, what ther is to be used to verify the correctness of the circular orbit with the sun out of the centre? Neither does it help the matter to say that astronomers cannot decide between the thousandth part of a degree of the parabolic and circular arc. What if they cannot do so? They have even in the orbit of comets at imes as many as a hundred degrees of orbit to decide upon and take their measurements and in the case of the planets the whole cir-Then comes the quotation from Burritt hurled at us in a former issue about astron mers not being always able to decide between the very long ellipse, the parabola or the hy-perbola. This is nothing new, but what does it help the circular orbit? The fact that astronomers cannot always decide between the three conic sections where the one passes gradually into the other, is no evidence that gradually into the other is no evidence that the bodies therefore move in a figure, the circle, which is at the other extreme where the eccentricity is zero. It is true, it is sometimes difficult to decide between these three extreme cases of the ellipse of eccentricity very nearly equal to unity, the parabola, whose eccentricity is unity, and the hyperbola of small eccentricity, or but a little greater than unity; but it is an easy matter to decide between these and the circle, whose eccentricity is zero. In fact there is only one conclusion to be reached, and that is what conclusion to be reached, and that is what was contained in the very first opinion ex-pressed, viz : That if orbits were circular with the sun in or out of the centre, this fact

iong ago, since the predicted places con not agree as closely as they do with the ATTACKING THE DEMONSTRATION. Just as we are not able to understand what is to be gained, or exactly what is the bearing of our friend's new proposition on the irele so there are a number of things in the

would have been revealed by the many very accurate observations and measurement

demonstration itself which we cannot under-



Suppose the figure drawn and the demon stration repeated until we reach the propor

2R-Versin, : Sin FBA :: Sin FBA : Versin In order to show what our difficulty is here we will try to verify this proportion by means of numbers. The first is to see what is meant by will try to verify this proportion by means of numbers. The first is to see what is meant by versin. Versin of what angle? It must be also PBA if anything. Then suppose R=93 (the unit being a million of miles.) Also assume PBA=30°. Then the proportion will become 186—versin 30°: Sin 30°: Sin 30°: Sin 30° versin 30° and sin 30° from the tables of these functions we get the recognition. oportion :

reportion:

186-.134: ½:: ½:: 134,
Or 185.866: ½:: ½:: 134, a rather serious iolation of the law that in every proportion the reduct of the means (½) must be equal to the oduct of the extremes (24,906.) The next thing is how sin, of formula 2 yer

sin2 is equal to the sin of formula sin-

By the first sin, he means no doubt sin PBA and by the second sin PSA. Taking the figure and by the second an examination of the second as printed PBA by measurement is 23° 9', and PSA=32° 11'. How is the sin 24° 9' equal to sin 32° 11'? Possibly because PC may represent both, But PC represents them in circles of

different radii. Sin PBA = PC and sin PSA == These two cannot be equal so long as R and r are different radii which they are by hypoth-

exis.

Again H=½r arc=½r × sin is not true when the angle is large or small. H=½r > arc is true if arc is given in linear units, but ½r > arc (arc in incar units) is not equal to ½r sin of same arc which is the way it is used when the are is taken. This also is the way it is used the substitution in the proposition. Nor does sure or radians. not even approximately true. The error ca here again be illustrated by using numbers. Sur pose r=10 and the angle one degree. It does not make it any better to take it smaller. The area of a sector of one degree to a radius of ten is

or about 314 by formula 120 and. By formula 3/2r sin 1° it is 5 sin 1" ... 1813 or about

5/571 about a tenth of the brit result. This ought to suggest the correction required to tire Lastly the area H of the sector used, even Lasily the area H of the sector used, even if the formula were correct, is not constant. The area H, as defined by the formula given, is an element of the circle described by PS around S as a centre which is not constant. It does not help it any to call PS radius vector. The value of H is computed as if the radius PS described a circle around S as a centre, and not the circle which has its centre at E. There is no account taken of the tre at B. There is no account taken fact that r varies in getting the value of H. The elementary area that is constant is that included by PS, SA and are AP described by radius PB. That is, H is larger than the by radius PB. That is, it is larger than the constant area by the part included between arc PA, the arc that would be described by radius PS and the prolongation of BA until it meets arc of PS, a quantity which is variable, and also one that cannot be neglected in comparison with H, however small H may be taken, since it is a quantity of the same order. The error in this respect would ap-pear more fully if S were taken nearer to

into the newspapers we will also have, in all probability, some difficulty in seeing just how Newton is wrong.

