The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 34. LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880. | Price Two Cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

Rathvon & Fisher

Offer their entire stock of

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at and below Cost, with a view of discontinuing the READY-MADE CLOTHING business, and devoting their attention exclusively to

CUSTOM WORK.

CLOTHING made promptly to order, and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed. A select line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Coatings, Suitings, Cheviots, Meltons, Overcoatings, Vestings, &c., always on hand and orders respectfully solicited. Also, a general line of Furnishing Goods.

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Merchant Tailors and Drapers,

No. 101 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

SPECIAL.—Those in want of Ready-Made Clothing will consult their own interest by giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as their Clothing are mainly of their own manufacture and substantially made. sep29-1md

1880 1880

Fall Season.

The most attractive and Recherche Line of

PARISIAN,

London and New York

NOVELTIES,

—FOR—

MEN'S WEAR

OPEN THIS DAY AT

SMALING'S

THE ARTIST TAILOR,

121 N. QUEEN STREET,

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We have now ready for sale an Immense Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

—FOR—

Fall and Winter,

which are Cut and Trimmed in the Latest Style. We can give you a

GOOD STYLISH SUIT

AS LOW AS $10.00.

PIECE GOODS

In great variety, made to order at short notice at the lowest prices.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

6-1yd LANCASTER, PA.

WALL PAPERS, &c.

WE ARE OFFERING THE ONLY PERFECT

Extension Window Cornice

ever manufactured. It is perfect in its construction, simple and handy to adjust and very cheap. It can be regulated to fit any ordinary window by means of a thumb screw, and can be adjusted from one foot to five feet wide. They are made of 4½ inch Walnut Moulding of a New Pattern, and we have them in eight different styles. Come and see them.

CURTAIN POLES

In Walnut, Ash and Ebony, Ends, Rings and Brackets complete.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR

PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.

OPENING FALL STYLES OF

WALL PAPER

—AND—

SHADES.

PHARES W. FRY,

No. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.

TINWARE, &C.

GAS FIXTURES,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

—AT—

Shertzer, Humphreville & Kieffer's

40 EAST KING STREET.

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Collections made in all parts of the United States, and a general legal business transacted. Refers by permission to Steinman & Hensee

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SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS

—AND—

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

for Lancaster City and County, at

L. M. FLYNN'S

No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS

—AND—

Fancy Stationary

—AT—

FON DERSMITH'S

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FOR THE

Schools of Lancaster City,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

At the LOWEST PRICES, at the Book Store of

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COAL.

B. B. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL.

Yard: No. 420 North Water and Prince streets above Lemon, Lancaster. n3-1yd

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL

Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly for family use, and at the lowest market prices.

TRY A SAMPLE TON.

YARD—150 SOUTH WATER ST.

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COAL! COAL! COAL!!!

We have constantly on hand all the best grades of COAL that are in market, which we are selling as low as any yard in the city. Call and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

M. F. STEIGERWALT & SON,

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350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Connection With the Telephonic Exchange.

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LUMBER AND COAL BY TELEPHONE

The undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for

Coal, Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.,

by Telephone. Stop in at the Exchange and do your own ordering free of charge.

G. SENER & SONS,

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REILLY & KELLER

—FOR—

GOOD, CLEAN FAMILY COAL,

and all other kinds of Coal. Quality and quantity guaranteed. Manure by the car load at Philadelphia stock yard prices.

Yard, Harrisburg Pike.
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DRY GOODS.

LADIES' COATS.

Opened this day a large stock of the above goods, to which special attention is invited.

Silk and Cotton Velvets

FOR TRIMMING AND SKIRTS.

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS FOR TRIMMING, &c.

BLACK SILKS

—AND—

Black and Colored Cashmeres.

We have all the above goods in full supply, and to be sold at our usual Low Prices.

FAHNESTOCK'S,

Next Door to the Court House.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY.

RARE CHANCE IN CARPETS,

Positive sale to Reduce Stock of

6,000 Yards Brussels Carpets,

AT AND BELOW COST.

