

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1884.

Mr. Blaine's Marriage.

Mr. Blaine says of his marriage, that "we were, in the presence of chosen and trusted friends, united by what I knew was, in my native state of Pennsylvania, a perfectly legal form of marriage."

It only needs to be proved. Mr. Blaine discovered that the Kentucky laws required a license to make a marriage valid; therefore he came to Pennsylvania in March, 1851, and was married in Pittsburg by a clergyman; no publication, however, being made of this ceremony.

In the following June a child was born. Clearly, if Mr. Blaine's story is true, he did nothing blameworthy. But if he is as innocent as his statement shows, why did he not meet the accusation against him with his simple story in the first instance? Why did he leap into a suit for libel to defend himself against the imputation founded upon the discovered fact that he was married in Pittsburg in March and had a child born to him in June?

Mr. Blaine puts on an air of injured innocence which it does not become him to assume when he admits that he was secretly married twice and has to concede that the first marriage was unknown to the public, until he now reveals it. Mr. Blaine's biography even does not record the marriage Mr. Blaine now claims in Kentucky. It credits him only with the Pittsburg marriage, as we understand the facts. Why then should the Indianapolis Sentinel or any one else be supposed to know his own word is proof of nothing. He is a sharp fellow; and it is not to be easily asured that he would have lived for thirty years under the imputation which he now repels, if he had all the time at his command the full refutation of it supplied by the fact of a Kentucky marriage in 1850.

The Character of Blaine's Campaign. General Grant has called upon Mr. Blaine, who has arrived in New York on his projected tour Ohio ward. Mr. Blaine greeted Gen. Grant very effusively, and was evidently delighted to have him call upon and give him the benefit of his address. A few months ago Gen. Grant would have been a very valuable adherent, but he has been too completely used up in the Grant & Ward crash to be of any use hereafter in influencing public opinion.

Mr. Blaine has not made a very brilliant start upon his pilgrimage, and has crept into New York without the sound of a drum. An elaborate programme of travel has been laid out for his westward progress, and a powerful effort is to be made to stir up the enthusiasm of his adherents during his progress. This evening he is serenaded in New York, where he will speak. On Monday the Union League of Philadelphia is to take him in hand, and on Tuesday he returns to New York, where the Union League there will exhibit him. Then he starts westward over the New York Central railroad, and orations will adorn his deliberate progress. He will get into Ohio in about a week, and after a few days there will withdraw by way of Pittsburg through Pennsylvania, his eastward progress being determined in its character by the nature of the Ohio result.

It is high time Mr. Blaine was stirring up his canvass. So far it has been a very hum-drum affair. We certainly expected a pyrotechnical campaign from his nomination; but his wealthy friends seem to be "broken in pocket as badly as he is in spirit, and no cash or enthusiasm has as yet been let loose.

It is highly amusing to observe the painful grimaces with which the Blaine organs swallow the nauseous dose contained in the fresh instalment of Mulligan letters that have made Mr. Blaine's name a synonym of corruption. Here is the true, the beautiful and the good New Era, which had no room in its news columns for these startling revelations on Monday, the date of their first appearance in the metropolitan dailies, deliberately suppressing from its readers perhaps the most important political information of the campaign. And why? Because, it fears the result of an investigation by its readers of the record of the Republican candidate. Even after its brazen idol had declared that he wished every Republican paper to publish the letters, the New Era refrained, probably knowing that Mr. Blaine was not sincere in his request. Now, in its issue of Friday, it editorially announces its views of the letters as follows:

Eight years ago, or when this supposed "mine" was first sprung to destroy Mr. Blaine's chances for the presidency, one of the members of the editorial staff of the Era considered the matter of sufficient grave import to induce that journal to pause in the support of its favorite candidate until the charges could be considered in all their bearings. The whole matter was then thoroughly discussed and the conclusion reached that there was nothing in those letters which was inconsistent with Mr. Blaine's honor and integrity.

But there has been some new evidence brought to light regarding the Mulligan statement since 1876. Is it the purpose of the New Era to ignore this additional testimony of Blaine's guilt? It is

Another Earthquake.

Ohio and Other States Disturbed.

Great Excitement Caused by the Tremor, but Little Damage and No Loss of Life as Yet Reported.