Scholl Observatory in F. & M. College.

The following are the statistics of the Knights of Pythias in Pennsylvania: Numher of lodges, 374; number of members, 35,-627; initiations during the year, 3,978; admitted by card, 317; reinstated, 2,880; suspended, 2,880; withdrawn, 278; deceased during the year, 360. There are three past

and the net increase of membership during There is an invested fund of \$624,537.78, and a widows' and orphans' fund of \$6,183.27. The amount paid for relief of brothers was \$119,271.21 : for burial, \$33,120,30, and for re-

In all these figures the comparison is most favorable to Pennsylvania, and the members of the order in this state can congratulate of the order in this state can congratuate themselves that they still are and hope to remain the Keystone of the Pythian arch.

The total expenses of the grand lodge of this state last year was \$10,404.17, part of this sum being used to pay off the balance due on the marble front building at 1,027 Race street, Philadelphia, which is occupied by the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Geo. Hawkes, whose office hours are from 10 to Hawkes, whose office hours are from 10 to 12:30 s. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m. Members visiting Philadelphia and calling at the office are always welcomed by Brother Hawkes. This building is also used for the storage of

of the grandest and best features of this order and cannot be over-estimated, and a glance at the statistics will convince the most skeptical of the vast amount of good it has already accomplished since its organization. There has been paid to the widows and or-phans of Knights the sum of nearly \$3,000,-

There are now over 30,000 members in all the classes, carrying over fifty million dol-lars of life insurance.

Pliny lodge, No. 425, of Rawlinsville, in-tend paying a fraternal visit to Mt. Johnson, No. 438, of Fairfield, on Tuesday evening next October 19.

For the INTELLIGENCES.

planted a seed one day last spring, Where the sun had warmed the ground, And I watched the spot from day to-day, And built a guard around.

In the earliest morning hour. To water the plant that afterwhile

And I thought of how I would take the bloom To one I leved so well— Of the planting and care and watching and dew, In the larguage of love her tell!

Too slow the bloom-my poor love died! To tend my plant no need.

To-day I'd heart to look for it

And found it grown a weed ! - Will F. McSparran. A Natural Mistake.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle Wife (reading the speeches of the Chicago Anarchists)-" What do you think of Fielden, THE STEWART FAMILY.

FROM WHICH MANY LANCASTRIANS TRACK THEIR ANGESTRY.

Recalling the Days When Lancaster and Its Vicinige Was Largely Engaged in the Work of Trading With the Indians-Light on Hidden Historical Places.

Special Correspondence of INTRILINGNERS. COLUMBIA, Oct. 16.—The ancestor of the Stewartfamily was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, and settled along the left bank of the Susquehanna river, upon land now occupied in part by the eastern half of the borough of Marietta and the land on the east side of it. in the year 1717. He then had a family of children, several

of whom were grown to manhood and womanhood. In that or the following year he was appointed a justice of the peace for Conestoga township, the western part of which was called Donegal in 1722. This fact places him in the front rank of the settlers in Donegal ; for none but the most prominent and best qualified ever received a commission of the peace in Provincial times. Several years prior to his settlement there came a number of Scotch Irish Presbyterians to that neighborhood. Upon the west side Robert Wilkins and his son Thomas took up several hundred acres, which included the Anderson and Lowrey farms, both of which are owned by Col. James Duffy. (The Wilkins, of Pittsburg, came from this family.) MADE HIS OWN BEER.

Upon the north and northeast were John Galbraith, who built a grist mill at Meeting House run in 1717 upon land now owned by John Horner, esq. In 1725 he converted the barley raised in the neighborhood into beer, and also kept an "ordinary" in the little stone building standing on the east side of the turnpike and near the run. James Mitchell, esq., owned the land adjoining Gal-braith's and Stewart's. He was a land surveyor and also a justice of the peace. He was one of the three who surveyed Springgets-bury Manor in 1722. South of Mitchell's and adjoining Stewart's on the east was Peter Allen, Indian trader, who settled along M. H. run in 1716. This farm is now owned by Mrs. James Myers. In the fall of 1726 Rev. James Anderson settled in Donegal, and purchased the Allen farm. In the year 1727 he traded this farm for one owned by William Wilkins and given him by his father, Robert. The western half of Marietta is built upon this land. Some curious complications grew out of the Alien lands, which ended in litigation in the courts which lasted many years.

