

The Juniata Sentinel.
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRIDGE STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD FOLLING'S HALL,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

THE JUNIATA SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at \$1.50 a year, in advance; or \$2.00 in all cases if not paid promptly in advance. No subscriptions discontinued 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 McMEIN,
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 citizens of Juniata county as Auctioneer and Vendue Crier. Charges moderate. Satisfaction warranted. [Jan 29-3m]

S. B. LOUDEN,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
Offers his services to the citizens of Juniata county as Auctioneer and Vendue Crier. Charges, from two to ten dollars. Satisfaction warranted. [Nov 5, '99]

O YES! O YES!
H. H. SNYDER, Perryville, Pa.
Tenders his services to the citizens of Juniata 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, 1869-4f.

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Office in Bedford's building, two doors above the Sentinel office, Bridge street. [Aug 18-4f]

M. B. GARVER,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Having located in the borough of Thompsonstown, offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

D. C. SMITH, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC 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 Baidler's Drug Store. [Aug 18 1869-4f]

Dr. R. A. Simpson
Treats all forms of disease, and may be consulted as follows:—At his office in Liverpool Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—appointments can be made for other days.
Call on or address DR. R. A. SIMPSON, Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa. [Jan 1-7]

ATTENTION!
DAVID WATTS most respectfully announces 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 25-4f

How Drug Store
IN PERRYVILLE.
DR. J. J. APPELAUGH has established a Drug and Prescription Store in the above-named place, and keeps a general assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Also all other articles usually kept in establishments of this kind.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Confections (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, anything you may wish in the

EATING OR DRINKING LINE.
at the most reasonable prices. He has also rented his

BILLIARD HALL,
so that it will compare favorably with any Hall in the interior of the State. June 1, 1870-1y

WALL PAPER.
Rally to the Place where you can buy your Wall Paper Cheap.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has just received at his residence on Third Street, Mifflintown, 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 Seeds bought at the highest market prices in cash or exchanged for merchandise, coal, lumber, &c., to suit customers. I am prepared to furnish to builders bills of lumber just as wanted and on short notice, of either oak or yellow pine lumber.
NOAH HETTLER, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

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

Juniata Sentinel.

B. F. SCHWEIER, [THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.] EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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 inform 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 thousand. All persons wishing good and thrifty vines will do well to call and see for themselves.

Good and responsible Agents wanted.
Address,
JONAS OBERHOLZER,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa.

Boots and Shoes.
Boot and Shoe Shop.
THE undersigned, fashionable Boot and Shoemaker, hereby respectfully informs the public that he has located in the borough of Mifflintown, where he is prepared 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 Tuscarora street, one door south of Main street, nearly opposite Laird & Bell's store.
J. W. DEAN.

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP
In Nevin's New Building on
BRIDGE STREET, MIFFLINTOWN.
THE undersigned, late of the firm of Fack & North, would respectfully announce 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 material, 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 reasonable 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 attended to.
TERMS—CASH.
A liberal share of public patronage is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
A. B. FASICK.
May 29, 1872-4f

Miscellaneous.
WANTED
BOOK 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 GREELY.
This work is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufacture, 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 interest 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 Charlatans, 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 commissions. 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, &c.

HARRISBURG, March 19.—The following 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 Somerset, 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 entirely destroyed, and hundreds of her citizens made homeless and left in a destitute 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 appropriated for the benefit of the sufferers 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 purpose:—Wm. H. Wanner, A. N. Coffroth, Wm. H. Picking, Wm. H. Koons, and W. J. Baer.

"Section 2. That the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the aforementioned committee, or to one of its number designated by the same for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of \$75,000 out of any money in the Treasury; provided, 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 reasons for not approving the same:—
The borough of Somerset, containing a population of about three thousand inhabitants, 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 citizens of this Commonwealth, and I need hardly add, I participate in that sympathy, 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 accordance 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 Commonwealth to the "sufferers" from the fire referred to. The distribution is not confined 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 Pittsburg," and the other, approved February 8, 1871, appropriating \$20,000 to the "deserving and needy" sufferers by the fire in Millington, Juniata county. For the relief of Pittsburg the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to be distributed among the destitute by the authority and under the direction of the mayor and the Select and Common Councils of the said city." It was the most extensive 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 necessities 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 Commonwealth, mindful of their suffering, recognized the Divine commandment—"I was hungry and ye gave me meat; I was naked, and ye clothed me." To have done less would, perhaps, have been to permit her own children to perish. The relief to Pittsburg was not compensation for loss, it was relief—immediate relief from actual want to thousands of homeless, starving men, women and children, and when the immediate necessity ceased the relief ceased. By an act approved April 23, 1846, the original act was repealed, and but \$30,000 of the \$50,000 was paid to the "deserving" 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 attempted to be exercised in the bill hereon returned, ten months after a fire, to donate a people \$75,000, and I do not think it as such in the further consideration of this bill.

The danger of precedents, and the care that should be observed to avoid establishing bad ones, is illustrated by the one cited of Millington. 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 "deserving and needy" of Millington, and now \$75,000 is proposed to be taken and given to the "poor and needy," but to the "sufferers" generally.