About 3 o'clock Friday afternoon the shock of an earthquake was felt distinctly in many of the larger buildings of Cleveland, Ohio. At that precise office there seemed to be two or three sudden swayings of the brick building, and the tables wavered on the floor so as to interrupt writing. The motion was from west to east, and was confined to two or three rooms, finally subsiding and dying away in a sort of tremor. The shock was felt at the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad freight house, where chairs dined about and gas fixtures rattled violently.

Fuller's market basket rocked violently. Persons sitting facing north were shaken in their chairs and much startled. The attaches of the signal station felt the shocks, agreeing that they were three in number, and of duration from fifteen to thirty seconds. Sergeant Line was busy at the time, and was skeptical at first. Assistant Payne timed the shock at thirteen minutes to 3 o'clock, local time. There are no instruments at the station to extend the duration of the shock. F. A. Coburn, an architect of the Blackstone block, was in the fifth story of the building, and said he thought the structure would tumble. Several buildings were reported injured. Large sections of plaster were worked from the new post office building. The shock appeared to chase across the city like a streak of lightning. On one street it was severe, while two blocks away it was not felt at all.

The earthquake was general throughout the lower Lake region. The shock was felt at Akron, Canton, Columbus, Fostoria, Delaware, Toledo, North Amherst, Cecil, Bellefontaine and other points throughout Northern Ohio. It was also felt at Cincinnati, Columbus, A. Toledo pictures, furniture and household goods were thrown from the shelves. At Cecil goods were thrown from the shelves. In the depot the passengers rushed out of the building, thinking that it had fallen into the water. West Cleveland, the shock was more severe than in any portion of this city. A night watchman was awakened from a sound sleep, and, fearing the end of the world was at hand, rushed into the street, and, falling upon his knees, began to pray.

Women and children ran into the streets crying bitterly. At Rockport a farmer who was riding along in his carriage, was thrown to the ground and his wagon was badly damaged. In this city the demonium reigned and the public schools were dismissed. Reports continued to arrive from nearly every section of Northern Ohio, but up to this time no serious results have been reported.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the telegraph operator at the Bee Line post in Cincinnati received dispatches from the operators all along that road, from Cincinnati to Lafayette, Ind., inquiring if the city was all right. It had been perceptible at the office from which the inquiries were sent. About 3 o'clock, Cincinnati time, the operator directed a slight agitation of the line. The same thing was noticed in various offices in the city, but was not attributed to the earthquake until telegraphic dispatches from the West had come in.

It was quite different in some of the suburbs in Cincinnati. In Clifton, the agitation was so violent as to ring bells on tables, and in some instances on doors. At Cumminsville, in the Northwestern ward of Cincinnati, the tremor was felt so distinctly as to excite an alarm, not only in the public schools, where the pupils were with difficulty kept in their seats, but also in private houses. The house of Captain Frazier, of Cumminsville, was violently shaken, so that the inmates became more easily alarmed. In the Morristown school house, in the Northeastern part of Cincinnati, an agitation was felt, which was recognized at once by the teachers as being caused by an earthquake. Here, too, it required all the authority of the teachers to avoid a panic.

The Tremor in Toledo. A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt in Toledo, Ohio, at 2:30 Friday afternoon and lasted for several seconds. It resembled that of a distant blast. Reports from the surrounding towns in every direction are to the effect that the shock was plainly felt, in some instances rocking buildings and displacing their contents.

An earthquake shock was felt at Detroit, Mich., at 2:45 o'clock on Friday afternoon. No damage was done, but the shock frightened many persons. In some localities, particularly in high buildings, it was very perceptible. In Clinton, Ohio, along Grandwood street the windows rattled and doors were shaken. Capt. Captains say there was a noticeable rise in the river at the same time. At the telephone office no shock was felt, while in the same building, across the hallway, it was very perceptible. The employes of the Whitney Organ company, at the building vibrated at least fourteen inches. In the Western Union building the floor seemed to heave. The operators in their instruments, and men in the lower part of the building, were startled. In the Chamber of Commerce building the shock was felt on the lowest floor. James Douvan, who was sitting on the ground floor, was shaken violently in his chair. The shock passed, leaving all in a mental daze, and a great relief.

At 3:30 o'clock Friday morning a strong shock of earthquake was felt in Adrian, Mich., which lasted nearly a minute, and was preceded by a rumbling noise. Furniture was moved about, tinware rattled and dishes were shaken. The people rushed into the streets, and some feared that the end of the world had come. From reports received it has been learned that the shock was general in the neighborhood.

