THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING IN THE YEAR (SPICATE BEST TO.)

BY STEINMAN & MENSEL.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING S. W. CORNER CENTRE SQUARE.

PARLY-TEN CENTS A WEEK. FIVE DOLLARS A DVERTISEMENTS FROM TEN TO FIFTY CENTS

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

(EIGHT PAGES.) PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING Teo DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

PARESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM EVERY PART OF THE STATE AND COUNTRY. CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO WRITE LEGIBLY AND ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY; AID TO SEEN THEIR NAMES, NOT FOR PUBLICATION, BUT IN PROOF OF GOOD FAITH. ALL ANONYMOUS LETTERS WILL BE CONSIGNED TO THE WASTE PARKET.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS TO: THE INTELLIGENCER.

The Cancaster Intelligencer

LANCASTER, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

A Very Sensible Letter.

The letter of the president-elect is a very vigorously written paper. It expresses what it means to say very forcibly. It is strong in its argument and emphatic in its conclusion. It clearly demonstrates that President Cleveland will be courageous. frank and decided in his treatment of public questions, and that he will be well acquainted with the subjects which he treats. The letter was written in reply to one which requested him not to make up his mind upon the silver coinage question until he had heard what its advocates had to say. His response shows that he knows more about the matter than those who desired to instruct him. He places

the subject in a very naked state of exposure. He says that the silver dollar is intrinsically worth a great deal less than the gold dollar; which cannot be denied, and that the country has absorbed as many of them into its circulation as it will take; which is very clearly shown by the fact that the United States has to store tons upon tons of them. Any forced circulation of them will drive the more valuable gold currency out of circulation and will make the depreciated silver coin the basis of values. So long as only so much is put into circulation as is willingly taken, notwithstanding its depreciation, because of its convenience as small change, it may be current at the value of gold, but the demand for it will be the limit of its currency with gold.

Some people are bothered by the thought that the president-elect is at issue with one branch of Congress before he is inaugurated; but whenever he is right he can well afford to be in this condition. It is the party in the wrong that will suffer; and it will not be easy to convince the people that the president is wrong in wanting to stop the coinage of a currency that will not circu-

The Gordon Type of Religion.

The heroic character, brilliant achieve ments, and romantic career of the late General Gordon made him the popular idol of England. His chivalric mission to Khartoum, the perils of the journey there. its successful accomplishment, the months of uncertainty, anxiety and suspense that were endured after his arrival there, and now, the sad and tragic culmination of the whole affair in his death-all these have wrought up the public mind in England to a high pitch of excitement. He, who was idolized while yet alive, is being canonized now that he is dead.

All this is perfectly natural; to contemplate and admire the heroic, sternly upright, and thoroughly pure-minded man is good and proper. In honoring him the world honors and benefits itself.

But it does neither in letting its admiration so far overleap itself as to transfer it to the type of religion which he represented, and to hold this up as the highest, best, and truest of all types, as has been done in the last few weeks by scores of newspapers and in hundreds of pulpits. This crude and harsh Puritanism, and materialistic Calvinism, have been held up as superior to the more scriptural and spiritual faith of to-day. Even a religious paper like The Independent has deprecatingly declared; "We cannot endure hard doctrine; he did not quail before the dogmas of a stern "He was not fashioned as other men are, but on the grand models of an age that could face with serene heart the hard realities of truth and life." Invidious comparison has even been made with "the sympathetic sentimentalism" of Gladstone, and the whole temper of our age. with which Gordon was "strangely and yet gloriously in contrast."

Much of this reads like nonsense. It is a matter for rejoicing that the Christian consciousness of our age "cannot endure hard doctrine" such as that of Gordon; that the grand models of our age are not Cromwells and Mathers, but rather "sympathetic sentimentalists* like Washington and Gladstone. The type of religion of our times is a higher and more truly Christian type than that which "with serene heart" imputed its own whims and wishes to God's wisdom, and its own injustice and harshness to his righteousness and tender love, representing him as a Fate

"To whom to impute
The ills we ought to bear;
With God and Fate to rail at, suffering easily. Does anyone really wish to return to the type of religion, for instance, that, careless of God's will and laws as revealed in history and manifested in the course of events, presumptuously demands that they be made known for the careless individual's benefit by the toss of a six pence? We think not. It is a type too full of superstition, materialistic conceptions of spiritual things and all manner of crudities of belief.