I have had occasion before to observe it is a maxim that had 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 Pittsburg 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 performance may conflict with my personal feelings or desires.
The money in the Treasury of this Commonwealth belongs to its whole people, 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 authority 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 protection. Upon what principle can the Commonwealth 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 citizens 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 or barn of the farmer or laborer, as well as to the property of those who reside in incorporated boroughs or named cities. In each the owner may have lost his all. Why not receive like compensation therefore?
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 unavoidable destruction of property. Why should not the Commonwealth compensate the losers thereof equally with those from fire? And why have they never applied therefore. On the 6th of September, 1869, one hundred and eighty men were suffocated and destroyed by fire at the Avondale mine, in this Commonwealth—poor laboring men, upon whose daily toil hundreds of women and children were depending for their daily bread.
In the language of my lamented predecessor, "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 appropriation 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

former, and they have ever proved themselves 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 proposition. Is this bill in conformity with public policy? I might dismiss this question by the answer, If it is unsupported 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 appropriated to the denizens of towns and cities without a corresponding right in the former to like appropriation for similar cause? The charity of the Commonwealth, to be just, should be as broad as her borders, embracing alike all her people. If policy forbid its extension 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 paying from her treasury losses, she would be receiving no corresponding premiums therefore.
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 dollar in the State Treasury.

Fifth. The Commonwealth, by law, has provided for the organization of insurance 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 Commonwealth 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 misfortunes from her treasury. A firm adherence to this rule is indispensable in any department thereof and would soon result in its destruction, and leave the Treasury of the Commonwealth open to every incursion and unprotected from any.

I have given this bill most careful consideration commensurate with its importance, for it involves a principle and precedent of incalculable importance to the people of this Commonwealth, and while, as before remarked, I feel myself deeply sympathetic, and any proper legislation for their benefit I would gladly approve, my duty to the people of this Commonwealth, whose rights in part I respect, and whose interest it is my duty to protect, demand the withholding of my approval of the bill herewith returned.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, 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 Lambert's Bank of Franklin, had committed suicide at his house in that city, after committing to the flames moneys, special deposits, books and papers of the bank. The intelligence spread like wildfire through the city, and was the theme of excited discussion in all business and social circles.

Mr. George K. Anderson, of this city, oldest brother of the deceased was in Philadelphia, and was immediately informed of this shocking event by telegraph, which was also communicated to his family, who reside in this city. The noon train conveyed a number of our citizens to Franklin, including representatives 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 unusually 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 Lambert's Bank and the residence of the deceased. The Bank is attached to and forms a part of the residence of Mr. Lambert. It was closed, and few were privileged 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 consumed 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 furnished house. The eaves upon the door bell and the closed blinds bespoke the solemnity of death within. The mourning family receiving the offices of consolation 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, physician, the servants, full of sympathy and anxious to alleviate, but unable to save.

The facts connected with this most distressing 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. Lambert, who sleeps in the apartment over the bank had heard him below at nine o'clock in the morning. Judge Lambert 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 suggested to Mr. Lambert that he should go to the postoffice and get the mail—Mr. Lambert 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. Lambert 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 Lambert, who was up stairs over the bank, whose attention was attracted 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 succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and the arrival of Mr. Robert Lambert at the bank, with the intelligence of a still more startling occurrence, induced precautionary 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 hurriedly 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 screaming with fright attempted to wrest the weapon from his hand, but she was unable to arrest his purpose. He applied the pistol to his temple, discharged it and fell weltering in his gore. The pistol was scarcely discharged before the family and neighbors were on the spot, conveying the frantic wife and the bleeding form of the husband within the house. Medical aid was summoned, but it was of no avail. Mr. Anderson recovered 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 currency is only a few thousand dollars—the loss of bonds proven can be made good by the Government. No depositor will suffer. Mr. Lambert is a man of very large wealth, independent of any possible liability from such a sacrifice—He has a large amount of funds on deposit 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 tangible clue to this mystery. A letter was left for his wife, and also one for Judge Lambert, whose contents are not divulged, which may give a solution of the mysterious affair. A change was contemplated in the bank within a very few days. Judge Lambert's business affairs were to be wound up and he was to retire from the banking business. Mr. Gillilan, his son-in-law, and Mr. Cochran, late cashier of the First National Bank of Franklin, had made arrangements to take the business and carry it on for themselves. It was undecided whether Mr. Anderson was to remain, but Judge Lambert had expressed his willingness to aid him with any pecuniary 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 custody of affairs. His habits were irreproachable; he was in easy circumstances, 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 Conoley; 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. Osborne, foreman. The facts may yet be divulged in this inquest which will bring to light some reasonable explanation 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 community 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.—Titusville Herald, 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 thus 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 previous 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 votaries 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 liquor, 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 nature 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 committed while under the influence of intoxicating 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 render its votaries subject to various diseases. We have seen that it begets consumption, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and other maladies; that it injures the sight, smell, and hearing; that it embeciles 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 physiological law is now more generally recognized by men of science than that of the hereditary transmission of constitutional peculiarities and infirmities, physical, intellectual and moral, by parents to their children, "visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." Holy Writ affirms it, all intelligent men assent to it, and all experience proves it. The man whose constitutional 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 children, be persuaded to reform your habits and thus refuse to entail upon your posterity your own infirmities, whether of mind, body or soul.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]