Call and satisfy yourself. Also, Ingrain, Rag and Chain Carpets in almost endless variety at

H. S. SHIRK'S

CARPET HALL,

203 WEST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

ROBES, BLANKETS, &C.

SIGN OF THE BUFFALO HEAD.

ROBES! ROBES!!

BLANKETS! BLANKETS

I have now on hand the LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT of Lined and Unlined BUFFALO ROBES in the city. Also LAP AND HORSE BLANKETS of every description. A full line of

Trunks and Satchels,

Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

A. MILEY,

108 North Queen St., Lancaster.

25-1yd MW&S

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.

Warner's Safe Kidney AND Liver CURE.

$1.25 PER BOTTLE.

A Positive Remedy for ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Troubles of both Male and Female.

READ THE RECORD:

"It saved my life."—*E. B. Lakely, Selma, Ala.*

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"It has passed severe tests and won endorsements from some of the highest medical talent in the country."—*New York World.*

"No remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with it."—*C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.*

This Great Natural Remedy is for Sale by Druggists in all Parts of the World.

TRY IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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DRUGS, &C.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!! TRUSSES!!! Sufferers from Rupture will find the safest, easiest and cheapest Trusses in the world on exhibition and for sale by

ANDREW G. FREY, Druggist,

Cor. N. Queen and Orange Sts, Lancaster, Pa. Call and see.

Also, the only sure cure for Piles, FREY'S UNIVERSAL PILE SUPPOSITORY. Never fails. Price, 50c. and 75c. a box. n10-yd

HULL'S DRUG STORE.

—FOR—

PRESERVING CIDER

—USE—

NEUTRAL

SULPHITE OF LIME.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING WITH EACH PACKAGE.

FOR SALE AT

HULL'S DRUG STORE

No. 15 WEST KING STREET,

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FURNITURE.

HEINITSH,

FINE FURNITURE

—AND—

Cabinet Manufacturer.

All in want of Fine or Fancy Cabinet Work would do well to call and examine specimens of our work.

OFFICE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.

HEINITSH,

15½ East King Street.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

LANCASTER BOILER MANUFACTORY,

SHOP ON PLUM STREET,

OPPOSITE THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The subscriber continues to manufacture

BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINES,

For Tanning and other purposes

Furnace Twiers,

Bellows Pipes,

Sheet-Iron Work, and

Blacksmithing generally.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

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ENGINES AND MACHINERY

Of all Kinds, repaired at Short Notice.

IRON AND BRASS

CASTINGS AND PATTERNS,

MADE TO ORDER.

BRASS BOXES,
PACKING RINGS.
GLOBE VALVES,

Of all Sizes. All Kinds of BRASS AND IRON VALVES AND BEER SPIGOTS REPAIRED

Foundry and Machine Shop rear of W. D. Sprecher & Son's Seed Store, Grant and Christian streets.

JOS. H. HUBER.

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GENTS' GOODS.

FOR LINEN COLLARS

—GO TO—

ERISMAN'S.

FOR FANCY STOCKINGS

—GO TO—

ERISMAN'S.

FOR SUSPENDERS

—GO TO—

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FOR NEW STYLE

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, GO TO

E. J. ERISMAN'S,

56 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

—THE—

Lancaster Organ Manufactory

Without a doubt furnish the FINEST INSTRUMENTS in the Market. Warerooms 320 North Queen street, Manufactory in the rear. Branch Office, 15½ East King Street.

Alex. McKillips, Proprietor.

Also Agent for Lancaster County for CHICKERING & SON'S Celebrated

PIANOS.

A Full Line of Sheet and other Music, Small Instruments, Violins, Banjos, Band Instruments, &c., always on hand. f13-1ydS&1yw

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, 1880.

A DARK RECORD.

JUDGE BLACK ON REPUBLICAN FINANCE.

The Party That Has Been the Champion of Dishonest Money, of Repudiation, and of Special Interest—Grinding the Poor Man to Fatten the Rich Man's Purse—Quoting History by the Card.