William Wilkins died in 1734, and in the William Wilkins died in 1734, and in the following year Nathaniel Little (Lytle), who owned a few acres adjoining and was employed by Wilkins, married his widow. Wilkins left several children, and by her second husband, Lytle, Mrs. L. had a son, John Lytle. Lytle undertook to convey this land to his son John by will in 1743. His widow also joined a conveyance to her son John. The Wilkins children, who then lived in Peters township, Cumberland county, with their uncle, brought suit to recover this land. After thirty years of litigation they succeeded, and their half brother was compelled to pay them.

was compelled to pay them.

The legislature enacted a law to enable Lytle to convey to Mr. Hershey in 1774 South of the Allen tract and extending to the river, and between the Stewart land and Chickies creek, Mr. Gardner, of New Jersey, took up six hundred acres in 1715. Captain Thomas Ewing, the father of General James Ewing, purchased this land in 1737, '38 and 39. These were the neighbors of the Stew

GEORGE STEWART.

When the county was organized in 172 icorgo Stewart was chosen a county com nissioner, and in October, 1730, he was elected to the general assembly, and in 173 he was again elected. By common consent the Donegal settlement was conceded one member of assembly. At this last election Andrew Galbraith, esq., was also a candi-date, and after one of the most exciting canvasses ever known in Provincial times he was elected; defeating John Wright, esq., by three votes. The two other members for hat year were Samuel Biunston, esq., of Hempfield, and Thomas Edwards, esq., who resided a mile north of the Blue Ball, in Earl township. When the legislature was in session George

of manhood, leaving a widow, Jean, and the following named children: 1, John; 2, James; 3, Elizabeth: 4, Frances; 5, Mary, After the death of his father, John took out a patent for three hundred and seventy five acres of land. The Stewart dwelling stood near M. H. run. John married Ann. daughter of the Rev. James Anderson. In 748 he sold one hundred and fifty acres of the eastern part of his farm to David Cook, who is said to have also married into the Stewart family. Cook conveyed to his son James, who in 1786 sold to Jacob Neff, of Hempfield, whose executors sold to Henry Cassel, who married Catharine Neff, his daughter. It is now owned by A. N. Cassel,

Stewart died in January, 1733, in the prime

daughter. It is now owned by A. N. Cassel, esq., the son of Henry.

John Stewart died in October, 1749, leaving a widow, Ann, and the following children:
1, George: 2, Suit; 3, Joan.

George came into possession of the remaining portion of his father's land, containing two hundred and twenty acres. In 1738 he married Margaret Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris, of the "Bear tayern." In of Thomas Harris, of the "Bear tavern." In 1760 he sold his farm to Mr. Forry, who sold it the following year to David Cook, who di-vised it to his son David, who laid out the lower half of the town of Marietta in 1805.

BECAME AN INDIAN FIGHTER. After selling his farm he moved up to Tus arora Valley, in the neighborhood of where Capt. James Patterson and his Aunt Mary Patterson settled, and became a conspicuous Indian fighter during the Pontiac war in 1763. He was also appointed a justice of the peace for Cumberland county, and at the commencement of the Revolutionary war he raised a company of Rangers to protect the frontier settlers, and was appointed a sublicutenant for Cumberland. The territory embraced in his jurisdiction is now composed of several counties. He was unceas ing in raising the various quotas of militia to fill up the ranks of the army in the East and the army in the Northern and Western parts of Pennsylvania. One of his most arduous

duties was to gather supplies for the army. TRACING A DISTINGUISHED PAMILY. He died in 1787. Many of the most prominent families in Juniata Valley became con nected with the Stewart family. H. M North, esq., one of the brightest ornaments of the Lancaster bar, is connected through the McCallisters and Thompsons. This Stewart left the following children:

L John, who married Ann Harris (probably his cousin), who had the following children: L Ann, who married Dr. Kelley, of Tuscarora Valley; 2. John, 3. Mary, who resided with their aunt, Mrs. McNair, of Pittsburg, Pa.; 4. Hannab, who married Samuel Mathers and moved to the West; 5. Thomas, who married Miss Campbell, of Alexandria, Pa., and had one daughter, who narried William Kinsloe, esq., a member of

ewart. He also has a brother John, now a residen of Pittsburg.