We know that the " hard doctrines "he held have in the past produced far more hard hearts, arrogant, self-righteous, tyrranical men, than gentle, forgiving, helpful, and loving Christians. They do belong to a type of religion that frequently professed to speak with the tongues of els, and to have the gift of prophecy. and to understand all mysteries and all knowledge; that demanded a faith that could remove mountains; and that freely gave its body to be burned, as well as insisted on burning the bodies of others; but seldom did it possess

that never faileth. And surely this, as the Apostle says, is the more excellent, the highest type of religion.

It is this religion whose beginning and ending is love, that our age is learning to prefer to the cruder type of which Gordon retained so much. Perhaps this latter was needed when the rack and the martyr-pile were yet in vogue, when heretics were to be burned and kings beheaded. But to day men are beginning to realize more and more that evil is to be overcome by good alone, by steady integrity, virtue, uprightness, and faithfulness in the small things of every-day life and work. They are learning to know God as all-embracing Father and not only as a ruler enthroned above the beavens.

It is not a weaker type; but only less vehement. It is stronger, because more calm, enduring and more truly Christlike. Its heroism is revealed less in the din of battle, by the glare of the torch and the groans of dungeons; but it does and dares no less, suffers and conquers as grandly by a thousand firesides where fathers are bearing their crosses and mothers wearing their thorny crowns; in myriad of places and forms where wrong is battled with, evil overcome, truth and goodness and purity made to triumph through humble faith and hope and love. Less conspicuous in form than ever before, it is not less genuine to-day, but only less uncommon.

It is a thing to walk with, hand in hand. Through the every dayness of this workday

world, Baring its tender feet to every roughness, Yet letting not our heart-beat go astray." It is this kind of religion the world needs to-day to leaven every department of human life, far more than that of Gordon or than any other.

The House committee has reported against the bill to require the underground laying of wires. It probably was convinced. by the testimony of the electrical experts. that the scheme was impracticable. There is another bill before the legislature which may practically test this matter. It requires the telegraph and telephone companies to support the schools and keep up the roads of the state. If it exempts them from this burthen upon condition of their putting their wires where they will not be a nuisance, we suspect that the electricians will find that underground wires are practicable. If not, it is just that the companies which impose poles and overhead wires upon the community should pay for the privilege which is so burthensome to it. They should not be allowed to maintain a grievous nuisance without paying for it.

A STRAW for the national banks: It is estimated that the February statement of the public debt will show but a small reduction.

Tite saving banks of New York make a very creditable showing despite the hard times. While the increase in the aggregate resources of the banks was less by nearly twenty millions on January 1, 1885, as compared with the average increase for five years previous, the number of depositors in these banks increased from 1.147,585 to 1.165,-174-a gain of 17,586; and the average of each deposit was only slightly less in 1884 than in 1883-\$375.14, as against \$375,64. And this in spite of the fact that there were severe runs on many of these banks at the time of the financial crashes in Wall street last May. In that period of money stringency not a single saving bank was momentarily embarassed. This speaks volumes for the safe management that characterizes these important insti-

GLADSTONE must find the experience hanging by the eyebrows decidedly unpleas- High ant by this time.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD made a very vigorous plea before the American geographical society in New York the other night for originality and cuphony in the naming of the cities, towns and villages in this country. He pointed out how very malapropos are the ancient names of Ithaca, Utica, Syracuse, Rome, Troy and the like, when a perfect wealth of beautiful Indian names existed from which choice might have been made. He is made to weep that this presumably civilized country is guilty of such names as Tombstone, Bake Oven, Cowskin, Buzzard Roost, Rawhide, Wild Cat and Toad Vine! He launches into a passion over the grammatically improper affix of "ville" in the names of places, which puts our Millersville, Rawlinsville and the rest under the ban. Concluding, he says: "England has English words of Saxon and Norman origin. Holland has those which are wholly Dutch. France has her own, handed down from the Franks. Germany and Switzerland have names which are histories. Russia and Poland have at least names that are significant to the Slavonic races. Here it seems as if there was nothing appropriate to the soil: nothing to distinguish this new country from

THE editorial moon of Lititz has blood on its face, and the end is not yet.

THE evils of loose divorce are a frequent subject of animadversion, but they seem to thrive rather than grow less under discussion. The divorce rate in Philadelphia has doubled in the last ten years. In California there is one divorce to eight marriages, while in some parts of New England the bigamists are said to be as many as the divorced. The old common law permitted no divorce, and as it required the sanction of a clergyman, the marriage relation was entered into with more deliberation and consequently with more happiness. The idea that marriage is merely a civil contract has been ran to such an extreme now that people enter it and dissolve it much after the style of a transaction in live stock. It would be well for society if there could be a return to the nodivorce days and marriage restrictions of the olden time.

THE bill to bury telegraph and telephone wires has itself been buried.

