

The Juniata Sentinel.
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRIDGE STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD FOLLOWS' HALL,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
The JUNIATA SENTINEL is published every
Wednesday morning at \$1.50 a year, in ad-
vance; or \$2.00 in all cases if not paid
promptly in advance. No subscriptions dis-
continued until all arrearages are paid, unless
at the option of the publisher.

Business Cards.
LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Attorney at Law,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Collecting and Conveyancing promptly
attended to.
Office on Bridge street, opposite the Court
House Square.
ROBERT McMEEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Office on Bridge street, in the room formerly
occupied by Ezra D. Parker, Esq.

AUCTIONEER.
J. F. G. LONG, residing in Spruce Hill
Township, offers his services to the citi-
zens of Juniata county as Auctioneer and
Vendue Crier. Charges moderate. Satis-
faction warranted. [Jan 29-3m]
S. B. LOUDEN,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.,
Offers his services to the citizens of Juni-
ata county as Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.
Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satis-
faction warranted. nov-5, '99
O YES! O YES!
H. H. SNYDER, Perryville, Pa.
Tenders his services to the citizens of Juni-
ata and adjoining counties, as Auctioneer.
Charges moderate. For satisfaction give the
Dutchman a chance. P. O. address, Port
Royal, Juniata Co., Pa. [Feb 7, '72-1y]

DR. P. C. RUNDIO,
DRUGGIST,
PATTERSON, PENN'A.
August 18, 1869-1f.
THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Office in
Belford's building, two doors above the Sen-
tinel office, Bridge street. [Aug 18-1f]
M. B. GARVER,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Having located in the borough of Thomps-
town, offers his professional services to the
citizens of that place and vicinity.
Office—in the room recently occupied by
Dr. Berg. [Jan 12, '72-1f]
D. G. SMITH, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Having permanently located in the borough
of Mifflintown, offers his professional services
to the citizens of this place and surrounding
country.
Office on Main street, over Beidler's Drug
Store. [Aug 18 1869-1f]

Dr. R. A. Simpson
Treats all forms of disease, and may be con-
sulted as follows:—At his office in Liverpool
Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—ap-
pointments can be made for other days.
Call on or address
DR. R. A. SIMPSON,
Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.
See 7

ATTENTION!
DAVID WATTS most respectfully announ-
ces to the public that he is prepared to
furnish
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY
at reduced prices. Hereafter give him a call
at his OLD STAND, MAIN ST., MIFFLIN.
Oct 25-1f

Now Drug Store
IN PERRYVILLE.
DR. J. J. APPELAUGH has established
a Drug and Prescription Store in the
above-named place, and keeps a general as-
ortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Also all other articles usually kept in estab-
lishments of this kind.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal pur-
poses, Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confe-
ctions (first-class), Notions, etc., etc.
The Doctor gives advice free

BEST CIGARS IN TOWN
AT
Hollobaugh's Saloon.
Two for 5 cents. Also, the Finest Lager,
the Largest Oysters, the Sweetest Cider, the
Finest Domestic Wines, and, in short, any-
thing you may wish in the
EATING OR DRINKING LINE.
at the most reasonable prices. He has also
relocated his
BILLIARD HALL,
so that it will compare favorably with
any Hall in the interior of the State.
June 1, 1870-1y

WALL PAPER.
Hally to the Place where you can buy
your Wall Paper Cheap.
THE undersigned takes this method of in-
forming the public that he has just re-
ceived at his residence on Third Street, Mif-
flintown, a large assortment of
WALL PAPER,
of various styles, which he offers for sale
CHEAPER than can be purchased elsewhere
in the county. All persons in need of the
above article, and wishing to save money, are
invited to call and examine his stock and
hear his prices before going elsewhere.
Large supply constantly on hand.
SIMON BASOM.

COAL, Lumber, Fish, Salt, and all kinds
of Merchandise for sale. Chestnut Oak
Bark, Railroad Ties, all kinds of Grain and
Seed bought at the highest market prices in
cash or exchanged for merchandise, coal,
lumber, &c., to suit customers. I am pre-
pared to furnish to builders bills of lumber
just as wanted and on short notice, of either
oak or yellow pine lumber.
NOAH HERTZLER,
Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

A Large assortment of Queensware, China
ware, Glassware, Crockery ware, Cedar
ware, &c., for sale cheap by
TILLEN & SPENSCHADE'S.
PLAIN and Fancy Job Printing neatly ex-
ecuted at this Office.

