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LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 10, 1884.
I desire to make known to my friends and customers, and the public in general, that I have removed from 23 North Queen street to 121 North Queen street. Officerly occupied by the firm of Smaling & Baus-

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FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE riety of LATEST STYLE CHECKED SUIT-ING. CORKSCREWS in all shades and qual-ities. A splendid assortment

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It CURES all Diseases of the Kidnoys, Liver,
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PROVIDENCE, R. I. GREAT SUCCESS.

HOP PLASTER. This porous plaster is famous for its quick and hearty action in curing tame Back, Bleumattsm, Sciatica, Crick in the Back, Side and Hlp, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Sore Chest, Eidney Troubles and all pains or aches either local or deep-scated. It soothes, Stren, hens and Stimulates the parts. The virtues of hops combined with gums—clean and ready to apply. Superior to limiments, lottons and salves. Price, 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by druggists and country stores, Malled on receipt of prices. Hop Plaster Company, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The best family pill made—Hawley's tomach and Liver Pilis. 25c. Pleasant in ction and easy to take. novM-lyd&w

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SHULTZ'S Only Hat Store.

Is the place to buy the correct Styles of

STIFF AND SOFT HATS. Our \$2.00 STIFF HAT we guarantee to the best in the city for the money. All kin

Fur Caps and Turbans,

AT ALL PRICES.

Call and examine our stock, Walen i.

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(GUNDAKER'S OLD STAND.)

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FOR THE SPRING AND FALL TRADE, from Reliable Manufacturers, which are being shipped as test as produced, consequently we are opening NEW LINES almost daily. Comprising ALL GRADES OF PAPER HANG-INGS, from the Lowest to the Finest Gits. The colorings and designs are beautiful, including Freezes, Borders, Ceiling Decorations, &c. We have paper from \$5\$ cents a piece op, and our prices for hanging are \$5\$ cents a piece for Common and 10 cents a piece for Gills and Decorations. These prices are lowe than they have ever been either for paper or work. Give us your order now, as you can save big money, as these prices may not remain long. We employ good workmen and are prepared to do work promptly and in a first-class manner.

WINDOW SHADES IN Plain and Dados of Every Description LACE CURTAINS, POLES, &c.

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No. 57 North Queen Street, LANCASTERS, PA.

BLACK LINIMENT.

Engitsh and German directions. s17-6md&w

CREMATION.

HYGIENIC AND THEOLOGICAL VIEWS OF THE SUBJECT.

touresses Delivered at the Desiration the I accessor Orematerium Nov. 25,1884, by Dr. M. L. Dayle and Rev. J. Max Hark—The Saultary and Religius Literature of Incineration Fully Presented.

Following are the addresses delivered at the dedication of the Laucaster cremator. ium, at the exercises at 2 p. m., to day :

GENTLEMEN: Your committeemen are prepared to day, to make their flual report, and to hand over to your sacred keeping, the building, furnace and grounds, which by your direction we have purchased and erected.

In thus surrendering our trust, we feel a

degree of perhaps pardonable pride, since this is the first structure erected in Lancas ter county for purely bygienic purposes, and so marks the stride of the age. However, before taking final leave of

our work, we are constrained to refer briefly to the subject of cremation from a anitary standpoint. Probably no thought throbs deeper to-day and touches more keenly and anxiously the heart of every true citizen than the general subject of the best sanitary measures. It is a problem of vast proportions and of as many phases as there are ways of pollution; and the disposal of our dead loved ones with reference to the well being of the living loved ones, is not the least of the midst, illustrating these processes. Within in, and the organic tissues, muscles, nerves, fat, blood and bones, by this process of disintegration, are gradually, by the action of oxygen, converted into chlorides and sulphates, nitrates and nitrites, of calcium and magnesium, large quantities of chlorides of sodium and magnesium in solution, and carbonic acid, all of which

are highly poisonous chemicals.