Other Cities Vibrating. Other towns which felt the shock were East Saginaw, Ann Arbor, Port Huron, Ypsilanti and Chelsea, Michigan; Toledo, Napoleon, Clyde, Bryan, Archbold, Fostoria, Onondaga, and other cities of the land, Albany, Union City, Parker, Selma, Winchester, Anderson, Dunkirk, Redkey, New Castle, Cambridge City, Fort Wayne and Urbana, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Windsor, London and Dresden, Ontario.

MOROSINI'S WORK. His Wife Attempts Suicide Three Times - Victim's Threat. The Morosini case had excited fresh interest Friday by a disclosure of the fact that Mrs. Morosini was so worked up over her daughter's elopement that she made three attempts at suicide. On Thursday morning of last week she swallowed laudanum, and Dr. Tice and Chief of Police Mangin were sent for to observe her about the house for hours, until she recovered. The same evening her son Giovanni entered her room just in time to snatch from her lips a vial of laudanum which was half emptied. She made a third attempt on Saturday.

Willy Wally Phelps.

A Letter that Heavily Weighs Upon the Minds of Those Who Read It.

The Maine stationer writes to his own friends:- His copy of the two numbers of the Intelligencer, containing the article on Mr. Phelps, has been forwarded to him by the publisher. Hon. William Walter Phelps takes the responsibility of giving to the public the following private letter, addressed to him nearly two weeks ago:

ALBANY, September 6, 1884.-My Dear Mr. Phelps: I have read your favor of the 14th, advising me that "the continuation of the law, and wide circulation of evil reports render it advisable (in your judgment) not to wait the slow process of the law, but to speak directly to the public in my own vindication. In this opinion many others, on whose judgment I rely, concur. I shrink instinctively from the suggestion, although I feel sure I could strengthen the confidence of all who felt friendly to the truth which was contained in this endless tissue of falsehood. You can imagine how inexpressibly painful it must be to discuss one's domestic life in the press, although I think, with you, that under the circumstances I ought to justify a statement which of the public to justify a statement which of otherwise might seem objectionable. I can, in any event, safely commit the facts to you for personal communication to those friends who have taken so delicate and so courteous an interest in my affairs. The leisure hours of today, when our campaign is ended and we wait only for the election, gives me the opportunity for this prompt reply and for the following essential details.

I was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, in the Spring of 1848, when I was but 18 years of age. I first met the lady who for more than thirty-four years has been my wife. Our acquaintance resulted, at the end of six months, in an engagement, which, without the prospect of a pecuniary advantage, was naturally sought to keep to ourselves. Two years later, in the Spring of 1850, when I was maturing plans to leave my profession in Kentucky and establish myself elsewhere, I was suddenly summoned to Pennsylvania by the death of my father. It being very doubtful if I could return to Kentucky, I was threatened with an indefinite separation from her who possessed my entire devotion. My one wish was to secure my own independence by an indissoluble agreement, if possible, with my father's estate, and every possible contingency in the end of the 30th day of June, 1850, just prior to my departure from Kentucky, we were, in the presence of chosen and trusted friends, united by what I knew was, in my native State of Pennsylvania, a perfectly legal form of marriage.

On reaching home I found that my family, and especially my bereaved mother, strongly disapproved my business plans, as involving too great a separation from the home which I should be compelled with her wish that I should resume, at least for a time, my occupation in Kentucky, whether I returned in the latter part of August.

During the ensuing winter, induced by my mother's tender and anxious sollicitudes, I became interested in legal consultations-I became alarmed lest a doubt might be thrown upon the validity of our marriage by reason of non-compliance with the law of the State where it had occurred, for the law of Kentucky made a license a condition of the validity of the ceremony, and I was advised that the simplest and at the same time the most reliable way to secure an undoubted validity, to the first marriage being by my wife and myself always held sacred. At the mature age of 54 I do not defend the wisdom of preference of a secret marriage suggested by my father and the inexperience of youth; but his honor and its purity were inviolate, as I believe, in the sight of God, and cannot be made to appear otherwise by the wicked devices of a man who brought to me a companion which has been my chief happiness from boyhood's years to this hour, and has crowned me with whatever of success I have attained in life.