BUSINESS MEN,

Read What a Great Iron Manufacturer Has to Say Upon the Situation—How the Business Interests Will be Conserved by Hancock's Election and Democratic Accession.

SATURDAY NIGHT MISCELLANY.

Food for Reflection for Churchman and Politician.

The Debasement of the Currency.

From Judge Black York Speech.

To debase the currency of a country is the most pernicious of all crimes. When it is done by a private individual, no matter on how small a scale, we put the offender in the penitentiary. If it be done in the form of a law, or the decree of some supreme power, the iniquity and the odium of it become almost infinitely greater. When James II. was struggling in Ireland against the rebellion which had driven him from the English throne, his necessity for money became extremely urgent, and, to supply himself, he resorted to an old plan, practised several times before by the worst of his predecessors. He caused the lawful coin to be debased by mixing it with lead, and this was repeated several times; that is to say, when he wanted more money he put in more lead, and still paid it out, compelling everybody to take it at the original value of so much good money. This continued until a hard silver shilling was worth thirty times as much as the soft leaden coin which the king had made a legal tender. The Irish called this *oime boug*, which in their language signifies soft money, and hence comes the word humbug, which in all English-speaking countries expresses the detestation which just persons feel for a sham or a cheat of any description. Precisely this kind of an *oime boug* the abolitionists practised upon us. They retired the real honest money of the country and substituted in its place inconvertible paper, which they fabricated themselves, and by a legislative decree made that a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. You may say what you please about the necessity of this, but nothing can alter the fact that it was a stupendous cheat. It compelled creditors to take in full satisfaction of their debts the half or the third of what was due to them; states and municipal corporations paid a similar proportion of their debts with it and repudiated the balance. Of course the men of small means, who worked for their living, could not keep this depreciated paper; they spent it as fast as they got it, for they could not otherwise provide for the days that were passing over their heads. It went necessarily into the hands of the great capitalists at home and abroad. They exchanged it for bonds at par—that is to say, the government agreed to give its own bonds for its own notes. You remember that at one time three hundred millions of these bonds were sold in Germany for an equal amount in greenbacks when greenbacks were worth here at home only 35 cents on the dollar, and would not pass at all anywhere else. Really and truly, we got for these three hundred millions of bonds only a little more than one hundred millions. Other transactions of a similar character were made during a period of many years, which, when taken together, will show that probably we did not realize more than an average of 50 per cent. on all the bonds that were sold. Thus, one result of our paper system was to make a debt of $6,000,000,000 for a consideration of $3,000,000,000 received. The people were taxed to pay the whole sum. We stood up to it faithfully, but it was the heaviest burden ever borne by human shoulders. The taxes, national, state and municipal, absorbed all the profits of all the labor of the country. The men who created wealth by their work were obliged to part with all their earnings, above what kept life in their bodies, to swell the colossal fortunes of those who did not work at anything but a paper machine. Thus the great body of the people were twice robbed, first, when paper, worth only 50 per cent., was forced upon them, and secondly, when they were compelled to work out the redemption of it at full price. Everybody knows how much distress this brought on all except the favored classes. Legitimate business was everwhere in hideous ruin, and hundreds of thousands of men, the most meritorious among us, were actually starving in the midst of the wealth which their own labor had created; and when they became turbulent (as hungry people always do), the only relief offered them was presented on the point of the bayonet; starve and starve quietly, or else be slaughtered like wild beasts. They buckled to it again and yet they are at it and still their earnings are swallowed up by the government, which takes them to pay the debt of a hundred dollars for fifty received. Let me make my proposition distinct as well as undeniable. I aver that under the operation on their money system, and in direct consequence thereof, more fortunes were lost by honest people engaged in legitimate business and won by mere speculators than were ever lost or won in any other country in the same length of time. A large proportion of all the wealth we had passed from the many to the few. Industry lost half its bread when it took paper in place of coin, and then lost the other half when it paid coin for that same paper. Never in the world did the process of making the rich richer and the poor poorer go on so rapidly or to such an extent. If there be one thing which the Republican party ought to be more ashamed of than another, it is the money revolution they have put us through from gold to paper and then back again from paper to gold.