From the fact that there has been no Divine Revelation as to the method of disposing of the dead, it behooves us to open the great volume of nature, and in the depths of its mysterious pages en-deavor to learn the intentions of the Preator. Nowhere in his grand productions has he displayed his goodness and wisdom more vividly than in the admirrable adaptability and relationship existing between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.
The vegetable, which largely prepond-

erates over the animal, breathes in through the leaves and bark the carbonic acid tbrown off by the disintegration of animal issue-whether this disintegration takes clace during the life of the animal, in the simple process of interchange in the sys-tem, by which the effete and uscless are brown off and the new and useful taken up and appropriated, or after the death of the animal, when the entire body decomposes and is resolved into carbonic acid, nitrates, nitrites, etc.

the air, through its portions above ground, and to absorb by its roots the other chemical substances which penetrate the ground through gravity, and thereby come in contact with the little tendrine intertwining a net-work of capillary fibres near the surface of the earth.

It may be thought that this line of vege able activity has a great depth below the surface, owing to the deep penetration it should be known that these deep roots rootlets, nearer the surface, mainly absorb nutritive matter. These facts point out the probability that nature did not intend that dead bodies should be placed below the vegetable line of penetration.

A further thought in this connection is the fact that if you piace the body of an animal upon the ground and allow it to decompose without being disturbed, it will kill all vegetable life coming in contact with it, the product of decomposition

These animals exist in great numbers, anything other than putrefying substance unless upon the verge of starvation; and it is a significant fact that they will feed on the body of man with the same relish as upon the body of another animal. Now if the All wiss Creator had had any more respect for the body of man than for the body of any other animal, why did he not make human flesh abhor-rent to the tastes of these ani-mais? God in his wisdom and mercy, saw the importance of providing a speedy and efficient meass for removing decom posing matter, that it might not contam-inate the air which all animals inhale, and upon these natural scavengers a digestive arrangement by which they are enabled to digest with impunity the most foul substances. So soon as death ensues to an exposed subject, these animals collet in inumerable numbers upon the victim, and begin their work of mercy. They speedily convert the offensive, poisonous, decompo-ing body into food, and form it into compoent tissue of their own body. From these facts, that the Creator has endowed the vegetable kingdom with the office of vegetable kingdom with the office of appropriating the poisonous emanations of decomposing bodies, thus preventing them from penetrating beneath the soil, and that he has instituted the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, and the reptiles of the water, to feed upon and devour the same, we must therefore assume that it was not his intention that bodies should be placed below the line of vegetable penetration. The opponents of the crematory process

will say that we likewise act coutrary to natural laws, and we admit the charge, in so far as not furnishing the bodies to those scavengers goes; but we return the car-bonic acid to the vegetable world, while we destroy the noxious and deadly exhala-We further claim that God has given

men the right to modify or supplement natural laws when they conflict with his well being and retard the progress of civi-lization, especially in its hygienic develop-ment. Man in his primitive condition possessed none of the advantages of the great discoveries of the 19th century which great discoveries of the 19th century which we enjoy—but is that any reason why we should not utilize them for our benefit? Inhumation transgresses natural law, contaminates the air, pollutes the water, spreads postilence and suffering, disease and death.

Cremation transgresses no natural law, leaves the air and water pure and uncon-taminated as God made them, and ban-ishes the sickness, suffering and death, brought on by contagious and pestilential diseases.

Are these dangers overestimated? Within the perperate limits of Philadelphia during the last twenty years, there have been deposited beneath the soil over 400,000 bodies, at an average weight of 140 pounds, making the enormous amount of 60,000 tons of decomposing human remains, saturating the lower strata, con taminating the wells and springs, while the gases arising through the porous soil produce a like saturation of the air above. From this same city occase the daily lamentation of polluted water; the authorities are censured for dereliction of duty, while the populace are daily depositing the remains of their dead loved ones along the banks of the Schuylkill, upon the high bluffs above the water works, there to decay, and by filtration send their poisonous products down into the stream, and through its waters back to the near and dear ones left behind.

Probably you all remember the effect of this water upon visitors to the Centennial

Probably you all remember the effect of this water upon visitors to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876; how one-half were affected with what was very appropriately termed the Centennial diarrhea, one of the most intractable diseases we ever treated. Washington Square, New York, was at one time the Potter's Field, and after being abandoned in 1806 it was converted into a public square.

into a public square. For years following. according to medical authority, it was imfloor of houses in the vicinity, so impure was the air near the ground. If the air near the ground was rendered so impure, what must have been the condition of the water under the surface ?

many. The moment that life parts with a few weeks three articles have appeared its earthly tenement, decomposition sets in the daily press, referring to the condition of a cometery in the neighboring town of Columbia, wherein the coffin, scarcely covered with earth, emitted a stench most foul and poisonous.

