MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS, ETC.,

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA

One of the finest buntings we know of | pect little at such a price. A large double (if it had a border, it would be a nun's veiling), which we have sold up to within a week at \$1, is now 60 cents. How it got to 60 cents is one of the curiosities of the trade. It is made, sight here in Philadel. phia, of the finest foreign wool; we buy of the maker; and sell at a profit; 44inch, at 60 cents.

Next-outer circle Chestnut street entrance. Canton pongees, very light color and extraordinary quality, \$9.50 and \$10.50 for such a shawl? 20 vard pieces.

Summer silks mostly at 55 cents. Bronzes, 75 cents and \$1; bronze satin merveilleux, \$2.25; bronze damasses,

Millinery damasses at 75 cents, all silk : used also for dresses. All silk colored damasses 75 cents. Black damasses, \$1.50. Bonnet black silks a tifth off. American black silk \$1.35. Black surah, light,

244-inch; heavy 19-inch; both \$1.50. Canton crepe, \$2. Next-outer circle, Chestnut street entrance.

In the whole range of dress goods our trade is highly satisfactory. It is evident that we have provided acceptable goods, and that our prices are regarded as liberal. In five distinct lines of dress goods it is perfectly clear that we have the largest variety and the choicest patterns in the city. These are: black grenadines, fine French woolens in plain colors, cashmeres, illuminated melanges, cottons, especially

fine French cottons. Nine counters, north' south and east from

Zephyr shawls, with fringe more than a not all gone. lady will care to see, 50 cents to \$5. One Northern gallery. at 50 cents is a surprise to those who ex-

Shetland shawls, without fringe, also in great variety, 75 cents to \$8. A zephyr shawl knit by hand in what is known as the crazy stitch is one of the curiosities from Boston; large and heavy; too heavy, maybe, for an invalid; at the amazing price of \$3.50. Is it possible that in Yankee Boston human life is worth no more than \$3.50 for knitting

zephyr, for an invalid, \$4.50.

East from Chestaut-street entrance.

Lace mits, 50 cents to \$4.50. The writer has forgotten of how many sorts, but hundreds, and of the choicest. Lisle gloves for both ladies and gentlemen at 25

Sheepskin gloves, made rough side out, for gardening, 35 cents.

Chestnut-street enfrance, outer. Bathing suits for men; all wool flannel, mostly blue, trimmed more or less with

Old pattern, seven sizes, \$2.75 to \$4. Yoke pattern, \$4; indigo-dyed, \$4.50;

white flannel, \$4.75. The yoke pattern fits more perfectly than the old. The white flannel is, of course, conspicuous; and as a conspicuous garment ought to be, it is very fine in

Boys' bathing suits; old pattern, \$1.50 to \$3.50, yoke, \$3 to \$3.75.

Market street middle entrance.

Tapestry carpets at \$1.15 down to \$1 and at \$1 down to 75 cents some time ago;

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Thirteenth, Market and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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Dry Goods Offered at Great Bargains, AT THE OLD RELIABLE STAND,

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SILK DEPARTMENT.—Special Inducements in Black and Colored Silks.

The general DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT constantly being added to and prices marked down to promote quick sales.

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT complete in all its details.

CARPETINGS, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE in immense variety and at very Low Prices.

Low Prices.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT unsurpassed in quantity and quality, and goods in all the departments guaranteed to be what they are sold for.

Call and see us.

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A TRUE TONIC.

SURE APPETISER.

IRON BITTERS ar clent tonic; especially

mended for all diseases requiring a certain and effi-

INDIGESTION, DYSPHES A, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPE-TITE. LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c.

It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headachs. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE, CENTRE PIECES, TIN PLATE,

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STEAM COCKS. BATH TUBS, GUM TUBING, CHECK VALVES. LEAD PIPE, BATH BOILERS, HYDRANT COCKS, GAS COCKS, WATER CLOSETS. GAS FIXTURES IRON PAVE WASHES, CURB STOPS, KITCHEN SINKS. ROOFING SLATE. GLOVE VALVES, WASH STANDS.

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Nos. 11, 13 & 15 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

S. CLAY MILLER.

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Old Rye Whiskies, &c.,

No. 33 PENN SQUARE, LANCASTER, PA.