Juniata Sentinel.

[THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.]

VOLUME XXVII, NO. 13 **MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., MARCH 26, 1873.** **WHOLE NUMBER 1359.**

Miscellaneous.
Crystal Palace. - Crystal Palace.
Shelley & Stambaugh.
The First,
The Best,
The Cheapest,
The Largest
Stock of Goods
IN THE COUNTY,
To Offer to the Public
AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Just Received from Eastern
Markets.
Seeing Them will Guarantee You
Satisfaction.
SHELLEY & STAMBAUGH.
NEW CRYSTAL PALACE BUILDING,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Oct. 8, 1872.

The Place for Good Grape-vines
IS AT THE
Juniata Valley Vineyards,
AND GRAPE-VINE NURSERY.
THE undersigned would respectfully in-
form the public that he has started a
Grape-vine Nursery about one mile northeast
of Mifflintown, where he has been testing a
large number of the different varieties of
Grapes; and having been in the business for
seven years, he is now prepared to furnish
VINES OF ALL THE LEADING
VARIETIES, AND OF THE
MOST PROMISING
KINDS, AT
LOW RATES.
By the single vine, dozen, hundred or thou-
sand. All persons wishing good and thrifty
vines will do well to call and see for them-
selves.
Good and responsible Agents wanted.
Address,
JONAS OBERHOLTZER,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa.

Boots and Shoes.
Boot and Shoe Shop.
THE undersigned, fashionable Boot
and Shoemaker, hereby respect-
fully informs the public that he has located
in the borough of Mifflintown, where he is pre-
pared to accommodate the most fastidious in
LADIES' WEAR,
Gents' Fine and Coarse Boots,
Brogans,
CHILDREN'S WEAR, &c., &c.
Also, mending done in the neatest manner
and upon the shortest notice. A liberal
share of public patronage is respectfully
solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Shop located on the east side of Tus-
carora street, one door south of Main street,
nearly opposite Laird & Bell's store.
J. W. DEAN.
March 8, 1872

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP
In Nevin's New Building on
BRIDGE STREET, MIFFLINTOWN.
THE undersigned, late of the firm of Fa-
rick & North, would respectfully an-
nounce to the public that he has opened a
Boot and Shoe Shop in Major Nevin's New
Building, on Bridge street, Mifflintown, and
is prepared to manufacture, of the best ma-
terial, all kinds of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
FOR
GENTS', LADIES AND CHILDREN.
He also keeps on hand a large and well-
selected stock of
Ready-made Work.
of all kinds, for men, women and children.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Give me a call, for I feel confident that I
can furnish you with any kind of work you
may desire.
Repairing done neatly and at reason-
able rates.
J. L. NORTH.
May 31, 1872.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
New Shop in Mifflintown.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the
citizens of Mifflintown, Patterson and
vicinity that he has opened a Boot and Shoe
Shop for the present, in the room occupied
by N. E. Littlefield's Tin Shop, on Bridge
street, Mifflintown, where he is prepared to
manufacture all kinds of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S
and
CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in the most substantial manner, and at the
lowest prices. Repairing promptly at-
tended to.
TERMS—CASH.
A liberal share of public patronage is sol-
icited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
A. B. FASICK.
May 29, 1872-1f

Miscellaneous.
WANTED AGENTS
FOR THE
GREAT INDUSTRIES
OF THE UNITED STATES;
1300 PAGES AND 500 ENGRAVINGS.
Written by 20 Eminent Authors, including
JOHN B. GOUGH and HORACE GREELLY.
This work is a complete history of all
branches of industry, processes of manu-
facture, etc., in all ages. It is a complete
encyclopedia of arts and manufactures, and
is the most entertaining and valuable work
of information on subjects of general inter-
est ever offered to the public. We want
Agents in every town of the United States,
and no Agent can fail to do well with this
book. One agent sold 150 copies in eight
days, another sold 300 in two weeks. Our
agent in Hartford sold 397 in one week.
Specimens sent free on receipt of stamp.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE
FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC.
800 Pages, 250 Engravings.
An interesting and amusing treatise on the
Medical Humors of the past and present. It
exposes Quacks, Impositors, Travelling
Doctors, Patent Medicine Vendors, Noted
Female Charms, Fortune Tellers and Mediums,
and gives interesting accounts of Noted
Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It
reveals startling secrets and instructs all how
to avoid the ill which flesh is heir to. We
give exclusive territory and liberal commis-
sions. For circulars and terms address the
publishers.
J. B. BURR & HYDE,
HARTFORD, CONN., or CHICAGO, ILL.
[Jan 1-1y]