Dr. Park, in his work on hygiene, stated that he found 119 grains of solid matter to the gallon

of water which percolated through a graveyard. Lancaster, owing to location and rolling surface, is afforded excellent drainage and comparative freedom from surface contamination; yet Prof. Baker shows the fact by analysis that water taken from one of the highest points of the city contains 16.25 grains of chlorine, 112 21 grains of solids in the gallon, with a large percent, of nitrates. In cities like Now Orleans, where there is no surface drainage, owing to flatness, the amount of contamination must be greatly increased. The water soaking into containing the poisonous gases, thereby rendering the atmosphere likewise impure. But it is useless to multiply references to cases illustrating the poliution of air, ground and water by the decomposition of bodies placed in the ground. All intelli-gent persons will admit that there is great danger to be apprehended from inhuma-tion, to be found in the fact that all contagious diseases are produced by a virus peculiar to each, composed of minute germs. The investigations of Pettinkofer,

The plant stands forth as a watchful Rosh, Playfair, Carpenter, Ewart, Sir sentinel to take up the carbonic acid from Henry Thompson, Tyndall, Huxley, Pas teur, and others, are well known to medi cal men and scientists, as demonstrating beyond a doubt the existence of these germs. Let us pause a moment and con-sider the extent of those investigations. In 1887 Mr. Charles Darwin read a paper before the Geological society of London, in which he proved that in all pasture lands every particle of the superficial layer of earth, overlying different subsoils, had of the roots of the giants of the forest; but passed through the intestines of earthworms. The worms in dry weather deon into the earth. earthy matter and separating the digestible portion, they come up to the surface and expel the remainder in little coils and

heaps at the mouth of their burrows. These little elevations you will prebably have noticed, and this is a fact by no means trivial.
Mr. Darwin found in one place a depth of more than three inches of this worm-mould having accumulated in fifteen years; and in another instance during a period being too strong. We assume from this of 80 years a marl bed had been cov-that nature did not intend the animal to ered to a depth of 13 inches. Pasteur A still stronger indication of the thought consists in the fact of the existence of a class of animals, birds and reptiles, very appropriately called god's cremationists, the scavengers of the air, fields and water.

These animals could not intend the animal to showed that this earth mould contained the specific germs which propagated the disease known as splenic fever. He having examined it with a microscope, found the same parasite or gorm in the intestines of the scavengers of the air, fields and water.

These animals to detect the action of the thought that this earth mould contained the specific germs which propagated the disease known as splenic fever. He having examined it with a microscope, found the same parasite or gorm in the intestines of the scavengers of the air, fields and water. of their burrows, that he found in cattle and, so far as our discovery goes, are to infected with the disease. He then took a devour the carrion lying on the thousand hills, putrefying the air, or polluting the waters. The tastes and habits of these scavengers are such that they will not eat depth of seven feet; and he injected the

matter into a guinea pig, producing the disease and finally the death of the auimal. Experiments cannot be had in the case of man; but the conditions are the same, and the results must be similar in cholera or any other centagious disease. It is a fact that these worms did bring to the surface the poison of the disease in this particular instance from a depth of seven feet; and this same thing is being repeated everywhere. Pasteur also found that this worm-mould on the surface, being dried by the sun and wind, was scattered far and wide over the grasses eaten by healthy animals, which soon exhibited signs of the disease. We may also mention pollute the water which composes 75 per signs of the disease. We may also mention cent. of all living bodies; and so bestowed the fact brought to light by Koch. of Germany, Ewart and Carpenter, of England that the dried blood of animals affected with this disease, having been pulverized into dust sud kept for several years, has reproduced the disease by inoculating healthy-mimals with it. This points out the serious truth, that the germs of discase, like any other seed, may lie dormant and unchanged for years, until happening in favorable conditions they germinate almost instantly into life. When viotims of yellow fever and cholera are buried, the germs may remain ciable for an indefinite period, and as they are carried to the surface by worms, they become the source of

animal contagion.