GIBSON'S WHISKY BOTTLED A SPECIALTY.

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

True and yet like most truisms it has its exceptions. The most striking illustration of this is found in the reputation acquired by Mishler's Herb Bitters during the twentyfive years it has been before the people Growing from small beginnings as simply a local remedy, it has steadily worked its way to the foremost rank among the standard medical preparations of the age; yet nowhere is it more highly regarded than right here at ome, in the scenes of its carliest victories over disease. You can scarcely find a man, woman or child in Lancaster county, whe, at some time or other, has not used it, and the testimony of all is given in its praise. The farmer, the mechanic, laboring men and women, the merchant, the elergyman, the banker, the lawyer; people in every walk and condition of life are all alike familiar with its

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, member of Congress from this district, suffering from an affection of the Kidneys, could find relief in nothing else. In a letter to a friend (now in HERB BITTERS is the most wonderful com-

bination of medicinal herbs I ever saw." The Hon. A. L. Hayes, Law Judge of the Courts of Lancaster county, wites: "I have used it myself and in my family and am satisfied that its reputation is not unmerited."

Hon, George Sanderson, Mayor of Lancaster city for 10 years, writes: "It has become familiar as a household word, and a necessary addition to the medical requirements of every family. In my opinion it is THE BEST REM-EDY EVER INTRODUCED."

Jacob F. Frey, esq., Sheriff of Lancaster county, was cure ! of Rheumatism.

J. O. Steinhauser, Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital, testifies to its success in that institution in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Asthma and Scrofula, and this testimony is endorsed from a like experience equalities. How to make stable the forces by A. Fairer, esq., Steward of the Lancaster of our social progress, how to lessen the gulf between rich and poor, the distance County Almshouse.

The proprietors have in their possession thousands of letters and certificates from persons in every section of the country who have been cured of various Diseases, and it is their proud boast that they have never published a line that was not genuine, nor a name that was not authorized. Some of these read like miracles, but the facts are indisputable. One of the most remarkable is the case of Isaac Saltzer, of Mayerstown, Lebanon county, Pa., cured of Hereditary Scrotula, aggravated by a pork diet. We have two large jars of scabs which he saved and brought to us as a curios- the dust; while science, working in ity. He has not two square inches on his en. the highest faith and with an tire body that is not marked with a scar, yet Mishler's Herb Bitters cured him.

To-day it is sold by druggists and country storekeepers in almost every town, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of

Thousands of families far removed from physicians rely upon it in every emergency the attacks of disease. It has earned, it pos-

A CERTAIN REMEDY.

for purifying the Blood and secretions-A QUICK AND ABSOLUTE CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases of the Kidneys, Cramp in the Stomach and every form of Indigestion-A SURE REMEDY for Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and all other periodical Complaints. AN IMMEDI-ATE RELIEF for Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus and Kindred Diseases. It is a PURE UNEQUALLED APPETIZER, A TONIC WITHOUT A RIVAL AND A PANACEA Throat. IT CURES Fever and Ague with greater certainty than Quinine, and in the river that long considered specific for Chills and Fever, and the various forms of Malaria.

Its tendency to direct action upon the Kidneys renders its use peculiarly beneficial in all Diseases of this nature. It prevents the formation of Gravel, and where formed will lissolve and remove it. The aged and feeble getting up at night and will ensure sound

PROMPT, CERTAIN AND POWERFUL in its effects; it is so mild and gentle in its

safety to the youngest child. LADRES, old and young, married and single, in every walk and condition of life will find its occasional use highly beneficial. The weary aches, the pains in the back and shoulders, the sinking, all gone feelings, nausea and headaches, will be avoided and the pallid cheeks of the weak and debilitated will rival the rose and peach in the brightness and delicacy of their bloom. In a word it is

NATURE'S OWN ASSISTANT, SOLD ONLY IN BUTTLES

Enclosed in a yellow wrapper. See that the cork is covered by a 4 cent proprietary stamp from our own private date, bearing a finely engraved portrait of Dr. B. Mishler It is sold by all Druggist and Storekeepers.