Jean 3, (John 2—George 1), married Stewart Rowan, who, in connection with his brother Charles, owned the land as tenants brother Charles, owned the land as tenants

in common at or near Springville, west of Mount Joy. In 1771 or 2 he moved to Pax-ton township. He lett a large family. His brother Charles first rented a farm in 1750 from Susanna Connelly, nee Howard. After he purchased the land in connection with his brother in 1755 or 6, he kept tavern along the old Paxton road. He was a car-

along the old Paxton road. He was a carpenter by trade, and moved to Cariisle with
Capt. John Wilkins.

Ana, nee Anderson, the widow of John
Stewart (1749), in the year 1750 married
John Allison, esq., a very prominent person
who resided along the road leading from
Maytown to Elizabethown, and about two
miles from the former place. By whom she
had a sen James. And,

2 Ann, who married first to Thomas Anderson, grandson of the Rev. James Anderson, who was her cousin, on November 30,
1774. She had one daughter Mary, who died
young. Her husband died in 1778, and in
1779 she married secondly Samuel Cook, esq.,
a brother of David Cook, who laid out Martie
etta, who was a member of the legislature

beth Stewart, daughter of George Stewart (No. 1). He died in 1804, leaving a large estate. He left no children. Mrs. Cook married thirdly to Joseph Vance, a widower, who had children grown up. She died about 1818. After Mr. Vance died a few years later, his children endeavored to get possession of the Cook farm, but failed.

2. James 2, (George 1) died without issue, 3. Elizabeth 2, (George 1) married Samuel Fulton, esq., who settled upon the farm on the south side of John Allisson, esq., and just west of the present farm of Barr Spangler, esq., about the year 1720. He died in 1700, and left a widow, Elizabeth, and the following children: 1. James, who married Margaret — and had Samuel, Hugh, John, James and Elizabeth. This family left Donegal in 1777 or 78. In 1707 he sold his farm to David Cook. 2, John; 3, Samuel; 4, a daughter.

daughter.
4. Frances 2, (George 1) married Mr. Davies, and had one child Rosanna.
5. Mary 2, (George 1) married Capt. James Patterson, of whom we wrote a week ago.

CHARLES STEWART. Charles Stewart, who owned the Big Island near Jersey shore, and was a prominent officer in the Indian wars, and in the Revolution, belonged to the Donegal family. He left the following children: 1, Charles; 2,

The late Mrs. Baughman, of Lancaster, was

Samuel.

The late Mrs. Baughman, of Lancaster, was a daughter of Charles, jr.

Charles Stewart, of the "Big Island," had a large number of slaves, among whom were Juda, Philles, Daffney, Adam and Diana. Philles, after Mr. Stewart's death, lived and died at Mrs. Elizabeth Peales, of Philadelphia, near a hundred years old; Daffney died with George Patterson, who married Jane Burd; Adam lived with the Misses Hubley, of Lancaster; Juda lived with James Patterson, jr., and died in Penn's Vai ley; Diana lived with Mrs. Cook, at Marietta, and died there in 1855. This is the same person known in Marietta as "Short Dina," to distinguish her from a very tall colored woman called "Long Dina." Short Dina broke through the well floor on the Cook farm, now owned by A. N. Cassel, esq., and fell to the bottom of the well forty or fifty feet. She lived to a great age. She washed for a number of families in Marietta, until near the close of her career. She enjoyed a drink of whisky, and could empty a tin fail drink of whisky, and could empty a un fail at one draught, without apparently feeling the effects of it.

There is not a single descendants of the

Stewarts, Pattersons, Alilsons, or Cooks, now living in Donegal.

Burials at Sea. A recent burial at sea of a passenger on one of the transatiantic steamships has caused many letters of protest against what is termed 'an old and barbarous custom." The prac tice seems wholly unnecessary at the presen day, when there are so many means at hand for keeping a dead body until a vessel reaches port. Sewing a body up in canvas, fastening heavy weights to it to cause it to sink, and throwing it overboard a few hours after the last breath is drawn, are excusable only in case of absolute necessity. Many in-valids are deterred from making a sea voyage for the benefit of their health on account of the dread of an ocean burial should they die on the passage. A person engaging and paying for his passage is really entitled to delivery at the place of destination, dead or alive. Every ocean steamship could carry a few metallic burial cases for use in case of deaths on board.