The yellow fever, to which our maritime cities are annually exposed, comes from South America and the islands in that locality. Dr. Ferrie, of Rio de Janeiro, while investigating the cause of the disease, found that the soil of the cemeteries in which were buried the victims of yellow fever, were alive with microbian organisms exactly identical with those found in the vomit and blood of persons who had died of the disease in the hospital. He gathered a sample of earth one foot below the surface over the remains of a person who had died one year before with yellow fever, and although there was nothing unusual in its appearance or smell, yet under the microscope it proved to be heav-ily charged with the characteristic germ. He characterizes the cemeteries as the nurseries of yellow fever, the perennial

oci of the disease. The plague of Modena, in 1898, was due

the decomposition of bodies buried in the ground. It is also a fact that those terrible postilential diseases which have many times nearly depopulated vast areas of the earth are produced by specific germs which may remain viable, or capable of reproducing the disease, for years and even centuries; and that these germs are carried to the surface by earth-worms, thus endangering the living relatives who may visit the grave to do homage to the departed.

Might we not pause a moment to consider our own threshold: On youder knoll, so delightfully situated, is Woodward Hill cemetery, a magnificent specimen of "God's Acre Beautiful" with its winding avenues, graveled walks, green swards, beautiful monuments, and well kept mounds : but well do we know that beneath all these repose the victims of small pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria. While you and I, with our families perhaps are paying a customary visit to the little mound where we buried so many bright hopes a short time since, what assurance have we that the child by our side is not contracting the same disease from the mould over the grave, which the earth-worms have brought to the surface?—the result being that in a short time a fresh mound is made, with trembling hands and sad hearts, on the little plot beside the other. Such are the present possibilities. Such occurrences are impossible in dispos-ing of the dead by cremation; and when the process is analyzed, the same end is accomplished. Place a body in the ground and it will decompose—the heat evolved by the process being nature's furnace by which the tissues are burned up. This requires years to accomplish. We here apply a greater degree of heat, and complete the transformation in a few moments.

We know full well that prejudice, false education, ignorance, and superstition.

education, ignorance and superstition, must all be overcome before cremation will become popular or be accepted by a large class of people; but these are questions with which we have nothing to do. Scientific facts have no sympathy with sentimentalism upon any score; and the incinerative process for the disposal of the dead being based upon true hygienic prin ciples, according to the law of the survival of the fittest, will stand the test of serutinizing intelligence, and become a living institution; while sentimentalism, being based upon false education, will be scat-tered to the four winds of Heaven.

FROM A THEOLOGICAL STANDPOINT

Rev. J. Max Hark Shows the Absence of Scriptural Opposition to Oremation. It is but fitting, Mr. Chairman, that in relieving your committee of its charge and formally accepting this building, I should express to you in the name of the board of directors, not only our great satisfaction at the completion of the crematory, but also our sincers thanks to you for the able manner in which you have fulfilled your arduous task. Without hope of profit, with much sacrifice to yourselves, under many discontagements and disappointments you have done your work well. sciousness of this and the assurance that you have conferred a lasting boon on our community, you will regard, I know, as a sufficient reward; while this building itself will ever stand the worthy monument of your faithfuiness, wisdom and diligence Nor would we forget on this occasion to make acknowledgement of the encourage-ment and aid we have received in this new enterprise from our fellow citizens. It speaks well for the public spirit and intelligence of Lancaster, that in spite of the comparative novelty of it, so large a proportion of all classes at once saw its or to enslave our fellow men? We merits and entered into its spirit; while if we are bound to bury our dead? even of those who cannot as yet overcome their natural aversion to the idea of cremation, only a very few have sought to oppose us, or denied us the right of our opinions. The fact, however, that these have, strangely enough, done so in the name of religiou and have claimed the Word of God as their authority, puts upon us the necessity of yet referring to a phrase of the subject which otherwise would not have been dwelt upon at all. For the disposal of our dead is a matter with which theology has nothing whatever to do, as little as it has to do with the mode of draining our cities, building our houses, the style of our dress, or any other such subject. It is solely a question for sanitary science to determine. And that, as we have just heard, has pronounced its verdict with no uncertain voice. It has absolutely demonstrated that the burial of the dead is injurious to the living, and that their incineration is harmless, that while the former interferes with, the latter promotes the health and well being of nan. That ought to settle the matter and we believe that ultimately it will. When once man knows what is best, all that opposing custom, sentiment and prejudice can effect is to retain its eventual adoption. They can never permanently prevent. So much the history of the uman race clearly shows us.