The Mishler Herb Bitters Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Try it.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

If your child has worms, you will find PROF. PARKER'S PLEASANT WORM Remedy. IT DESTROYS AND REMOVES | erence of Divine right of kings and of gov-THEM WITHOUT FAIL. No Castor Oil, ernment is melting away under the vivify- But doubt makes thinkers, dreamers, soldiers, Magnesia or any other after physic is required. It is so pleasant that even the youngest child will take it readily.

Worm Syrup and Take No Other.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

"A PROPHET IS NOT WITHOUT Honor save in his own country." SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1881-"THE COMING POLITICIAN."

> AND THE PROBLEMS BEFORE HIM. Address of J. Hay Brown, esq., Before the Alumni of Pennsylvenia College, Get-tysburg, Pa , June 29' 1881

Assembled here to-night, as is our custom, to contribute our share to the literary exercises with which each year in the his ing that the time is not inopportune, knowing that I am to speak to educated men who are keeping pace with the progressive thought of the age, and feeling that I stand on consecrated ground, where no utterance on free government, perpetuated on this field of eternal glory, can ever be out of place, I shall make no apology for introducing to you "The Coming Politician."

A discussion of the coming politician in the vulgar acceptation of the term would indeed be out of place, and I shall not digour possession) he writes: "MISHLER'S nify him with even a moment's considera tion. It is of the coming tician in the highest and sense of the term, that I would speak—of him who will study the science of government and learn the art of governing, who with an eye single to the welfare and best interests of his people, will manfully meet the great social problems confronting him, and, guided by truth's clear light, strive for solutions that will make the government strong and stable, and the governed happy and prosperous. To a consideration of the problems to be solved by the coming politician I first invite your

attention. Paul's proud appeal to Casar was, "I am a Roman citizen." It was an appeal to governmental power for protection. Today the appeal from all oppression is the nobler cry, "I am a man." It asserts the rights due the individual. Increasing respect for individual rights is most earnestly demanding a remedy for social inbetween ruled and ruler, in other words, how to bring about a more perfect equilibrium of social interests, this is a great problem to be solved by the coming politician. Day by day great social questions are more persistently than ever calling for solution. The great enigma of the age is the association of poverty with riches; for never have there been more glaring inequalities of life. Invention and labor-

saving machinery have been made to realize the wildest dreams of production and economy. Learning with heroic hands has tilted with prejudice and otry and tumbled old superstitions aim only for the highest truth, has pushed her way to the very portals of the Un-known. All these things are the emblems and trophics of progress, yet what inequalities does the statesman contemplate. Every day the rags of the beggar brush the purple and fine linea of the millionaire; the hovel stands in the shadow of the palace, and within the sound of the " churchgoing bell" are seen the walls of the jail and poor house. Well has it been said, 'The 'tramp' comes with the locomotive, and almshouses and prisons are as surely

the marks of 'material progress' as are costly dwellings, rich warehouses and magnificent churches Upon streets light-ed with gas and patrolled by uniformed A preparation thus approved alike by the most prominent officials and the great mass of the community must posses merit. In tact it is

A CIERTAIN REMEDY

Her with gas and patroned by uniformed policemen, beggars wait for the passer-by, and in the shadow of college, and library, and museum, are gathering the more hideous Hups and fiercer Vandals of whom Macaulay prophesied. This fact—the great fact that poverty and all its concomitants show themselves in communities just as they develop into the conditions towards which material progress tends-proves that the social difficulties existing wherever a certain stage of progress has been reached, do not arise from local circumstances, but are, in some way or another,

engendered by progress itself."

The individual man is asking, "Why this inequality?" He is asking it in the fierce tones of the Irish Land Leaguers and English agriculturists; he is asking it in the sullen demands of German Socialists and in the despairing cry of Russian Nihilists. In our own fair land we may boast of apparent "material progress;" may point to our fifty million people and the vast extent of our territory; but the politician of the coming time will recognize that size is not grandeur, and that broad acreage does not make a nation. The problem will be, "What shall we do

with it ?" As yet we are making an experiment in representative government. Professor Huxley warned well when in a public address at the opening of a southern college he said :