THERE are two inexpressibly sad occurrences reported in the morning papers, and their perusal must awaken deepest commiseration among all to whose attention they are brought. A Reading agent promises to become surety for another man's board, is arrested, has no friends to ball him and goes mad in jail through shame at his ignominions confinement. An old newspaper-carrier of Philadelphia falls on the icy pavement on his head, becomes unconscious and is committed to a damp cell, from the consequences of which neglect he dies. For the peace of mankind, it is to be hoped that incidents of this kind are very rare in our age of boasted

civilization.

A Million Dollars for Mission Work. It is proposed by the communicants and friends of the Protestant Episcopal church to raise \$1,000,000 by \$5 subscriptions for home of others; but seldom did it possess that divine charity that suffereth long and is kind, that envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up; that charity that doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not behave itself unseemly provoked, and

HERE AND THERE.

Susanna Wright, who came with her par ents from England when but 17, and removed with them from Chester to Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), as early as 1728, before this county was established or the city laid out, was a highly endowed woman, universally honored and beloved, a poet of genius and a correspondent of rare She sacrificed no domestic duty in attaining the reputation of being the most literary woman of the province, and she took more pride in the 60 yards of dress silk which she turned out of her own nursery of silk worms than in the epistolary correspondence which has come down to this generation as a model. Even the accomplished modern young ladies of Columbia might study the example of this famous woman of a hundred and fifty years ago with pride, and pattern after ber virtues with profit.

The published statistics of the American province of the Moravian church show that n importance and numbers the old Bethlehem congregation is far ahead of all others with its 1,200 communicants and grand total of 1,970. Next comes Salem, N. C., at the head of the Lutheran district list with 579 communicants. Next to these are our own local churches, Lancaster and Litits. The latter reports 402 communicants, is non-communicants, 300 children—total 923 an in-rease of 20 during 1884. The Lancaster parish has 522 communicants, 38 non-communicants,

and It2 children-total 502, an increase of 11 day

What a wonderful man George Whitfield must have been! And until Gabriel blows his trumpet such a voice as he had will not be heard again on this earth. In 1739 he preached to 15,000 people, "on Society hill near to the flag staff," which Watson's annals* tell us was somewhere about Front and Pine streets, Philadelphia. He shut up dancing schools, assemblies, and the concert rooms. Only religious books met with sale and even table talk took that turn. When he went to Cheser on an evangelizing mission 150 horsemen rode with him; the people gathered in crowds of ten thousand to listen to him, and his sweet and powerful voice could be heard for two miles. When he grew older he seems to have had misgivings that he depended too much on the tricks of the grator and he reflectively said of himself; "! have carried high sail whilst running through a torrent of popularity and contempt. I may have mistaken nature for grace, imagination for revelation and the fire of my own temper for the flame of holy real; and I find I have

There were others in his day who thought quite as severely of Whitfield as he has criticised himself. James Logan called him "whimsical enthusiast," and though he admitted his good language, engaging manner and powerful voice, he notes that when he "fell foul of Bishop Tillotson and the most unexceptionable author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' the more judicious fell from him," and it was Mr. Logan's reflection that, while Whitheld's preaching seemed to re claim some of the dissolute, yet he and some of the "hot-headed predestinarians," "have actually driven divers into despeir and some into perfect madness. In short, it is appre-hended by the more judicious that the whole will end in confusion to the great prejudice of the cause of virtue and solid religion—his doctrine wholly turning on the danger of good works without such a degree of sancti-fying faith as comes up to his gauge."

Whitfield's wife was a peevish and irritable woman. She accompanied him on a tour through this state, and households wherein they were guests still cherish traditions of her ugly disposition. One can not be excited to much commiseration for his hen-pecked misery when it was recollected that once when he wrote to a gentleman for his daughter—whom he did not get, very naturally—Whitfield said; "You need not be afraid of sending me a refusal; for I bless God, if I know anything of my own heart, I am free from that foolish passion which the world calls tore,

Gilbert Tennant was another revivalist in Philadelphia, whose wave of popularity rolled in after Whitfield's had been spent. His church was made up of "New Light" seceders from the Presbyterians High street, and their preacher got the sobrequet of "Hell Fire" Tennant. He preached brimstone and affected a good many oddities—among them putting on a big coa with a girdle and putting off a wig—but ir later life he settled down to "sober Christiani ty," and confessed that his soul was grieved with "such enthusiastic fooleries and peril-

When the efforts of Tennaut's people to build a spire to their church fell short, they resorted to the lottery plan with success The pretensious effort to ape other churches did not escape criticism and it was written

The Presbyterians built a church,
And fain would have a steeple;
We think it may become the church,
But not become the people.
Tennant once was storm-stayed at a tavern, and while scated at the fire place the light-ning struck down the chimney and melted his silver shoe and knee buckles, without endangering the life, which some of his people thought was specially protected of God.