Miscellaneous.
Governor Hartranft's Objections to the
Somerset Relief Bill, Etc.
HARRISBURG, March 19.—The follow-
ing is a veto message sent to the Senate
yesterday:—
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG,
March 12, 1873.—To the Senate and
House of Representatives—Gentlemen:—
I hereby return, without my approval,
Senate bill, No. 312, entitled, "An act
for the relief of certain citizens of Som-
erset, Somerset county," and which act is
as follows:—
"Whereas, By a conflagration of un-
equalled magnitude the town of Somerset,
Somerset county, has been almost entire-
ly destroyed, and hundreds of her citi-
zens made homeless and left in a desti-
tute condition; and
"Whereas, Charity and benevolence
are as much the duties of States as of
individuals; and therefore,
"Section 1. Be it enacted &c.,
That the sum of \$75,000 is hereby ap-
propriated for the benefit of the suffer-
ers from the destructive fire of the 9th
of May, 1872, in Somerset, Somerset
county, the said sum to be received and
distributed among the said sufferers by
the authority and under the direction of
the following named individuals as a
committee hereby appointed for that pur-
pose:—Wm. H. Sanner, A. N. Coffroth,
Wm. H. Picking, Wm. H. Koonitz and
W. J. Baer.
"Section 2. That the State Treasurer
is hereby directed to pay the aforemen-
tioned committee, or to one of its num-
ber designated by the same for the pur-
pose aforesaid, the sum of \$75,000 out
of any money in the Treasury; provid-
ed, that the commissioners named in this
act shall file in the office of the Auditor
General, and in the office of the Register
and Recorder of Somerset county, an
itemized statement containing the names
and the amount paid to each person
within thirty days after such payment."

As the precedent established by this
bill is of the highest importance to the
people of this Commonwealth, and one,
if it becomes a law, that might thereby
affect the public Treasury to an extent
that would soon, if followed, deplete the
same, I have thought it proper to set
forth the bill in connection with my re-
asons for not approving the same:—
The borough of Somerset, containing
a population of about three thousand in-
habitants, suffered from a very disastrous
fire in the month of May last, and many
of its citizens "were made homeless and
left in a destitute condition."
The amount of their insurance or the
extent of their loss I have no personal
knowledge of. Doubtless the loss was
very great, and has commended them to
the sympathy, and justly so, of the citi-
zens of this Commonwealth, and, I need
hardly add, I participate in that sym-
pathy, and would rejoice to exercise, so far
as I properly can, any power committed
to my keeping for their relief.

The power invoked in behalf of this
bill is my duty to exercise, not in ac-
cordance with my personal feelings or
sympathy, but in subordination to the
rights of the people, whose property it
is, and for whose common welfare alone
it should be exercised.
This bill appropriates the sum of \$75,
000 from the Treasury of the Common-
wealth to the "sufferers" from the fire
referred to. The distribution is not con-
fined to the destitute and needy, but it
is authorized to be paid to any who have
suffered—the rich as well as the poor.
There are to be found upon the statute
books, so far as I am able to discover,
two precedents, and to which I am
referred in support and justification of
this bill, one approved April 14, 1846,
"for the relief of the citizens of Pitts-

burgh," and the other, approved Febru-
ary 8, 1871, appropriating \$20,000 to the
"destitute and needy" sufferers by the
fire in Millintown, Juniata county.
For the relief of Pittsburg the sum of
\$50,000 was appropriated to be distrib-
uted among the destitute by the author-
ity and under the direction of the mayor
and the Select and Common Councils of
the said city." It was the most exten-
sive conflagration that ever occurred
within this Commonwealth. It brought
thousands of men, women and children
to absolute want; they had neither
bread, raiment nor shelter; their neces-
sities required immediate relief. I might
truly say, in the case of the sufferers of
Pittsburg, the appeal came from starving
shivering men, women and children.