"You and your descendants have to asing, it remedies the frequent necessity for certain whether this great mass will hold together under the storms of a republic, and the despotic reality of universal suffrage; whether state rights will hold out against centralization without separation; whether centralization will get the better without actual or disguised monoperations that it may be given with absolute archy; whether shifting corruption is better than a permanent bureaucracy and as population thickens in your great cities, and the presence of want is felt, the gaunt spectre of pauperism will stalk among you, and communism and social-

ism will claim to be heard." "Bossism" and "Machinism" in our politics; the dictatorship of political leaders strong only in the control of official patronage; the power of concentrated wealth; the almost moral irresponsibility of corporate power; the subordination of right itself to the behests of party fealty—all these are problems, social, political and moral, to be solved by the future poli-

The future is in the womb of the presis now upheaving the worn out creeds of men and raising the average intelligence to the conception of a nobler and higher

not rudely turn Iconoclast and has no fairer mage to replace the fallen statue; not the skepticism of the French Revolution, which interpreted liberty as license, but I and slavish, like the pamper rather an inquiring unbelief that wisely constructs as it tears down. The old reving rays of political rationalism. A few Looks forward, never backward; shames the months ago the tired hand of Carlyle rested forever. Modern ideas had swept Of insolent pride and Jesuitic sham." around him and left him sadly mourning Ask for Prof. Parker's Pleasant amid his wrathful sayings and political sophisms. He died the apostleof an old, formers, socialists, communists and every effete creed—the advocate of Force. By man that has a social theory, or who feels many. Only a favored one here and there nature and thought a pessimist, he had the inequalities of the age; of the men can enter the recitation room and lecture and the protection of the men can enter the recitation room and lecture the

dom desirable was that which can find the | philanthropy. strong man and place him in the throne of power. His utterances even at this early day, sound rather like the harsh laughter of a cynical humorist than the sane opinions of a philosopher. Even the great Mill died in the morning twilight of scientific democratic thought. Pick up any late history, penned by acknowledged scholarship, and we find how completely historical thought has changed in a few years. erty" has had an immense circulation and thought has changed in a few years. Henry Buckle, startling as he was but twenty years ago and suggestive as he is now, has no place in advanced political thought. Freeman, Mommsen, Lecky tory of this institution is brought to a and Greene, interpret history according close, the subject for discussion should not to modern feelings, and doubts are cast be inappropriate to the occasion. Believ- upon the old theories. Science comes to the aid of literature, pure and simple, and is teaching a rational optimism. Upon the widest generalization of physical phenomena she is building up a philosophy of government and morals. The ideas of the scientist and the scholar are filtered daily through the public press and periodicals; and, little by little, the minds of the multitude are being enlight. ened. The innumerable essays, pamphlets and books that are written on specula-

> gard to them. This doubting spirit of the age has not yet overcome the powerful prejudice of party bias, but it is asking the why of economic relations and regulations, the duty of government and the legitimate extent of its functions. This spirit has called for independence in press and pulpit. It is demanding that a government shall be by the people and for the people; and the coming politician of commanding greatness will be he who best represents this intelligent and earnest spirit. It is in Swedenborg's theory that every organ is made up of homogeneous particles, that is, the lungs are composed of infinitely small lungs, hearts of infinitely small hearts. "Following this analogy," says Emerson, "if any man is found to carry with him the power and affections of vast numbers, if Napoleon is France, if Napoleon is Europe, it is because the people whom he sways are little Napoleons."

tive theories evince the fermentation that

It may now be well to consider for a moment the two distinctive elements in our politics. Naturally all political sentiment

is either conservative of democratic. In Napoleon's time it was thought nothing new could be learned in war; and the ruling conservative politician of to-day, believing that nothing new can be known in politics, sticks to his ancestral customs the tried modes of political warfare. He believes in using means that have been used before in the accomplishment of his ends. He believes in walking in the old ways, and denounces the voice of doubt, daring and inquiry that beckons the political wayfarer into new paths, as the voice of revolution. He believes in caucus, because he believes that stability of parties. as well as of government, lies in concen trated force. Whatever is "machinelike " in our politics is conservative. The perfect working of the machine is the complete success of the party. "What has made it work before should run is now," say the conservative politician. He believes that the individual in individual matters should be honest and upright, and in private life may teach the purest code of morals; but political corruption and bribery do not always shock him, because they are rather the inheritances of the past than the creations of to-day; because public sentiment has not branded public dishonesty as it has private; because it has not held the man in public life to the same strict accountability that it exacts from the private individual. And the conservative man is slow to change. Says Mommsen in describing the virtuous period in Roman history, "The conscience of the Romans, otherwise in economic matters so scrupulous, showed so far as the state was con-cerned remarkable laxity," and quoting the language of Cato, "He who stole from a private person ended his days in chains and fetters, while he who stole from the public, ended them in gold and purple.'