When the Methodists first preached in Philadelphia they held forth from the state house steps and from stands in the race fields; and the preachers carried their li-brary and wardrobe in saddlebags. Capt. Webb, a British barrack master, who was "a Boanerges in declamation and a one-eved officer in military costume," was a pulpit attraction, Old Benjamin Abbot used come over from Salem county, N. J., to keep alive the new fire kindled in Philadelphia; and with his shaggy brows, eyes of phia; and with his shaggy brows, eyes of fire, powerful frame, great voice, ringing foot tread and trumpet calls to the unconverted, saint and sinner recognized that when he preached "the shout of the king was in the camp." From the start the Methodists captured the populace with superior and attractive singing.

"Johnny Hood" was the great minstrel of that early day, had "never learned one note of ramust music, and yet he never jarred or

of gamut music, and yet he never jarred or failed." His sweet and smiling face had a charm scarcely second to his clear and distinct vocal leadership of the chorus. If a person gaily dressed, after the foppish fashion of the last century, went to Methodist church, he was tretty sure to be "preached at." he was pretty sure to be " preached at.

Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the olden time. By John F. Watson. Published by Edwin S. Stuart, Philadelphia, 1884.

Death of a Prisoner's Devoted Wife. Ex-Cashier James A. Hedden, of a Newark bank, who is serving a term in state prison, was informed Friday afternoon of the death of his wife, which occurred Friday morning at her home in Bloomfield, Essex county. The messenger who brought the news-The messenger who brought the news was Rev. S. L. Baldwin, who was her cousin. Just before her death Mrs. Hedden sent a farewell message to her husband, which this gentleman delivered. Hedden was completely prostrated on hearing the sad news, and it is feared the shock may prove fatal. He has been in the prison hospital for some time. Mrs. Hedden had been seeking a pardon for her husband at Washington, and had an interview with President Arthur, which turned out unsatisfactorily. It is reported that her disappointment in seeking a pardon had much to do with her death. At a late hour Hedden himself was in a very

weak condition.

A Newspaper-Carrier's Sad Death. The coroner of Philadelphia, has been no tified to hold an inquest upon the body of James E. Fowler, a newspaper-carrier, James E. Fowier, a newspaper-carrier, aged 75 years, who died Friday affits home, No 1,206 Randolph street, from injuries received by a fall on the ice on Friday, the 20th instant. On that day he fell at Second and Race streets, cutting his head badly, and was taken to the Fourth district police station, on Fifth street, above Race. There his taken to the Fourth district police station, on Fifth street, above Race. There his injured head was washed, and he was dismissed. The old man was too weak to walk far, and soon fell again, and another officer took him back to the station, where he was locked up in a cell all night, the sergeant think ing that he was intoxicated. On the following morning he was discharged. Dr. Gardner, who was called in to attend the injured man at his home states that his life could have at his home, states that his life could have been saved had he received proper treatment at once. Mr. Fowler was known as a soler and industrious man, and had been a newspaper carrier for over twenty-five years.

PERSONAL,

CHARLES MITCHELL, the pugilist, attributes much of his success to the fact that he cannot raise a beard, or even a mustache. VICE PRESIDENT-RESET HENDRICKS and wife arrived in Washington on Friday, and were given a warm welcome by their many

Yellow Hawk, formerly a Dakota Indian chief, but now paster of a self-supporting Indian church, is making a good impression among church people in Danbury, Conn.

CHANG, the Chinese giant, intends to marry a Kansas City lady who is six feet six inches in height, and is worth over \$20,000. Chang says he is worth \$150,000 himself. He will open a tea store in St. Louis.

GOVERNOR WESTCOTT, the first executive of Florida and a United States senator con-temporaneous with Clay, Webster, Calhour and Benton, used to say that the two greatest men of the United States-Democrats course he meant; and he had served with them in Congress—were Judge Thurman, of Ohio, and Robert Toombs, of Georgia. GENERAL GRANT is rapidly

down, and apparently without hope of reac-tion, and unless there shall be some unex-pected relief, he will not be many months among the living. He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining and he profoundly appreciates the expressions of sympathy which have been called out by his recent appalling misfortunes. He works every day with bandaged head and in unremitting pain, to finish his military autibiography or history of the war, and hopes to complete it this spring.