Active as is human sympathy, it was
felt it might fail to respond as promptly
and fully as the immediate necessities of
this people required, and the Common-
wealth, mindful of their suffering, recog-
nized the Divine commendation—"I
was hungry and ye gave me meat;
naked, and ye clothed me." To have
done less would, perhaps, have been to
permit her children to perish. The relief
to Pittsburg was not compensation for
loss, it was relief—immediate relief
from actual want to thousands of home-
less, starving men, women and children,
and when the immediate necessity ceased
the relief ceased. By an act approved
April 22, 1846, the original act was re-
pealed, and but \$30,000 of the \$50,000
was paid to the "destitute" of Pittsburg.
I do not recognize the appropriation to
the "needy" of Pittsburg and the
subsequent action of the Legislature, in
repealing the same and withholding the
moneys not drawn for their immediate
relief, as any precedent for the power
exercised in the bill hereon returned,
ten months after a fire, to donate a
people \$75,000, a bill which I do not
dismiss it as such in the further
consideration of this bill.

The danger of precedents, and the care
that should be observed to avoid estab-
lishing bad ones, is illustrated by the
one cited of Millintown. A like number
of citizens are described in each act as
having been made homeless and destitute.—
Two years ago \$20,000 was taken from
the Treasury of the Commonwealth and
given to the "destitute and needy" of
Millintown, and now \$75,000 is proposed
to be taken and given to the "poor
and needy," but to the "sufferers" gen-
erally.

I have had occasion before to observe
it is a maxim that bad precedents make
bad laws, and that when good, they are
only to be considered in constraining, not
in the enactment of laws. That no other
appropriation, except the one cited, is to
be found upon the statute books of this
Commonwealth (and the one to Pitts-
burg not recognized, for the reasons
given, as a precedent for this bill), is
very conclusive evidence of the will of
her people in relation thereto, and that
the one cited is not in accordance with
their judgment.

There is, though, a higher test to which
this bill must be submitted, and by which
my action is determined. Can this bill
be supported upon principles, and is it in
conformity with public policy? If so,
it should receive my approval; if not,
my duty is clear, however much its per-
formance may conflict with my personal
feelings of distress.

The money in the Treasury of this
Commonwealth belongs to its whole peo-
ple, and for their common benefit only is
there authority to use it.
If the appropriation provided for by
this bill is a proper exercise of that au-
thority what rule or limitation is left for
the protection of the public Treasury in
the future? I submit there would be
none, and if the rule established by this
bill is impartially administered, as it
should be, if a proper one, there soon
would be no Treasury requiring protec-
tion. Upon what principle can the Com-
monwealth pay out of its Treasury
moneys to a portion of her citizens for
losses they may have suffered by fire
and refuse it to others who have suffered
from like cause?

If the principle of the bill is sound its
operation should not be confined to any
one locality or people, but be extended,
by a general law, to embrace the citi-
zens of the entire Commonwealth; those
who live out of cities or boroughs, as well
as those who reside within them; to small
fires, as well as large ones; to the home-
less or the farmer or laborer, as well as
to the property of those who reside in
incorporated boroughs or parished cities.
In each the owner may have lost his all.
Why not receive like compensation there-
for?

Again, if the principle is correct, should
it be restricted to loss by fire? Should it
not embrace, equally, loss by floods,
tornadoes, &c. Indeed, if the principle is
sound, it is difficult to fix its limitation.
Losses by fire can often be guarded
against by proper insurance; losses from
other causes often cannot. There is no
year but what the high waters or floods
in some of our rivers cause great and un-
avoidable destruction of property. Why
should not the Commonwealth compensa-
te the losers thereof equally with those
from fire? And why have they never
applied thereto. On the 6th of Septem-
ber, 1869, one hundred and eighty men
were suffocated and destroyed by fire
at the Avondale mine, in this Com-
monwealth—poor laboring men, upon
whose daily toil hundreds of women and
children were depending for their daily
bread.

In the language of my lamented pre-
decessor, "never before was a scene more
heart-rending witnessed within the limits
of this Commonwealth." If occasion
was ever presented in which it would
have been proper to appropriate public
moneys to relieve private individual loss
or suffering, the widows and orphans of
Avondale presented it, and yet no ap-
propriation was made to them, only the
enactment of a law "To incorporate the
Avondale Relief Association." We are
not the custodians of the sympathies of
the people, only of their political power.
It is for them, not us, to exercise the

power, and they have ever proved them-
selves prompt therein on every proper
occasion.
It is much safer in the heart of the
people than in the halls of legislation.
I will now briefly consider the propo-
sition. Is this bill in conformity with
public policy? I might dismiss this
question with the answer, If it is unsup-
ported by principle it must be unsound
in policy, for no policy is sound not based
upon principle. But I will now briefly
consider the question of policy, of the
probable or even possible effect of this
bill if permitted to become a precedent
upon the statute book.