Verily does history repeat itself. So far as we are engaged privately we are daily growing more moral. says one discussing the "People's Prob "in our public affairs we have become so accustomed to downright robbery at the hands of men holding public place that the whole community gives a sigh of relief when Congress or a state Legislature adjourns, at the thought that their power for evil is for a time ended. Yet most of these men who fill our public places are, in private life, honest men." Millions change hands hourly on the stock ex-changes upon simple memoranda. Honesty in business transactions has an immense commercial value, and it is only when we enter the counting house of con servative politics that the stock of per

sonal honor or integrity is below par. The conservative politician believes in the nobility of class, the nobility of strength. He favors corporate power and monopoly, and talks of millions drawn from them for electioneering purposes as a matter of course He distrusts the people and will tell you that, though they may inaugurate revolution, they can accomplish nothing of permanent good in government. He will tell you that it was the barons and not the rabble who wrested Magna Charta from King John; that the nobles and not the peasants overthrew Charles I.; that a hereditary nobility drew up the Habeas Corpus Act, expelled James II., and did whatever was wholesome and just in the French revolution. Possibly he may say that the aristocracy of the American colonies, Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, were the conserva tives of their day, fit to rule.

And this conservative element is the strong, ruling element in our politics. It, of course, has its evils, to some of which I have just briefly referred, but it is the element of wisdom. Its caution and indisposition to venture out upon unknown seas have in the past saved restless political ent. The coming man will be the heir of | mariners from voyages of destruction, and the thoughts, feeling and tendencies of to. in the future it will ever be the anchor to day, and of the result of the ferment that steady the ship of state when tossed upon a sea maddened by the fury of revolution.

Opposed to this is the democratic or radical spirit in our politics. It is the spirit state of things. Hence we must infer from of individual independence, of earnest inpresent tendencies of political thought and | quiry. It is the spirit that says to conserfeeling what the moral and intellectual status of the coming politician will be. vatism, "progress, march onward." It is the spirit that believes in experimenting in status of the coming politician will be.

This is the golden age of democratic spirit, and, therefore, of political skepticism—that reverent skepticism which does

The spirit that believes in experimenting in politics, hoping to find something new and better. It is the spirit of doubt.

Doubt is the restless pinion of the mind

"Doubt is the restless Minion of the mind And wings the soul to action. Men are prone To fatten on their creeds and softly own Those things most holy that are least divined

This element consists of dreamers, gence thinkers, philosophers, civil service re-

with him was incurble. All the wis- the stings of poverty or the enthusiasm of constantly open book from whose pages

The great philosophic democrat of the limit government to the simple function correct principles of government and what of enforcing contracts and allowing the they owe as citizens; it asserts their rights individual the largest development, under what he conceives to be the law of evolution. In our own country, the late work produced a profound effect on the radical intellect of the day. Ignoring all absolute ownership in real estate, he would so

tax land values as to prevent any mo-In polities we find men like George William Curtis, Carl Schurz and Wendell Phillips, representing this radical spirit of change. The various strikes are saggestive in showing the strength of the rough democratic spirit. Deunis Kearney was a small Robespierre, tossed for a moment on the froth and foam of a revolutionary democratic sea. This element, in short, is the leaven in our political

Truth must be found in the middle. The coming politician must be philosopher mough to adjust an equilibrium between these two antagonistic forces. He must is going on, the domination of ideas, and reconcile the claims of conservative stathe curiosity prevalent to all ranks in rebility with the demands of democratic progress. He must see that conservatism, vielding nothing essential to the stability f good government, but clinging only to the true and discarding the false, meets and tempers the democratic spirit of indcpendent inquiry, seeking earnestly and honestly for truth and right. His legislation must not circle around the selection of a door-keeper or a custom house appointment, but with true conservatism to guide him on the one hand and a tempered democratic spirit on the other, it must be a manly solution of the problems I have mentioned. To his task he must bring breadth of mind and advanced scientific thought. The people demand it and he must heed it.