Each Got \$5,000 Damages

William Nugent was drowned last Augus while buthing at Mrs. Vandevier's pavilion. at Coney Island. His widow brought a suit damages in the supreme court of New

for damages in the supreme court of New York city, charging that the means to pre-vent loss of life at Mrs. Vandevier's were not ample. The jury rendered a verdict for \$5,000 in favor of Mrs. Nugent. The jury in the suit by Mrs. Cathrine M. Burnham against Macy & Co., New York, for falsely arresting her and subjecting her to the hundilistion of a search for articles she was suspected of having stolen while shouting in suspected of having stolen while shopping in the defendants' store, gave the plaintiff a ver-dict for \$5,000 Friday afternoon.

Competition for the Immigrant Trade. A telegram from Montreal says the ocean steamship companies of that city fear the loss of their immigrant trade through the superior inducements likely to be held out to immigrants to pass into the West via New York, the railway rates west from that point having been cut to such an extent that the Canadian railways cannot attempt to compete with them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

His Son's Advice

**His Son's Advice.

Newrout, Mr., May II, 1881.

"I had weakness of the kidneys and bladder for 12 years. My son, a Lawiston druggist, advised the use of Mear's [Kidney and Liver] Ris Many. Am now enjoying good health thanks to Hear's [Kidney and Liver] Exracey, which take pains to recommend."—R. B. Clark, Furniture Denler, formerly with Maine Central R. E. (24-1wdeod&w.)

Is life Worth Living?

Some of the metaphysicians are now discussing this question, and saying a good many thing too deep for ordinary understanding. To make liferally worth living in the best way, the first equirement is a good digestion and a healthy circulation of brood. The man who wishes some body would knock him in the best, is in low aprits because his digestion is had and his blood poor. Pr. Myers of Sheboygan, Wis., says, "I recommend frown a Iron Editors for general debility, less of appetite and want of strength. Take this valuable tonle and make life worth living."

Take Warning.

At this season of the year when so many per le become subject to attacks of bilionsues kidney froubles, constipation and all the list of troubles that arise from being housed up, or tha erience of others and provide ourselves wit the means of escape from Similar troubles. Swide is the fame of Kidney-Wort, that great ennedy for all kidney and liver trouble, that dinost every one knows of its great virtue for such cases. It should be kept in every house hold ready for an emergency.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS. The best blood purifier and system regulater ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Weak Kid neys, or any discusse of the urinary organs, of whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mil-stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the stimilant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They are surely and quickly, every hottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or momery refunded Soid at fifty cents a bottle by H. B. Cochran Druggist, Nos. 17, and 129 North Queen street Lancaster, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A SSIGNED ESTATE OF GEORGE B. SCHAUM and wife, of Lancaster city, Lancaster county. George B Schmin and wife of Lancaster city, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated December 4, 1884, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said George R. Schaum, he therein gives notice to all persons indulted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to prewithout delay, and those having claims to p sent them to MAXIMILLIAN DESCRICES H. C. BRUBARRE, Attorney. janua-6td8

ESTATE OF AMOS S. HENDERSON Late of Lancastons S. HENDERSO:
administration on said estate having been gran
ed to the undersigned, all persons indebte
thereto are requested to make immediate pay
ment, and those having claims or demand
against the same will present them without
delay for settlement to the undersigned, resiting in said city.

JOHN D. SKILES,

Jan17-6tdSoaw

Administrator.

ESTATE OF MARTIN BECHTOLD, ters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the City of Lancater.

J. FRANK REMLY, Executor.

C. DENUES, Atty. jlö-dicaws*

ESTATE OF ANNA DAILY, LATE OF the city of Lancaster, deceased. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the city of Lancaster.

DANIEL TAMANY.

ESTATE OF CHRISTIANA A. BUCHER, La late of Lancaster city, deceased. Letter-testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted therete are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settle ment to the undersigned.

B. F. Dayles.

Lancaster, Pa.

jan24-6toa w

Lancaster, Pa. jani9-6tdoaw

ESTATE OF ANTHONY E. ROBERTS, mentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Philadelphia, Pa., or their attorney at No. 31 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.

18AAC E. ROBERTS,

ISAAC E. ROBERTS, HENRY A. ROBERTS, JOHN L. ROBERTS, JOHN W. APPEL, Attorney.

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NO. 28. - NO. 28.

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It CUREs all Discusses of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Organs; Bropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Discusse, Nervous Discuss, Excesses,

*Fernate Weaknesses, Jamelice, Sour Stomach, Dyspejesis, Constitution, Piles, Pains in the Back, Loins and Side, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

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YARDS: North Prince street, near Reading Depot.
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-WITH-J. K. WRIGHT & CO.'S

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