First. That if the Commonwealth pays
from her Treasury to the losers by one
fire, she is bound so to do the losers by
every fire.
Second. It is not the magnitude of the
fire, but the individual loss and suffering
that is proper to consider; that may be
as great from a small fire as a large fire;
shall the moneys belonging in common to
those who live in rural sections be ap-
propriated to the denizens of towns and
cities without a corresponding right in
the former to like appropriation for sim-
ilar cause? The charity of the Com-
monwealth, to be just, should be as
broad as her borders, embracing alike all
her people. If policy forbids its exten-
sion to all, it should be withheld from all.
Just laws are impartial—equality is
equity.

Third. It would indirectly make the
Commonwealth an insurance company,
with this disadvantage, that while pay-
ing from her treasury losses, she would
be receiving no corresponding premiums
therefor.
Fourth. It would invite and justify
similar applications; and I am told there
are some now awaiting final action on this
bill. Every additional precedent in their
favor would multiply these applications,
and perhaps only end with the last dol-
lar in the State Treasury.

Fifth. The Commonwealth, by law,
has provided for the organization of in-
surance companies to protect her citizens
from losses by fire; for a small premium
they can secure themselves against such
losses. Would it not be better they
should do so than that the Common-
wealth from the Treasury should do it?
Sixth. It never has been the policy
of the Commonwealth to compensate her
citizens for their individual losses or mis-
fortunes from her treasury. A firm ad-
hesion to this rule is indispensable to any
department therefrom would soon result
in its destruction, and leave the Treasury
of the Commonwealth open to every in-
cursion and unprotected from any.

I have given this bill most careful con-
sideration commensurate with its impor-
tance, for it involves a principle and pre-
cedent of incalculable importance to the
people of this Commonwealth, and while
as before remarked, the sufferers of Som-
erset command my deepest sympathy,
and any proper legislation for their ben-
efit I would gladly approve, my duty to
the people of this Commonwealth, whose
rights in part I respect, and whose inter-
est it is my duty to protect, demand the
withholding of my approval of the bill
herewith returned.

JOHN F. HARTTRANT, Governor.
A Melancholy Tragedy.

SUICIDE OF THOMAS F. ANDERSON, OF
FRANKLIN.
Our community was thrown into a
state of feverish excitement yesterday
by telegraphic intelligence that Thomas
F. Anderson, cashier of Lambertson's
Bank of Franklin, had committed suicide
at his house in that city, after commit-
ting to the flames moneys, special deposits,
books and papers of the bank. The in-
telligence spread like wildfire through
the city, and was the theme of excited
discussion in all business and social cir-
cles. Mr. George K. Anderson, of this
city, oldest brother of the deceased was
in Philadelphia, and he was immediately
informed of this shocking event by tele-
graph, which was also communicated to
his family, who reside in this city. The
noon train conveyed a number of our citi-
zens to Franklin, including representa-
tives of the press, who never had a more
painful experience in the discharge of
their duty to the public.

Upon arriving at Franklin we found that
usually quiet town excited in the highest
degree by the startling tragedy. The
whole city seemed to be overspread with
gloom. The two chief points connected
with this mysterious affair were Lamber-
ton's Bank and the residence of the de-
ceased. The Bank is attached to and forms
a part of the residence of Mr. Lamber-
ton. It was closed, and few were privi-
leged to visit the interior. The scene
within was one of great disorder and
confusion. On the floor and in the grate
were the ashes and remnants of half con-
sumed bank notes and papers, and the
bank counter was covered with partially
consumed packages of currency, United
States bonds and commercial paper.—
These had been saved on the extinction
of the flames and carefully preserved and
guarded for legal and official inspection.
The residence of the deceased is on
Buffalo street, in a handsome, well fur-
nished house. The erape upon the door
bell and the closed blinds bespoke the
solemnity of death within. The mourn-
ing family receiving the offices of con-
solation in their private apartments, while
the subdued moan and muffled cry of
anguish alone disturbed the stillness of
the house of death. In the parlor, upon
a lounge, lay the lifeless form of Thomas
Anderson, covered with a sheet. His
face was pale as marble, and his right
temple perforated with the fatal bullet,
which had penetrated his brain and pro-