In answer to this we are told that the war made it necessary to abandon the use of honest money and resort to a dishonest system of finance. I deny that any actual necessity ever did exist or can exist for doing so huge a wrong. They have no right to say that a just and honest plan of raising money for the war would have been unsuccessful for they did not try it. No doubt they thought it necessary to adopt a false financial policy in the same sense that it was and is necessary for them to do many other evil things, such as kidnapping free citizens, suppressing news papers, squandering money on fraudulent jobs, giving away the public lands, fastening thieves on the state governments, fabricating election returns, bribing Legislatures, and screening convicted offenders from punishment. Necessity is the knave's plea as well as the tyrants.

On this subject more than any other our enemies habitually do us gross injustice. In all our platforms, from Jefferson's first inaugural to the last declaration of principles at Cincinnati, the preservation of the public faith was acknowledged as a fundamental part of our creed, and they dare not deny that we have opposed every national measure tending towards repudiation. But here again they charge us with offenses of which they themselves are guilty. Under their legal-tender law all public debts of every class were paid with inconvertible paper worth sometimes 50 and sometimes not more than 35 cents on the dollar. Surely it will not be denied that this was repudiation *quoad hoc*. When we opposed this law on moral and constitutional grounds, they would not listen. When we besought them to repeal it they told us it was not convenient. When we appealed to the supreme court and got it declared unconstitutional they packed that tribunal with anti-constitutional judges and reversed the decision. That is not the worst of it. They put into the fourteenth amendment a provision compelling the Southern states to repudiate a certain portion of their debt, which was—I do not say whether contracted for a good purpose or not, but as binding in law and honor as any debt that was ever due from the state of Pennsylvania. And this amendment was forced upon them by military violence and by the basest frauds against the right of suffrage. The privilege of being just to their creditors and true to their own integrity was torn from them amidst their cries and struggles to retain it. Does it become the men who have done this to charge us with repudiation? They know very well that all such accusations are false. We give them credit for making the debt, and we double the credit for making it twice as large as it needed to be. We will not deny them the honor of flooding the country with depreciated paper—but assert that it was the productive labor of the country which paid the debt and redeemed their greenbacks. If we had not given our earnings for this purpose their bonds and notes would have been as worthless as waste paper.

To Business Men.

Ringing Letter From a Prominent Iron Manufacturer.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1880.

Mr. Holloway, Chairman Business Men's Meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio:

I regret that your invitation has reached me so late that I can only send a brief response by telegraph. I sympathize fully with the indignation of the men of business of Ohio and elsewhere against the impudent assumption of Republican speakers that the accession of the Democratic party to power will be injurious to the industry and prosperity of the country.

Having utterly failed in their appeal to the common sense of the people, they now resort to the last desperate expedient of arousing the fears of men who can be reached only through selfish arguments. Happily, in this country of general education, such appeals are justly regarded as an insult to the intelligence of the people. They are equivalent to the assertion that a majority of the voting population are so sunk in ignorance that they can not be trusted to protect their own rights and interests. Such appeals amount to a denial of the fundamental principles on which the doctrine of universal suffrage is based, and afford the best answer to the hypocritical lamentations of the Republican leaders in regard to the alleged failure of negro suffrage.

For my part I am quite clear that the only way to preserve the public credit and to refund the national debt at a lower rate of interest is to prove the utter fallacy of these Republican slanders by putting the Democratic party in power, and showing to the world that a debt resting on the votes of the debtors is a safer and better security than one credited by mere arbitrary power. During my recent visit to Europe I saw and conversed with many men who have invested in our securities. The feeling was universal that the election of Hancock would greatly strengthen our credit abroad, because it would afford conclusive evidence that sectional animosities had been forever buried, and the people of the North and South alike had ceased to look backward toward the bloody scenes of civil war, and that their energies, heretofore so powerful for destruction, would all be devoted to works of industry, progress and development. Moreover, the Democratic party is everywhere regarded as the conservative element in our national life. It has fixed principles and definite policy. These principles and this policy enunciated by Jefferson have been the source of our growth and our greatness. They are based upon securing freedom to individual action. They do not rely upon goverment for protection, but upon the unshackled energies of the citizen for the promotion of the general prosperity.