What will be his training? What elements of preparation will he receive? What will be the factors in his develop-

THE COLLEGE, THE PRESS AND THE PULPIT. The power of aggressive intelligence is manifested in the direction and drift of the democratic spirit. The democratic thought which will in a large measure form the coming politician finds but little sympathy in our modern schools. Our educational institutions, like all organized power, incline to support the conservative spect of politics and morals. This is leading to adverse criticism. Only a few months ago Richard Grant White in a popular newspaper pointed out the insuffiency of our public schools. A few years ago a member of Parliament, who had taken the prize for classic attainments at Cambridge, from his seat in England's rand council ridiculed the study of the dead languages. Bigelow, a professor of Harvard, in his "Modern Inquiries" pleads for a practical education. Through the pages of such periodicals as the Popuular Science Monthly, in the works of eminent thinkers and philosophers, are found telling criticisms against the educational dogmatism and conservatism of the times. The democrat of to-day calls for an education that will make a citizen ; for the education of the coming man will determine the mental and moral tone of the coming politician. Believing as I do, that intellectually and morally we are progressing, the coming politician must be a man of wide range of thought and not afraid of the most abstract political the ries He must be a man of science. The study of sociology is yet in its infancy, but he who will create government must not be an empiric. He must know more generaly the complex relations of human life. Involved in every law are sociological, biological and psychological considerations. The ignorant controller of ward votes can not legislate for the future. The intelligence of the day dimly sees that the legislator who can not succeed in private life, when the conditions surrounding him are

not so complex, is not fit to legislate for society when surroundings are so little understood and so difficult to understand. Science claims to rule the hour, and her dicta are becoming so common among the people that less questioning is being made as to the technical constitutionality of a law and more as to whether the law itself is right. Logical, scientific thought, acting upon the masses, is reacting upon the politician. He is the resultant of two forces, the classic conservatism of the old education and the radical demand of the

The question now demanding answer is, "How are our schools and colleges meet-ing the demands of the hour?" "What relation has the college to the coming pol-

However pleasant it may be to sit in Athenian groves and listen to the wisdom of Socrates and Plato, will this alone enable the student or politician to walk the Broadways of the nineteenth century, conscious of mental strength equal to the demands of the hour? Classic hours, interpreting Delphic oracles or listening to the responses from the whispering branches of Dodona's sacred oak will not suffice to teach the coming politician exact knowledge of economic questions or governmental arrangements. A little more Adam Smith, Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Bastiat or Carey, along with Euripides; more of the study of Sociology and Biology with Homer and Cicero will help the coming politician tread the legislative alls more firmly and intelligently.

The politician of the future is largely in the hands of the college and common schools. How are they exercisting their high trusts? Is our education such, is its endency such, that the intelligence gained but fuel for prejudice? Are our schools sending out into the world of politics men whose minds are so purged from "vulgar fears and perturbations" that they can look calmly at all political questions uninfluenced by party bias or sectional animosities? In a large measure I think they are. The mere fact that all our great colleges are making a specialty of scientific courses and paying more attention to scientific, political thought, is a hope for the future. The coming man must know something of political economy, and he will demand that the politician who legislates for him shall know something of the science of legislation.

At present we have too much of the government of men. The college must give us the rule of principles and intellience. This must come; it is coming. But our educators must no longer lie sleeping in the decks of Carthaginian ships or gather mock courage amid the the music of Apollo's lyre or listen with OLD FRAMES RE-GILDED AT MODERATE fancied terrors to the clang bow; but, laying the hand of knowledge upon the wild pulse of this throbbing present world, prescribe a remedy for our ills and demand that the coming politician shall be strong and great in his intelli-

The handmaid of the college is the press.
What the former is to the few it is to the hall of the college to study science, litera-Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. no faith in the potencies of man or the who have inherited neither ability, posses- hall of the college to study science, intera-

perpetually shining upon the light is It is their educator, their great age is Herbert Spencer, who in his "So-teacher. It teaches them in simply print-cial Statics" and various essays would ing the news. It speaks to them of the and declares their duties; it tells them of cusses for them and with them the great