My eldest child-a son-was born to his mother on the 18th day of August, 1851, and died in her arms three years later. His ashes repose in the cemetery of his native city, beneath a stone which records his name and the limits of his innocent life. His memory has stood for almost an entire generation, and has been recently defaced by brutal and sacrilegious hands.

As a candidate for the presidency, I know that I should encounter many trials of calamity and peril, and I confess that I did not expect to be called upon to defend the name of a beloved and honored wife, nor did I expect that the name of my little child would be cruelly desecrated. Against such great wrongs the law gives no adequate redress, and I know that in the end my most effective appeal against the unspeakable outrage which I resist must be to the conscience of the people of this Republic of America. Your friend, very sincerely, JAMES G. BLAINE.

PERSONAL. REV. WM. McCOMBS, a well known retired Methodist minister, died in Philadelphia on Saturday morning.

CONGRESSMAN EVANS has been re-nominated by the Republicans of the Seventh district of Pennsylvania.

GRANT has called on Blaine and the Republican heart is happy. But the Grant of 1884 is not the Grant of 1860.

ROSCOE CONKLING is reported to have said that he is not engaged in original law, but has taken the stump in defense of Mr. Blaine.

REUBEN is engaged on a comic opera, in one act, to be entitled "The Parrot," the subject of which is drawn from the ancient literature of Persia.

W. U. HENSEL addressed a packed Democratic political meeting in Franklin Friday evening. He will have a conference on Saturday with the Democratic chairman of the northwestern counties.

REV. D. W. GERHARD, of New Holland, has accepted a unanimous call extended to him by the Reformed congregation at Lehighton, Carbon county. He will enter on his new field of duties on November 2.

DR. C. L. BEANBERRY reiterates the belief of many scientific men that death is a state of torpor, so far as physical sensation is concerned, and he is also of opinion that mental numbness, or a floating of sinking into rest, treats the mind of fear.

Political Sophistries.

A Correspondent Who Writes to Editors for the Intelligencer.

Under the inspiration of the "platitude" that "the second sober thought of the people is always efficient and never wrong," it was thought that Martin Van Buren would certainly be nominated for president in 1844, but it is well known that his chances were "foreshortened" by the adoption of the (doubtful democratic) "two-third rule," in the Baltimore convention. Of course, that matter now seems a trifle unimportant, but some of the coincidences may serve to illustrate the peculiar evolutions of party politics for a long time to come. On the occasion referred to, a speculation was made as to a "corner" in song books adapted to the campaign of Van Buren, which could not possibly be adapted to the candidacy of Polk. Then the antagonistic party manifested any amount of sympathy for the Van Burenites, and vowed it "an avowed fact" that such a man as Van Buren should be elected for the sake of such a man as James K. Polk; and, very disinterestedly suggested the withdrawal of the latter from the presidential ticket, in order to make room for the former. There were many unsophisticated Democrats who were in sympathy with these hypocritical professions, just as there may be now, in reference to the withdrawal of Gov. Cleveland. The object here, was to make a "corner" in the suggestion now. The adversaries of Gov. Cleveland are more solicitous about Bayard and Thurman, and Flower and Butler, than they are about their own "Plumed Knight." If they are so anxious about the fate of the "plumed knight," why do they not withdraw Blaine, and substitute one of the above illustrated men instead? They probably contemplated a "corner" in "bloody shirts," that now cannot be made available, but they are in sympathy with the Democratic masses. One would suppose that such a man as the New York Sun, John Kelly, and Tammany ought to be able to see the pitifulness of the suggestion, for a strategy of this kind is a very old one.

When will Tammany begin to know that the party's legally expressed will cannot be set aside to please the party's enemies? This "bloody shirt" process has become a fashionable mode of political canvassing when discussing the merits of opposing candidates, may always be taken as a pretty sure sign of the personal weakness in the candidates of those who resort to it as a weapon of aggression or defense. The fact that Grover Cleveland was elected governor of the most populous State in the Union by such an overwhelming majority-a majority greater than had ever been cast for any governor since the foundation of the Republic, is anything but desirable to the Republican party, and when it became unalterably manifest it immediately cast about for means to break the force of such a popular nomination; and in this effort more spent in the belittling process of assailing private character.