This consideration presents the true issue in the present contest. The Republican idea is a strong, centralized government, based upon property, with a powerful army for its protection. The Democratic idea is that the powers and progress reside in the citizen; that he is the best guardian of his own rights, and the best judge of his own interests; that individual liberty is the fundamental condition for the true prosperity and the real greatness of the nation; that we shall prosper and grow just in proportion as the shackles are removed from trade and the area of commercial liberty is enlarged. Nature is the best and most bountiful distributor, and under her free grace labor will get all its share, and capital will be productive in the hands of those who have a just right to its control. At present politicians exercise this control, and all capital is at the mercy of the treasury department.

When the Democratic policy is established the treasury will be powerless to distribute the proceeds of industry to its favorites, but equal and exact justice will be meted out to the productive classes by the free play of natural laws. The Republican policy tends to the unequal distribution of property and the degradation of the laboring classes to the condition of serfs. The Democratic policy looks to the more equal and general distribution of the proceeds of industry by preserving and exalting the rights and liberties of the masses to a condition of comfort and prosperity of which we have had a foretaste, but by no means the full fruition in this country. This fruition can only be prevented by converting the government of our fathers into a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders. This is the great danger to capital and labor alike, and the coming election will decide the question whether our government is henceforth to be of the people, and for the people, or whether it is to be run as a machine for the benefit of a select ring of office-holders and of their patrons who find it for their interests to pray for the perpetuation of ring-rule.

I appeal then to the men of business everywhere, and to the men who toil for their daily bread to settle the question now and forever whether this government is to stand upon the basis of equal rights to all its citizens, or whether it is to be run in the interest of the special class who have had their grip on the Republican party for the last twelve years, and who will have an underlying mortgage on the next administration if it should be Republican, with an irrevocable power of attorney for General Garfield to distribute its patronage and determine its policy in favor of property without regard to the rights of labor. If these rights are not successfully asserted now, the whole structure of the government will be changed from a republic to an oligarchy, based on special interest and for the welfare of special classes.

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT.

Staying Away From Church.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A great many disappointed ministers have recently asked the question, "Why don't people go to church?" and not getting satisfactory answers from any one else, are compelled to put up with unsatisfactory answers furnished by themselves. The question is one of those delicate ones which are so much easier to ask than to answer, and we really think that the burden of answering is one which should not be put on those who stay away from church. If an editor were to ask, "Why, don't people buy my paper?" or an author, "Why don't people buy my book?" or an actor, "Why do I so often play to empty houses?" or if a lady should ask, "Why don't the men propose to me?" every person with the least sense of politeness would at once ask to be excused from a response which involved not merely a question of taste, but a question of direct personal criticism; and when the preachers ask, "Why don't the people go to church?" the absentees, to whom the question is addressed, may very properly decline to give any reason for their preference in the matter.

Not hearing any answer from the outside world to the oft-repeated question, the Rev. Mr. Wendte, of Cincinnati, has undertaken to find the reason, and, if possible, the remedy, for a condition of affairs which naturally discourages him, and he gives a great many reasons, all of which are insufficient. He alleges as the first reason "the aversion to all spiritual realities entertained by the carnal mind," but as he points out that this aversion existed in the days of the apostles and of Martin Luther, there is no special application of it to the conditions of the present time, except to prompt the remark that if even the apostles and Martin Luther could not get people to go to church, there is a very slim chance of the modern divines succeeding in that undertaking. Mr. Wendte gives many reasons, but they are all bad ones. He alleges the dullness of the sermons as one of the reasons, but we affirm with all the positiveness of conviction that the sermons of to-day are not at all duller than those of the days when our forefathers went to church almost universally. The great preachers of church-going times have published their sermons, and in point of dullness they would hold their own against a file of public documents. Neither is it logical to say that the modern love of sensationalism is at the bottom of our absenteeism. The pulpit has done as much in the way of panderment to the taste of sensationalism as any other element of modern life has done, and if it were not for sensationalism in the churches the complaint of empty benches would be louder and juster than it is now.