Episcopal Signatures.

from the Truth, London. There are few more senseless anachronisms han a bishop's signature. A peer's has at any rate conciseness and intelligibility, but I dety any one to explain coherently why a man on being raised to the episcopate she disguise his identity under such a nom de plume as "Ed. Cantuar" or "William Sodor and Man." I think, however, the climax of and Man." I think, nowever, the climax of absurdity in this line appeared in the papers last week in the shape of an appeal for relief for the sufferers by a hurricane at St. Vin-cent signed "H. Barbadoes and the Wind-

It was an old oriental doctrine that women have no souls. More enlightened philosophy concedes that they have parer, finer, more extend souls than men. But they are too often contained in feable, suffering bodies, which hamper and returnd their full development. For all these paintal allments incident to the sex, Dr. Piorce's "Favorite Proscription" is the best specific in the world, and is sold under a post-tive guarantee that it will do all that is claimed for it. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists. Hypocrisy is the compliment that vice pays to virtue. Imitation is the compliment failure pays to success. The name-not the character

of Benson's Capcine Plasters is imitated by of Benson's Capcine Plasters is imitated by ascrupulous parties, who make and try to sell asters variously called "Capsicin," "Capsicine," "Capsicine, "Capsicine, "Capsicine, "Capsicine, "Capsicine, "Capsicine, "Capsicine, "Capcine," and the smber who follow this vocation decreases zery year through the refusal of reputable enters to handle the imitation goods, meanfule becautions. In the middle of the genuine out or porcused the word "Capcine," and on a face cloth is the "Three Scals" trademark, sk for Benson's—then examine. One Benson sworth a dozen of any other kind.

Miserable and sleepless nights are unknown when DR. HAND's Colic cure soothes baby to leep without stupefying it with opium. Price No gripting, Dr. HAND's Pleasant Physic never disturbs sleep nor operates till after breakfast

For sale by H. B. Cochran, Drugist, No. 137 and 49 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa octi-imd&w The National Credit is No More solidly founded than the reputation of Benson's Capcine Plasters. They are known, appre-ciated and used in America—its hospitals and its homes. Physicians, pharmacists and drug sists affirm that for promptness of action, cer tainty and range of curative qualities they are beyond comparison. Once used their unequalled excellence recommends them. The public are gain cautioned against the cheap, worthless and shameless imitations offered by mendacious parties under the guise of similar sounding cames, such as "Capstein," "Capstum," "Cap-cin," "Capsteine," etc. Ask for Henson's, buy

B. B. MARTIN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN All Kinds of Lumber and Coal.

BAUMGARDNERS & JEFFERIES.

OFFICE: No. 129 North Queen street, and No. 84 North Prince street. YARDS: North Prince street, near Reading LANCASTER, PA.

REMOVAL. M. V. B. OOHO has removed his Coal Office to No. 155 NORTH QUEEN STREET (Brimmer's New Building), where orders will be received for

Lumber and Coal,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
M. V. B. COHO. EAST END YARD. C. J. SWARR & CO.

COAL. - KINDLING WOOD. Office: No. 20 CENTRE SQUARE. Both yard and office connected with Telephone Exchange april-lydM&F.R

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A MERICAN WINES, GRAND DISPLAY

American Win**es.**

The following is from the report of the judges on Wines at the Lancaster County Agricultural Association Fair:

We desire to make special mention of H. E. Slaymaker's large and elegant exhibit of Domestic Wines, produced by the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, of Rheims, Steuben county, New York. Their Special Great Western Extra Dry and Great Western Extra Dry and Great Western Extra Dry Champagnes, Port, Claret, Dry and Sweet Catawba Wines, which'we consider, compare favorably with Imported Wines.

WILLIAM A. MORTON, B. FRANK BRENNEMAN, A. HIESTAND.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"It Saved My Life,"

is a common expression, often heard from those who have realized, by personal use, the curative who have realized, by personal use, the curative powers of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "I cannot shy enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died from lung troubles.—B, Bragden, Palestine, Texas.