In this assurance we patiently bear with the repugnance of those whose inherited feelings and associations make them as yet shrink from crematica. Nay, we sympathize with them. There are some of us who experience the same feelings as keenly as they. But we feel still more keenly the duty of sacrificing our personal tastes and feelings when these stand in the way of the true welfare of our fellow mencially as we know that all the progress the world has ever made towards a highe condition has been at the expense of old associations, often deep-rooted sentiments and long-cherished customs and traditions. "That way his Youth and Wisdom and all

For only by unlearning Wisdom comes, And climbing backward to diviner Youth," However we may disagree with some of you, therefore, as to the value and import ance of your feelings of aversion, we can understand them and we do respect them. Nor would we ever urge on you to violate them. It is not necessary, nor is it wise. Far better is it simply to wait till they are outgrown, as a multitude like them have en outgrown before.

Bus when men presume to impute their personal prejudices and sentimental objections to God, and, in order to fortify themselves, try to thow the responsibility of opposing the demonstrations of science on the Bible, then in the name of religion and of the Bible we protest against it. It is a method that has already done too much harm to be tolerated any longer, and it is harm to be tolerated any longer, and it is high time that Christianity boidly repu-diates it. More than all the attacks of open infidelity has it retarded the progress of divine truth and injured the cause of Christ. Using religion as a cloak for its ignorance, it denied the existence of a western hemisphere and persecuted Colum-bus for having torn off this cloak and proved that America did exist. It quoted proved that America did exist. It quoted Joshua and David against the discovery that the earth revolves around the sun. Newton's theory of gravitation, Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood,

done in just six days. Not more than a hundred years ago it would still have been dangerous to deny the existence of witches and witcheraft, for did not the Bible speak of the witch of Endor? When afterwards all those scientific facts were established beyond peradventure, what was the natural result? Men thought the Bible had been proved false, whereas human tradition and supposition had been shown to be and supposition had been shown to be mistaken. Who was to blame for the groundless skepticism and infidelity that resulted? Not science, but those who implously tried to pass off their cwn igno-rance and bigotry as God's eternal truth. They with their presumptuous methods, and not religion, are the real opponents of all progress, knowledge and truth.

all progress, knowledge and truth.

For they are not all dead yet. They are at their old work again with reference to cremation. They have hunted through the Bible for some text sgainst it, and think they have found one. Here it is:

"And they have found one. Here it is:

"And they have built the high places of Tophet, which is in the valley of the son of Hinnom, to burn their sons and their daugh ters in the fire, which I commanded them not, neither came it into my heart." (Jer. viii. 81.) On this one verse they base their right to judge and condemn us, and to declare that, "If we burn the bodies of the members of our families we disobey God and offend against his Word." Such a palpable perversion of scripture can a palpable perversion of scripture can only be deplored by all lovers of the truth. The text quoted, as every Sunday school scholar knows, never meant and cannot be made to refer to cremation, or to anything else than the offering of human sacrifice to the heathen god, Moloch. Ask any honest theologian who is worthy of the name, and he will tell you the same. Consult any reputable commentary, and you will see for yourselves the falseness of the interpretation that would twist the plain meaning of the words to apply to cremation.

I must confess that I am amazed to see

God's Word so misconstrued and his Holy Truth thus misrepresented. It is utterly unworthy of anyone not grossly ignorant or blindly prejudiced. And I am pained at it, because it gives unbelievers another opportunity to say, "See, there it is again!
No progress or improvements can ever be
attempted but religion first strongly opposes it." Confident that it is only a question of time when the benefits oremation will be universally recognized, I do not want unbelievers to be given the opportunity to raise their old cry against the truth of the Bible, nor devout believers to be shaken in their faith in its in-tegrity. Finally, I deplore it because it is wholly and absolutely untrue. The Bible does not forbid eremation any more than it commands burial as a method of dis posing of our dead. It simply does not concern itself with the subject at all, any more than it does with the other method and modes of action which are deter mined by climatic, geographical, sanitary and other considerations, or are left to local or personal taste, custom or tradi-tion. It is true in one sense that "the scriptural mode of disposing of the bodies of the dead to be a sense that of the dead is to bury them." That is to say, it is true that the ancient Hebrews, whose history the Old Testament records, happened to practice the custom of burial. But that places no obligation whatever on us to do the same. Polygamy was a scriptural custom too in its sense; so was abstaining from pork, living in tents, circumcision, slavery. But we do not therefore consider ourselves bound to have more than one wife, or to eat no pork, or to build no houses, or to be circumcised or to enslave our fellow men? The fact is that the Bible itself clearly