Perhaps the truth is that church-going, as an essential of religious life, has passed away. The modern world, or at least the thinking portion of it, whose opinion alone is of any value, cares little for sermons and less for forms. Instead of being attracted by the form of a religious exercise, the tendency of the age is to be repelled by it, and those whose assent to a doctrine of creed is the most valuable are the people who are least likely to care for ritual or liturgy; and so between those who cease to care at all for religion and those who care for its deepest meaning, church-going is a weakening custom. It is not that the world is less religious than it used to be, the craving for sensationalism stronger, or the church services duller, but as the world gets older and wiser and better, it learns to substitute realities for forms, and is gradually dispensing with forms altogether.

The clergy, however, have no grievance against the world in this matter as long as there are more people who go to church than there are who believe in the doctrines preached to them after they get there. The prophets and teachers who have seen their influence gradually decay and their calling pass out of reverence, have threatened the world with various direful consequences if it did not incontinently abandon its new ways and return to the old ways. As the world has successively abandoned the divine right of the churches to persecute and the divine right of kings to misgovern, it has been told that these were essential and God-given institutions of society, without which, indeed, society could not exist. Yet society somehow manages to get along and the world somehow gets better, as it doubtless will do even if the churches should finally be closed and church-going cease to exist, as it now, according to Mr. Wendte, promises to do.

Out For Hancock.

The "Miltonian," the Oldest Republican Paper in Its Section, Deserts the Sinking Ship.

The *Miltonian*, the oldest paper in its section of the state, and long an organ of the Republican party, comes out for Hancock. We have been furnished a copy of the editorial announcing the new departure, as follows:

Our New Departure.

We have to-day raised the name of General Winfield Scott Hancock, the gallant and illustrious son and soldier of our our mother commonwealth, for president of the United States. Forecasting the natural result of this step and desiring to support the Hon. Simon P. Wolverton for state senator, we have concluded to burn the bridges behind us and give our support to the party which supports he hero of Gettysburg. It requires a strong conviction of duty and a high sense of the obligation which a journalist owes to the public to break away from party shackles and to make a new departure, even though it be dictated by reason and sanctioned by the highest motives of patriotism. But what Horace Greeley, Andrew G. Curtin, Alexander McClure, John W. Forney and a host of other illustrious names have done we may be allowed to do without much excuse or comment.

Gen. Hancock, with whom we have had the honor to meet on social occasions, and whom we *know* to be a man *sans peur et sans reproche*, has a record second to none as it stands as a soldier, and had fortuitous circumstances so combined might have had the laurels of a Grant (as he has his honors) won by the might of his glittering sword on a hundred of battlefields. * * * * On him are the scars of long and honorable service, and with his blood left on the field of Gettysburg, the utmost scrutiny of his political foes has but added lustre to his civil and military fame. * * * * If we are to be a united people let us avoid that which betrays our unity. Let us foster our inter-commercial relations at home and enlarge our commerce abroad. Let us recover our lost power upon the high seas, and, through the existence of peace and friendly relations among our own United States, make our country what it ought to be, the most prosperous and powerful nation upon God's footstool.

Of the dangerous tendencies to corruption—at home and abroad—and the increasing power of the political rings, we have not time now to speak, but all shall be guided in the future by that independence which dares to follow right and rebuke that which we conscientiously believe to be wrong.

Did not Read the Secular Papers.

The Presbyterian congregation at Brussels, Ohio, made up a purse of $100 for their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, to meet the expenses of his vacation. The reverend gentleman decided to spend the time and money in St. Louis, where an industrial fair was in progress. He had not been in that city an hour before he met an affable young man, who knew all about him and the folks at Brussels, and who brought him to a room where a game of chance was going on. The manager permitted the clergyman to draw several times without charge, and then informed him that there was $700 to his credit. The gambler proposed to pay this with a "good as gold" check for $800, which he professed to have just won from a solid merchant, toking the $100 difference in money. The pastor fell into the trap, and parted with his $100, receiving a worthless check. At the police station he was asked if he had never read the newspaper accounts of such swindlers. "I only read the religious journals," he replied, "and never pay much attention ts the secular press."