About six months ago I had a severe Hemorrhage of the Lungs, brought on by a distressing cough, which deprived me of sleep and rest. Indused various cough bulsams and expectorants, without obtaining relief. A friend advised me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Oherry Pectoral.

I did so, and am happy to say that it beined me at once. By continued use this medicine cured my cough, and, I am satisfied, saved my life.—
Mrs. E. Coburn, it's second street, Lowell, Mass.
I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for over a year, and sincerely believe I should have been in my grave, had it not been for this medicine. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, for which I had almost despaticed of ever finding a remedy.—D. A. McMullen, Windsor, Province of Ontario.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life. Two years ago I took a very severe Cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted physicians, and took the remedies they prescribed, but failed to obtain relief until I began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two bottles of this medicine completely restored my health,—Lizzie M. Allen, West Lancaster, Ohio.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. JOHN P. SCHAUM & SON.

Stoves, Heaters and Ranges

AT LOW PRICES. Call and see the Sebaum Improved Wrought-Iron Cold Case Badiating

Portable Furnace, The Best Furnace in the Market. Manufactured

JOHN P. SCHAUM & SON.

24 SOUTH QUEEN ST. LANCASTES, PA. 4 Just received a lot of New 25c, Globes,

THE "NOVELTY" FURNACE.

For Sale by A. C. KEPLER. THE CELEBRATED

Took the FIRST PREMIUM at the Fair, and is decidedly the best HOT AIR FURNACE in the market. Call and see them, get our TESTIMO-NIALS, and examine carefully before purchas-

NEW AND LARGE STOCK OF

Stoves, Heaters & Ranges, Of the Latest Designs and Patterns. Guns, Pistols and Ammunition a Specialty. HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, BELTING, &c.

Persons having STOVES or FURNACES to repair, will do well to have same attended to before cold weather. A. C. KEPLER,

Nos. 40 & 42 North Queen St.,

ol-imd&w LANCTSTER, PA. FLINN & BRENEMAN.

CARD

ers to visit our store and examine our large stock of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges: we have the finest line of goods ever shown in this city, and our prices are the lowest on fine goods. Our New Square Stove " The Laurel," is having a great sale and giving good satisfaction; we will not be able to fill all our orders. The "Therms" Parlor Heater is equally popular; handsome, durable and low priced. Our "New Flinn" Range is winning friends wherever it goes. Our "Triumph" Cellar Heater, while is sold at about the price of inferior goods, is without doubt the best Cellar Lieater in the market. Years of experience in the Heating Business gives us great advantage over any other house in this city. Our new style of Steam Heating saves one-third the

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fuel. All work guaranteed.

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Housefurnishing Goods.

A Complete Line constantly on hand. COOK STOVES and RANGES, PARLOR STOVES, HEATERS and FURNACES. SUMMER COOK STOVES.

After carefully examining the merits of all THE "ARGAND,"

For GASOLINE, and THE "DANGLER,"

As the Best, when all points are considered, to offer to our patrons. Call and see us. We love to show our goods, and are not offended if you do not purchase. Kemember, we are agents for The "Splendid" Heater.

For COAL OIL,

Manufactured by Fuller & Warren Company, Troy, N. Y., which has no rival in durability economy of fuel and control of gas. Now is the time to examine and become posted for Autumn

REMEMBER THE PLACE! 40 EAST KING ST. (OPPOSITE COUET HOUSE.)

THIS PAPER IS PRINTED WITH

Manufactured by

J. K. WRIGHT & OO. maris lyd with and Hare, etc., Philadelphia, P

pity-

who was kicked to death by a horse at the house of Richard Galilard, on August 19, 1819, aged 18 years, 3 mos and 14 days.

"This be a warning to you all, Should at your house a sick youth call; It not a secret for to keep, But let his parents know of it."

buryport, Mass. :

"Received of Philip Harding his borrowed earth, July 4th, 1673."

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed by the name of the

The Arizona Tombstone states as a solemn fact that the following appeared in a local contemporary:
"To the memory of Tabitha, wife or

These Western people understand the art following to be inscribed upon the stone cov-ering the remains of her husband; "Here lies Fournier (Pierre Victor) inven-

ument bears this inscription:

"Horn in America, in Europe bred,
in Africa traveled, in Asis wed
Where long be lived and thrived
And at London died.
Much good, some ill he did; so hope's all even,
And his soul, through mercy is gone to heaven.
You that survive and read this tale take care
For this most certain event to prepare,
Where biest in peace; the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the silent dust."