shows that this is a matter of no conse-

quence at all. While Abraham and Isaac were laid away in cave sepulchres Joseph and Jacob, living in Egypt, where mummification was the national conformed to it without a word of protest and when dead were mummified. other hand, in the case of Saul and his sons, where circumstances made burial inconvenient, the devout Hebrews did not scruple or hesitate to depart from the usual custom and burn their dead bodies. Still further, to be accurate, there is no scriptural authority for the now prevalent method of earth burial. The ancient Hebrews and the early Christians as well would have shrunk from the idea of nailing up their dead in closed boxes, sinking them into a hole and then covering them up with earth. They embalmed their dead, and carefully laid them away in natural or artificial cave chambers. Earth burial was not generally adopted until about four hundred years after the time of Christ, when exigencies of climate, topography and other circumstances made it more convenient. Then they did not hesitate to adopt it, though till then it had been a heathen custom, practiced only among the most unprogressive and filthy of all peoples of early times, the Chinese. To say, therefore, that "burning is a heathen practice, burial is the Christian practice," merely means that as the Christians of the fourth continue adorated casts burial practiced. century adopted earth burial practices only by the unenlightened heathen Chinese and made it Christian, so the Christians of the nineteenth century may adopt cremation, if they choose, after the example of the enlightened and highly cultured ancient Greeks and Romans, and thus make it also a Christian practice. If the former had the right to depart from the custom of their fathers when the times seemed to demand it, why bave not we the same right to depart from their methods, since the very safety of our fellow men demands it?

And in truth, nature herself seems to call for it. For just the opposite is true from what has been objected. Not the burning of the dead is artificial, but their burial is, as we have already heard in decomposition nature simply burns up the body. The process is essentially the same as in crema-tion, only that it is much slower and less complete. Burning is nature's method But when we coffin and bury a body we interfere with this process; by such arti-ficial means we hinder and retard nature in her work, so that what she would otherwise accomplish in a few months or years, with an artificial interference she needs decades and sometimes centuries to finish. In cremation, on the contrary, obedient to Bacon's wise aphorism that "man is the interpreter and minister of nature," we adopt her method and assist and accelerate her work, so that in a few hours is accomplished what unassisted would take her months to do. In a word, by burial we work against nature, through whom God works; by cremation we work with nature and nature's God.

And this work is far less repulsive than ignorance would make it. There is no roasting in the flames, for the flames do not touch the loved one's form. It is simply resolved into its elementary fluid and solid materials by the intensely hot is in the refer to consumes the former and air in the retort, consumes the former and leaves the latter intact. As we gather these ashes, cleaned and purified from all corruption and place them into their last The plague of Modena, in 1825, was due to excavations made where victims of the same disease had been interred 300 years before. In 1854 an epidemic of cholera broke out in London, owing to the turning up of the ground in which the victims of the plague had been buried in 1865, nearly 200 years before. These are facts beyond successful contradiction.

There can be no doubt that the earth, air and water are polluted and contaminated by the poisonous chemicals produced by

to join the hosts above. We are helped to think of our loved ones as they really are transformed into perfect beings, bright and glorious spirits in heaven. It is a nobler feeling far and truer too than that which tries to imagine the form of its dead as "peacofully sleeping" in the grave, a belief so utterly false and deceptive that only lack of information can really harborit. But a very little knowledge is needed forever to dissipate the illusion and to make the grave a horror to us. Who that knows anything of the process of decay and putrefaction that is going on in every grave can dwell upon it with any feelings other than those of repugnance and disgust? What a mockery is it to speak of such a horrible process as "asleep," or of the grave as "a resting place!" The loved form we lay there so beautiful and dear in a few days is converted into a hideous mass of loathsome foulness and offensive putrescence, and for years must continue so; and only then to be dug up again and moved to some other "place of rest." For few indeed are the graves that are left undisturbed even for only a single century. And their flotitious rest will become ever shorter as our country is more and more thickly populated. All the fines century. And their fictitious rest will become ever shorter as our country is more
and more thickly populated. All the finer
sensibilities of the intelligent are shocked
a thousand fold more at the idea of the
grave than at the thought of cremation.
They even find in the latter a worthy aid
to those loftier feelings of peaceful resignation and of true spiritual communion
with the departed, which are the precious
privilege of the Christian indeed, but to
which many of the associations of our present mode of burial are a hindrance rather
than a help.