Jacob Loeckman, 274 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for Rheumatism, he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle as to use his own expression "cured him up." He thinks it the best thing in the market. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. 37

STATISTICS prove that twenty-five per cent of the deaths in our larger cities are caused by consumption, and when we reflect that this terrible disease in its worst stage will yield to a bottle of Locher's Renowned Cough Syrup, shall we condemn the sufferers for their negligence, or pity them for their ignorance? No 9 East King street.

It life is a flower as Philosophers say,
'Tis a very good hint, understood the right way.
For it life is a flower, any blockhead can tell,
If you'd have it look fresh you must moisten it well,
But if moistened too much, and you get a sick headache,
A bottle of Spring Blossom is the best thing to take.

Price 50c., trial bottle 10c.

For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. 38

MEDICAL.

CUTICURA

Itching and Scaly Diseases, Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Old Sores and Mercurial Affections cured when all other human agencies fail.

1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT purifies, strengthens and supports the system through the most critical stages of blood, skin and scalp humors and disorders of the liver, kidneys and urinary organs.

2. CUTICURA, a medicinal jelly, arrests disease, allays inflammation, itching and irritation, heals ulcers and eats away dead skin and flesh.

3. CUTICURA MEDICINAL Soap, for the toilet, bath and nursery, cleanses, soothes, refreshes and beautifies the skin. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP is the only medicinal shaving soap.

SKIN HUMORS, MILK CRUST, &c.

SKIN HUMOR.—Mrs S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her frae, head and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully, and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura Remedies.

MILK CRUST.—Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton street, Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust, which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine, healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

TETTER OF THE HANDS.—Elizabeth Buckley, Littleton, N. H., thankfully praises the Cuticura Remedies for a cure of tetter of the hands which had rendered them almost useless to her.

SCALD HEAD, ALOPECIA, &c.

SCALD HEAD.—H. A. Raymond, auditor F. W., J. & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of scald head of nine years' duration by the Cuticura Remedies.

FALLING OF THE HAIR.—Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of alopecia or falling of the hair, by the Cuticura Remedies, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it.

DANDRUFF.—Thomas Lee, 2276 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia, afflicted with dandruff which for twenty years had covered his scalp with scales one-quarter of an inch in thickness, cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

All mailed free on receipt of price.

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE

FOR CATARRH.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrh Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler. Price for all, $1.00.

Is of marvelous efficacy for relieving violent attacks of Sneezing, to which many are subject, for cleansing the Head and Nasal Passages when clogged with the offensive matter, for deodorizing and purifying the breath, for rendering the Head clear, the Brain active, the Breathing easy, and every Sense in a most grateful and soothed condition.

Beginning with the Nasal passages, it cleanses, deodorizes, soothes and heals. It arrests the formation of putrid matter. It strikes at the very heart of the disease. This done, its constitutional action gradually and thoroughly removes from the blood and circulating fluids the poison that has been sucked up by the absorbents from purulent matter which had dropped into the stomach and been inhaled by the lungs. Ask your druggist for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

General Agts., WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters.

Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach, they stimulate the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, perfect digestion, cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps and Pains, and prevent Ague and Malarial Diseases. For Weak and sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world. Ask for COLLINS' VOLATAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. Only 25 cents.

MRS. C. LILLER,

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER

Manufacturer and Dealer in Hair Work, Gents, Wigs. Combings straightened and made to order. Hair Jewelry of all kinds made up. Also, Kid Gloves and Feathers cleaned and dyed, at Nos. 225 and 227 North Queen street, four doors above P. R. R. Depot. o1-3md

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In large or small amounts. $25 or $20,000. Write W. T. SOULE & CO., Commission Merchants, 130 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., for circulars. m26-1yd