"Once she was mine, But now, Oh Lord, I her to Thee resign And remain, your obedient humble servant Round Kame." Lovers of Dickens' works will doubtless remember that "Sairy Gamp" in a conver-sation with her estimable confrers, "Betsey Priz," expressed her preference for "Brigh

"Reader, with kind regard this grave survey, Nor heedless pass where Tipper's whee lay. Honest he was ingentious bount and kind. And dared to do what few dare do—speak his mind.
The best old stings he both brewed and sold,
Nor did one knavish act to win his gold."

the following epitaph may be seen on a tombstone in a cemetery near Mansheld : "Under this sod,
And under these trees,
Lieth the bod
Y of Solomon Pease. Y of Solomon Pease. He is not in this hole,

"Here lies the body of Mary Ann Lowder, Who died while drinking a scidlitz powder; Called from this world to her heavenly rest, Because she did not wait till it effervesced." The genuineness of the above is vouched to by the Trenton, N. J., Daily Times.

From Concord—home of the famous school of philosophy—comes this;

This world is a city, with many a winding And Death the market place where all of men If life were merchandise, that all men could

"Here lays one whos lifes threds out asunder she was struck Dead by a clap of Thunder"

"Beneath this stone, in hopes of Zion,
There lies the landlord of 'The Lion
Resigned unto the heavenly will,
His son keeps up the business still."

"Our little Jacob Has been taken away from this earthly garden To bloom in a Superior flower-pot above." scape gardener, hence the metaphor.
What sort of matrimonial alliance must

tyle.
An English correspondent of a New York

his end. It is expressed in these words:

"Here lies entombed one Roger Morton,
Whose sudden death was early brought on:
Trying one day a coin to mow off,
The razor slipped and cut his toe off.
The toe, or rather what it grew to,
An inflammation quickly flew to,
The part they took to mortifying,
And Roger Morton took to dying."

Mss. [Shoven, of Rouse's Point, was evi-

HOW IS THIS, MR. RUSH ?

to Illustrate the Fallacy of its Author.

To the Editors of the Infelligencer:

involving laws of motion.

We are only brought to make a few obser-

The readers of this paper will perhaps more

STATING THE CASE AGAINST BUSH. We will now pass on to a statement of a

matter of displacing the conic sections by a

the point A of the figure.

We will pass over the assertion that the author of this proposition claims to be able to point out Sir Isaac Newton's mistake in the corresponding proposition in the Prin-cipia, since we are not supposed to know in advance what that inistake is. If, however, that imagined error should hap

supreme chancellors, twenty-five past grand chancellors, 6,280 past chancellors, 28,575 Knights, 130 esquires and 134 pages. There were 135 rejections during the year,

The membership December 31, 1886, of the order was 166,239, of which Pennsylvania furnished 20 per cent.; number of lodges 2,419; this state furnished 15 per cent.
Amount of grand lodge's finances, \$89,838,-98; this state held 6 per cent. 98; this state held 6 per cent. Subordinate lodges finances amount to \$2,254,001,65; this state held 27 per cent. Amount for relief and burials was \$475,438 35, while in Pennsylvania alone there were expended for this purpose \$155,139.25 or 32 per cent.

defunct lodge properties, which can be had from Bro. Hughes, who is in constant at-tendance, when persons desire to organize lodges, on application to him.

The endowment rank of the order is one

At last a dainty, tender leaf feeling I'd enriched the world Was proud in my delight : And I gathered the dew from the clover-field.

my dear?"

Husband (who has been devouring the base ball news)—"Fieldin' is a very important part of the game, indeed."

etta, who was a member of the legislature several terms. He owned the farm settled by Samuel Fulton, esq., who married Eliza-

of respectable druggists only, and make a per-sonal examination. The genuine has the "Three Seals" trademark and the word "Cap-cine" cut in the centre. COAL YARD: No. 420 North Water and Prince COAL DEALERS.

prominent family. 11. Thomas. 111. A daughter, who married Mr. Me The Rev. Robert Stewart, who was principal of the Newburg seminary, New York, for many years, and now a missionary in Asia, is a great-grandson of George and Margaret