duced his death. His little daughter
Maggie, and his son, George, were in
the room, happily too young to realize
the awful sorrow and affliction. Friends
were moving around, the minister, physi-
cian, the servants, full of sympathy and
anxious to alleviate, but unable to save.
The facts connected with this most
dressing calamity, as we gleaned them
from credible sources, may be briefly
stated. Yesterday morning Mr. Thomas
Anderson had visited the bank, as had
been his wont of late, spending an hour
or two in the bank and then going home
to his breakfast. Mr. Robert G. Lam-
bertson, who sleeps in the apartment over
the bank had heard him below at nine
o'clock in the morning. Judge Lamber-
ton the proprietor, was in the bank at 9
o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Thomas
Anderson, his cashier, appeared in his
usual spirits, and busied as usual with
his duties. Mr. Thomas Anderson sug-
gested to Mr. Lambertson that he should
go to the postoffice and get the mail.—
Mr. Lambertson left the office for that
purpose. Mr. Anderson followed him
out and hailed him, and gave him a piece
of commercial paper, asking him to call
on Mr. Miller and make a collection. Mr.
Lambertson thought the request a singular
one, and it first hesitated to do it, but
finally assented, and proceeded on his
way. The next fact in connection with
A's conduct is the statement of Miss
Maggie Lambertson, who was up stairs
over the bank, whose attention was at-
tracted to the roaring of flames up the
chimney. The noise was so unusual
that she surmised the bank was on fire,
and she hastened below. On entering
the banking office Mr. Thomas Anderson
hastily emerged from the front door, and
the young lady perceived a conflagration
of papers in the grate and on the floor.
The danger of fire was imminent, but
the efforts of the family and friends suc-
ceeded in extinguishing the flames, and
the arrival of Mr. Robert Lambertson at
the bank, with the intelligence of a still
more startling occurrence, induced pre-
cautionary measures to preserve what
the flames had spared, and to close and
guard the room from all intrusion. Mr.
Thomas Anderson, after leaving the bank
was observed by outsiders to pass hurri-
ly up in the street in the direction of his
residence. His manner was excited, his
step rapid, running or walking very fast.
His unusual behavior attracted general
attention, and many people followed him.
On reaching the house it is said that Mr.
Anderson exclaiming to his wife that he
was about to do an awful deed, produced
a pistol and started for his back yard.—
His wife pleading with him and scream-
ing with fright attempted to wrest the
weapon from his hand, but she was un-
able to arrest his purpose. He applied
the pistol to his temple, discharged it
and fell weltering in his gore. The pis-
tol was scarcely discharged before the
family and neighbors were on the spot,
conveying the frantic wife and the bleed-
ing form of the husband within the
house. Medical aid was summoned, but
it was of no avail. Mr. Anderson recov-
ered consciousness and spoke to his child
physician and others, and is reported to
have uttered the word "premeditated."
He lived several hours, but died previous
to the arrival of the noon train,
bearing other members of his family to
his side.

The amount and value of moneys and
securities destroyed cannot at present be
determined. Probably the loss of cur-
rency is only a few thousand dollars.—
The loss of bonds proven can be made
good by the Government. No depositor
will suffer. Mr. Lambertson is a man of
very large wealth, independent of any
possible liability from such a sacrifice.—
He has a large amount of funds on de-
posit with correspondents in Philadelphia
and New York, and was supplied with a
large amount of currency yesterday from
other resources. Yesterday checks on
his bank were being paid at other banks
in Franklin. There is as yet no tangi-
ble clue to this mystery. A letter was
left for his wife, and also one for Judge
Lambertson, whose contents are not dis-
closed, which may give a solution of the
mysterious affair. A change was con-
templated in the bank within a very few
days. Judge Lambertson's business af-
fairs were to be wound up and he was to
retire from the banking business. Mr.
Giffillan, his son-in-law, and Mr. Coch-
ran, late cashier of the First National
Bank of Franklin, had made arrange-
ments to take the business and carry it
on for themselves. It was undecided
whether Mr. Anderson was to remain,
but Judge Lambertson had expressed his
willingness to aid him with any pecuni-
ary assistance to engage in any business
he might adopt.