Price Two Cents.

their needs and warns them of their dangers, and, teaching them intelligence, disproblems upon the solution of which deends their weal or woe. It says for them and to them that the politician who is their representative in the legislative hall shall be as upright and honest in his public life as in his private walks; and it demands that he bring to his task wisdom, and that the light to guide him shall be the light of advanced political thought, that clear light whose rays are the restless but honest spirit of democratic inquiry, subdued by

true conservatism. The press is the great mirror in which public opinion daily views itself. Under its searching glance truth on every subject must sooner or later be found. Its vigilant eye is upon the world at large, upon the lowest as well as the highest. It more sensitively feels the subtle changes of popular thought and is more bold in the expression of opinion than the college. The fact that all metropolitan journals to be great must be independent is one of the happiest signs of the times, for it foreshadows the independent, spirit of the coming politician. The press is becoming more scholarly inclined, more disposed to discuss questions from the standpoint of abstract truth than from the low plane of personal abuse. This, too, anticipates the

higher tone of the coming politician.
Invading every home, bringing the news of every clime, publishing the minutest details of every public man's actions, dis-cussing every live question, giving the world daily the benefit of the latest fact fancy or hypothesis in art, science and literature, reviewing every new book, criticizing every new thought, the press is the most potent factor in our political life and the development of political character.

Another mighty power is in our midst, not only teaching a pure morality, but ope rating on the masses and determining in a large measure the moral tone of the coming politician. Owing to the bigotry of party prejudice, the pulpit has confined itself to individual morality and has not paid much attention to the relations the citizen bears to the state. Said the Great Teacher, Render, therefore, unto Casar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." The pulpit has The pulpit has thus far dealt more with the latter admonition and less with the for mer. Duty to the state is second only to duty to God; and from the ten thousand pulpits in the land from which His servants speak to His people and all mankind of what they owe Him for His matchless love, a voice should sometimes be heard speaking to the people of what are Cæsar's. They should sometimes be reminded that there are political as well as Christian duties ; they should be taught to abhor the faults and short comings of the public man no less than the sins of the private individual; they should be taught that society is a great family, the mem-bers of which in all their relations should practice the same virtues that adorn every well-regulated household.

We need a high standard of national ethics. We need a national ideal tempered and ennobled by religious thought. The ideal of the Spaniard, taught by the priest, was a Catholic world through Spanish force of arms. Our ideal should be the highest patriotism, and this ideal the pulpit should teach. As of old, the preacher is standing between the throne and the people, demanding of the one honesty, of the other love of country. This teaching accompanied by all the force of religious sanction and authority, will act, is acting, slowly, it may be, but surely, upon the body politic, and will help make the coming politician, if not technically religious, at least better, purer and more patriotic. Believing as I do, in the permanent advance of humanity, and taking up the

hopeful strain that

Thro'the ages one increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns," I look for the future politician to be what have depicted; to be wise, good and patriotic. The democratic spirit is abroad in its strength, asserting the dignity of man. It presents problems that only the intelligent politician can solve. He must get his intelligence from the college, his support from the press, and his moral courage from the pulpit. All these things will come in order. Society is a plant of slow growth, and the wise man is the hopeful man. Let us then wait and hope, each doing his part to hasten the day of per-fect government, and with an abiding faith that, with the coming politician to

guide it, society will progress onward to an end that will be Justice.

Nii Desperandum. When your girl gives you the mitten, and you feel your heart is broke. Don't give way to black despair, but treat it as

a joke. let your health in first-class order, a bottle of Spring Biossom buy,
And gally join a singing class, and for another
sweetheart try.
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jn27 iwd&w Torpid kidneys, and constipated bowels, are

Joseph Durrinlurger, Broadway, Buffalo. was induced by his brother to try Thomas' Educatic Oil, which cared him at once. This famous specific is a positive remedy for bodily pain. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store,

Kidney Complaint Cared. B. Turner, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have been for over a year subject to serious disorder of the kidneys, and often unable to business; I procured your Bardock Blood Bitters and was relieved before half a bottle was used. I intend to continue, as I feel confident that they will entirely cure me." Price \$1. For sale at II. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Onces street. Lancaster. Queen street, Lancaster.

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