Taking it for granted that this had wrought its damaging effect, it affected to see more worthy candidates in those it felt to be its friends, and in a very hypocritical manner began to suggest the withdrawal of a name that had been endorsed by a conventional acclamation. It was practically an attempt to ignore the Democratic convention by making the nomination of a name that was anything but desirable to the Republican party, and when it became unalterably manifest it immediately cast about for means to break the force of such a popular nomination; and in this effort more spent in the belittling process of assailing private character.

It is a pity that the Democratic party of political sophistry for a party which has been so long and so successfully in the possession of power. If Irishmen are decoyed into the support of the Republican candidates through such sympathetic sophistries, they cannot possess that honest quickness of eye which has heretofore been so freely accorded them by the masses of the mechanic, merchant, farmer or professional man, must certainly see that he has never been able to acquire anything for which he has not been required to render equivalent, no matter what system of tax or tariff prevail, and that no man can have so much as to take the stump in defense of Mr. Blaine.

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COLUMBIA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM COLUMBIAN CORRESPONDENTS.

Matters of Interest Among the Community. Personal Paragraphs - Horse Races - Recent Happenings Around Town. Rev. Wm. P. Evans, being at conference at Easton, there will be no services in the P. E. L. Lutheran church tomorrow, excepting Sunday school at 10:30.

The pulpit of St. John's Lutheran church will be filled to-morrow by Rev. J. H. Church, of M'Intosh, Lebanon county. Services however, will only held in the evening at 6:15 o'clock. The mission services in Mountville and in the Columbia colored citizens, will be held to-morrow by Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, at 4 and 8:15 p. m., respectively.

The extension to Philadelphia, by the Protestant Sunday school, of Columbia is now almost assured. The matter was talked over in the lecture room of the M. E. church last evening, when the committee arranged to report to the Columbia board of trustees, and to the Philadelphia board, for \$150 exclusive of admission to the state fair or the electrical exhibition. On Sunday afternoon the matter will be settled.

Mr. J. G. Pence has bought out the firm of Klais & Fagle, and has changed the name of the grocery. Last evening he moved his family into the old Wialar building, at the corner of 11th and 12th streets. Mrs. Jacob Miller, of Allegheny City, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Lockard. A farmer's horse kicked in the front of the wagon to which he was attached this morning on Cherry street. The driver, a cooper, in jumping from the wagon, scratched his left foot.

Harry Montague's gaudy company will give "The Duke" in the Columbia opera house on Thursday evening. "The Duke" is a comedy, and is one of the best of its kind. The Columbia opera company will give a vocal and instrumental concert in St. John's M. E. church next Tuesday evening. The concert will be given by the Columbia opera house on Thursday evening.

Mr. Bates, of the firm of Bates & Richards, of Lancaster, has presented several fine photographs to the Hebrew Benevolent Society, of this city. The photographs are of various scenes in the Holy Land, and are of great interest. The photographs are of various scenes in the Holy Land, and are of great interest.

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ALBANY, September 6, 1884.-My Dear Mr. Phelps: I have read your favor of the 14th, advising me that "the continuation of the law, and wide circulation of evil reports render it advisable (in your judgment) not to wait the slow process of the law, but to speak directly to the public in my own vindication. In this opinion many others, on whose judgment I rely, concur. I shrink instinctively from the suggestion, although I feel sure I could strengthen the confidence of all who felt friendly to the truth which was contained in this endless tissue of falsehood. You can imagine how inexpressibly painful it must be to discuss one's domestic life in the press, although I think, with you, that under the circumstances I ought to justify a statement which of the public to justify a statement which of otherwise might seem objectionable. I can, in any event, safely commit the facts to you for personal communication to those friends who have taken so delicate and so courteous an interest in my affairs. The leisure hours of today, when our campaign is ended and we wait only for the election, gives me the opportunity for this prompt reply and for the following essential details.

I was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, in the Spring of 1848, when I was but 18 years of age. I first met the lady who for more than thirty-four years has been my wife. Our acquaintance resulted, at the end of six months, in an engagement, which, without the prospect of a pecuniary advantage, was naturally sought to keep to ourselves. Two years later, in the Spring of 1850, when I was maturing plans to leave my profession in Kentucky and establish myself elsewhere, I was suddenly summoned to Pennsylvania by the death of my father. It being very doubtful if I could return to Kentucky, I was threatened with an indefinite separation from her who possessed my entire devotion. My one wish was to secure my own independence by an indissoluble agreement, if possible, with my father's estate, and every possible contingency in the end of the 30th day of June, 1850, just prior to my departure from Kentucky, we were, in the presence of chosen and trusted friends, united by what I knew was, in my native State of Pennsylvania, a perfectly legal form of marriage.