Mr. Anderson enjoyed the unbounded
confidence of his employer, he had been
cashier of the institution for eleven years
exercising the sole management and cus-
tody of affairs. His habits were irre-
proachable; he was in easy circumstan-
ces, and had his wife's and mother-in-
law's money in the bank to invest for
their advantage. His wife was a sister
of Judge Connelley; they had two very
interesting children, and no family stood

higher in social circles. Mr. Anderson
was a member of the Presbyterian
Church, and was esteemed a devout
Christian, without a single personal vice
or extravagant habit or expensive taste.
A coroner's inquest was held, Mr. J.
H. Osburn, foreman. The facts may
yet be divulged in this inquisition which
will bring to light some reasonable ex-
planation of this awful tragedy; and
the official examination at the bank will
very likely expose to view any improper
transactions which may have occurred.
No evidence that we can learn, has yet
involved any third parties. The com-
munity will anxiously await the result of
investigation. We cannot close without
expressing the heartfelt sympathy and
pity which will be evoked in the entire
community in behalf of this stricken,
afflicted and desolate family, both in
Franklin and this city.—*Tusculum Her-
ald, March 15.*

Tobacco—Its Effects on the Human
Constitution, Physical, Intellectual and
Moral.
BY JAMES COULTER LAYARD, M. D.
[CONTINUED.]
ITS EFFECTS ON THE MORAL SENSE.

The legitimate effect of every kind of
sensual indulgence is to stimulate the
passions and to blunt the moral sense.—
The use of tobacco being a mere sensual
gratification, has, then, this effect, as a
matter of course, is common with every
other method of sensual indulgence. We
can treat this branch of the subject only
generally, having no statistics to offer
other than to point to our prisons and
penitentiaries, the inmates of which will
be found, in nine cases out of ten, to
have been habitual users of tobacco pre-
vious to their incarceration. The same
is the fact, too, with regard to swindlers,
thieves and reprobates of every kind,
whether in or out of jail.

The habit of using tobacco is likely
to lead to other habits of dissipation. It
is very likely to lead to the drinking of
alcoholic liquors. We know there are
many temperance men among the votar-
ies of the weed, but such is not the fact
with regard to the majority. Although
it is not true that every man who chews
tobacco or smokes cigars also drinks li-
quor, it is true that nearly every habitual
drunkard uses the weed in some form.—
The chewing of tobacco, and especially
of smoking, awakens a thirst which plain
cold water will not always allay; and
this because it is not thirst simply which
is thus aroused; a normal demand of the
economy for fluids, but it is an abnormal
condition of the nervous system, which
demands something of a stimulating na-
ture for its relief. Hence resort is had
to spirituous liquors.

The chaplain of the New York State
Prison at Auburn reports that out of
700 male prisoners at one time confined
there, 600 were convicted of crimes com-
mitted while under the influence of in-
toxicating drink; and that of these 600
as many as 500, or five out of six, had,
by their own confession, the desire for
strong drink awakened in them by the
depressing effects upon their nervous
systems of tobacco.

In places where spirituous liquors are
sold, we almost invariably find tobacco
and cigars on sale, too, and receptacles
for the filthy juices expectorated in every
corner. Rum and tobacco are congeners;
they go together as natural as roast beef
and plum pudding.

Effects of tobacco on posterity.
We have seen the general effects of
tobacco on the human constitution are to
depress the vital energies, and thus re-
nder its votaries subject to various dis-
eases. We have seen that it begets con-
sumption, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and oth-
er maladies; that it injures the sight,
smell, and hearing; that it emboldens the
intellect, causing loss of memory, etc.;
that it produces irritability of temper,
melancholy, and even madness; and that
it blunts the moral sense. What then
must be its effects on the offspring of
those largely addicted to its use?

No physical law is now more
generally recognized by men of science
than that of the hereditary transmission
of constitutional peculiarities and infirmi-
ties, physical, intellectual and moral, by
parents to their children, "visiting the
iniquities of the fathers upon the child-
ren unto the third and fourth genera-
tion." Holy Writ affirms it, all intelli-
gent men assent to it, and all experience
proves it. The man whose constitu-
tional energies are in a depressed condition,
who is suffering from any disease who is
short of memory, irritable in temper,
hypochondriacal, or with a blunted moral
sense, will inevitably transmit to his
posterity the same constitutional defects
possessed by himself. What a fearful
responsibility thus rests upon parents?
If you will not for your own sake desist
from a practice which is liable to leave
all these evils in its train, for the sake of
your children and your children's chil-
dren, be persuaded to reform your habits
and thus refuse to entail upon your pos-
terity your own infirmities, whether of
mind, body or soul.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]