than a help.
Yet would we waive all such cor Yet would we waive all such considerations of sentiment alone. The real and sufficient claim of cremation on the Christian public lies in its usefulness and benefit to human society. This is what makes it a Christian method in the highest sense. It is in accord with the world's improving and man's saving tendency of that spirit of truth and life which Christ first brought upon the earth; the spirit of self sacrificing love for mankind that has given the world its hospitals and homes, its asyloms and reformatories and the whole multitude of health-preserving and life saving institutions and devices, whose number, variety and efficiency are the visible earthly reflections of that Divine Sun of Righteousness that hath brought life and immortality to light, and whose wondrous glory fills the heaven of heavens. To place ourselves more fully in line with this spirit have we erected the Lancaster crematory. And in obedience to this spirit do we today open it to the use and service of our fellow men, praying Him who is all-wise and all-mighty, the great Father of all, to lay His blessing on our humble work and to accept it at our own hands. to accept it at our own hands.

"My wife has been a severe sufferer with indigestion, and kidney and liver troubles. I leared it would terminate in Bright's Dis see, as there were the symptoms. She commenced using Hunr's [Ridney and Liver] Rement, and found by the use of only one bottle she had been relieved."—R. S. R. Armstrong, Auburn, N. Y.

Loss and Gates CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago
With a billous fever."
"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I
got sick again with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move!

I shrunk ! From 225 hs. to 1201 I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Mop Bitters. Directly my appe-tite returned, my pains left me, my entire sys-tem seemed renewed as it by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound fore. To Hop Bitters I owe my life, R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6. '21.

" Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1889. Gentlemen-I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the
nost terrible and exeruclating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters. "The first bottle

Nearly cured me."

The second made me as well and strong as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty

ears with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint, Pronounced by Boston's best physi "Incurable !"

"Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters, "They almost

Do miracles ?"

— Mrs. E. D. Siget.

How to Gst Sige.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rost; dootor all the time; take all the vice nostrums advertised, and them you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bit.

None genuine without a bunch of green
Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile,
poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their
name."

n25-lmdTu,Th&S

Fountain of Youth. Every year a great army of invalids visit Florida in search of health. Ponce de Leon, the famous cad Spanish explorer, searched there for the suppessed Fountain of Health, which he thought would keep everybody youthful. Setter stay at home and take Brown's Iron Bitters. This helps up the de bilitated, the languished and the consumptive. Mr. F. Bonknight, of Micanopy, Florida, says, "everything failed to cure my dyspepsia. At last I tried Brown's Iron Bitters with complete success."

Worked Wonders

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dalley, of Tunkhannock, Pa. was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitts, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in fiesh 50 hs. in a few months.

Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at H B. Cochran's Drug Store, Nos. 137 and 138 North Quoen street Lancaster, Pa. Large Bottles 21.68. (4)

Rev. George H. Thayer, an old cittsen of this vicinity known to every one as a most influential citizen and christian minister of the M. E. church, just this moment stopped is our store to say, "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife over our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." It is having a tremendous sale over our countermand's giving perfect estifaction in all cases of Lung Diseases, such as nothing class had done.

DIS. his TCHETT a FEAROU.

BOURDON, Ind., May 15, 78.

Sold by H. B. Cochran, druggist, No. 157 and 138 North Queen street, Languister, Soldcook

A Hope About Our Becks.

A weak stomach or enfeebled circulates like a rope about our necks. We are stemp and unstrung alternately till existence comes unbearable. Burdeck Bleed Mi will arrest all this misery. Burdeck Bettlers are a boon to the sick. Let us rember this fact. For sale by H. H. Coohran, dikist, 137 and 150 North Queen street.

FULL LINE OF PIPES AT PERO