On reaching home I found that my family, and especially my bereaved mother, strongly disapproved my business plans, as involving too great a separation from the home which I should be compelled with her wish that I should resume, at least for a time, my occupation in Kentucky, whether I returned in the latter part of August.

During the ensuing winter, induced by my mother's tender and anxious sollicitudes, I became interested in legal consultations-I became alarmed lest a doubt might be thrown upon the validity of our marriage by reason of non-compliance with the law of the State where it had occurred, for the law of Kentucky made a license a condition of the validity of the ceremony, and I was advised that the simplest and at the same time the most reliable way to secure an undoubted validity, to the first marriage being by my wife and myself always held sacred. At the mature age of 54 I do not defend the wisdom of preference of a secret marriage suggested by my father and the inexperience of youth; but his honor and its purity were inviolate, as I believe, in the sight of God, and cannot be made to appear otherwise by the wicked devices of a man who brought to me a companion which has been my chief happiness from boyhood's years to this hour, and has crowned me with whatever of success I have attained in life.

My eldest child-a son-was born to his mother on the 18th day of August, 1851, and died in her arms three years later. His ashes repose in the cemetery of his native city, beneath a stone which records his name and the limits of his innocent life. His memory has stood for almost an entire generation, and has been recently defaced by brutal and sacrilegious hands.

As a candidate for the presidency, I know that I should encounter many trials of calamity and peril, and I confess that I did not expect to be called upon to defend the name of a beloved and honored wife, nor did I expect that the name of my little child would be cruelly desecrated. Against such great wrongs the law gives no adequate redress, and I know that in the end my most effective appeal against the unspeakable outrage which I resist must be to the conscience of the people of this Republic of America. Your friend, very sincerely, JAMES G. BLAINE.

PERSONAL. REV. WM. McCOMBS, a well known retired Methodist minister, died in Philadelphia on Saturday morning.

CONGRESSMAN EVANS has been re-nominated by the Republicans of the Seventh district of Pennsylvania.

GRANT has called on Blaine and the Republican heart is happy. But the Grant of 1884 is not the Grant of 1860.

ROSCOE CONKLING is reported to have said that he is not engaged in original law, but has taken the stump in defense of Mr. Blaine.

REUBEN is engaged on a comic opera, in one act, to be entitled "The Parrot," the subject of which is drawn from the ancient literature of Persia.

W. U. HENSEL addressed a packed Democratic political meeting in Franklin Friday evening. He will have a conference on Saturday with the Democratic chairman of the northwestern counties.

REV. D. W. GERHARD, of New Holland, has accepted a unanimous call extended to him by the Reformed congregation at Lehighton, Carbon county. He will enter on his new field of duties on November 2.

DR. C. L. BEANBERRY reiterates the belief of many scientific men that death is a state of torpor, so far as physical sensation is concerned, and he is also of opinion that mental numbness, or a floating of sinking into rest, treats the mind of fear.

COLUMBIA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM COLUMBIAN CORRESPONDENTS.

Matters of Interest Among the Community. Personal Paragraphs - Horse Races - Recent Happenings Around Town. Rev. Wm. P. Evans, being at conference at Easton, there will be no services in the P. E. L. Lutheran church tomorrow, excepting Sunday school at 10:30.

The pulpit of St. John's Lutheran church will be filled to-morrow by Rev. J. H. Church, of M'Intosh, Lebanon county. Services however, will only held in the evening at 6:15 o'clock. The mission services in Mountville and in the Columbia colored citizens, will be held to-morrow by Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, at 4 and 8:15 p. m., respectively.

The extension to Philadelphia, by the Protestant Sunday school, of Columbia is now almost assured. The matter was talked over in the lecture room of the M. E. church last evening, when the committee arranged to report to the Columbia board of trustees, and to the Philadelphia board, for \$150 exclusive of admission to the state fair or the electrical exhibition. On Sunday afternoon the matter will be settled.

Mr. J. G. Pence has bought