AILY INTELLIGENCER.

Every Evening in the Year (SUNDAYS RECEPTED) STEINMAN & HENSEL.

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(BIGHT PAGES.)

ed Every Wednesday Morning, TWO DOLLARS A TEAR IN ADVANCE

ENCE solicited from every part of the state and country. Correspondents are re-ticated to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith, all anonymous letters will be consigned to the waste basket. ALL LUTTERS AND TELEGRAMS TO

THE INTELLIGENCER, LANCASTER, PA.

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, MAY 9, 1885.

Justice for the Mormons. The Mormons, excited by the recent con victions of some of their leading men for polygamy, have formulated a "declaration of grievances" and uttered "a protest to the president and people of the United States." As a large community, constituting the bulk of the people of one territory, with all the requirements to be established into a commonwealth, and presenting a record of peace, thrift and order that bepeaks at least some of the elements of good tizenship, they are entitled to respectful and earnest consideration.

So much of their address as makes an apology for or defense of polygamy as a religious institution.does not strengthen it. This feature of it will find no popular favor. The claim that plural marriage is a principle of their religion does not help their case. The laws of the United States do not presume to interfere with any citizen's religious principles, but they do take cognizance of his social practices; the common sense of a Christian civilization and the law of every state in the Union condemn and punish polygamy. The people of this country will not have it; if any state permitted it there would be agitation in every other until a constitutional amendwent were adopted forbidding it anywhere. The Mormons may as well take notice of this condition of public sentiment.

We remember that it has been argued by eminent authorities, Judge Black among them, that Congress has no constitutional right to legislate on such natters for the territories any more than the states; that the territorial legislahave the supreme power to make relating their do concerns, pelled to treat this offense of polygamy as it treats others in the states and territories -that is, leave it "to be dealt with by the powers that are ordained of God, or by God himself, who will in due time become the minister of his own justice." It must be admitted that a strict construction of the

constitution favors this view. It is difficult to find in the express grants of that instrument the powers which Congress has exercised in the regulation of Utah. Nor is it certain that the weapons of the true gospel and the aggressions of a higher civilization will not make more headway against polygamy than federal laws, legal processes or bayonets. But for all this, the supreme court has decided in favor of the right of Congress to legislate for the territories; and as Judge Matthews puts it, " no legislation can be supposed more wholesome and necessary in forming a free, self-governing commonwealth, fit to take rank as one of the co-ordinate states of the Union, than that which seeks to establish it on a basis of the idea of the family, as consisting in and springing from the union for life of one man and one woman

foolish to kick against the pricks. This much conceded, however, to the opponents of the Mormons, they have no right to more than their pound of flesh. It is not gainsaid that the Mormons are "sober, honest, peaceable, upright and charitable;" that they are "singularly free from the crimes forbidden in the decalogue, and not at all addicted to the vulgar vices which so often defile the character of frontier communities; their territorial government has been conducted with surprising purity, wisdom and justice;" there s among the Mormons in Utah " no cheating at elections, no official defalcations, no special taxes and not a dollar of public debt;" drunkenness and larceny are nothing like as rife as in Philadelphia, prostitution is far more uncommon than in Boston; and polygamy is not nearly so frequent in Salt Lake City as adultery is in New York, and scarcely more flagrant. The exemplary industry and thrift of the Mormon community are a pattern for people every-

in the holy estate of matrimony." That is

the voice of the law, as construed by our

highest jurisdiction, and the Mormons are

Granted therefore the right of the federal government to prohibit and punish polygamy, the Mormons have an equal right to demand that the justice measured out to an be meted to all other citizens, and that like social offenses in the other territories and among the Gentiles of their own be prosecuted with the same vigor. They have a right to demand that clean men be sent there to administer the laws and honest juries be selected to try their cases and that none of their fellowship shall be the victims of the ex post facto laws condemned by the constitution.

Nay, more; the Mormons have a right to and that those who outery against m in the East shall be consistent and with as fiery tongue and seek the law's ment with as much vigor here the same crimes that they say Utah a plague spot and Mormonism

in relic" of barbarism. ill hardly be contended that it i oxious to have two wives in Utah o have a wife and a mistress in Con-; or that polygamy in Salt Lake more destructive of good morals than ution in Washington. One wrong not excuse or palliate the other; but the voice of divine wisdom, as well divine justice, that pronounced them guides which strain at a gnat and ow a camel." It was the Master who physician heal himself, and who ed the canting Pharisees, so quick to mote in another's eye and so dull e mote in another's eye and so dull supervise that which does not exist, should be forever abandoned. Eaton ought to be is"-but law for all other offenders. made to go without delay.

Justice in Utah-but justice in every other

A Wrongly Abused Jury. Short, who stabbed Phelan,was convicted by the newspapers at once. All the accounts of all the reporters represented it as a cold-blooded attempt to murder. The jury that tried Short, however, acquitted him, and the testimony printed in the New York papers as it was presented before them justified their verdict, for it showed that Phelan was the aggressor and had undertaken to kill Short, but Short got ahead of him. It is true this testimony for the defense may have been false. But so may Phelan's ; in fact testimony was introduced to show that he was not worthy of belief

under oath.

But now the New York journals, which got the story so wrong when they under took to report it, are very much excited about the verdict. The prosecuting officers and the judge are also enraged. The latter discharged the jury, telling them he had no further use in his court for such jurymen. Some judges have a habit of thus testifying their disgust with juries; they generally are judges with whom the people have cause to be disgusted, being of the long-eared variety. In this case, it was very unfair treatment of the jury, who could not have rendered any other verdict than they did under the testimony, which, if it was worthy of belief, clearly proved that Phelan attacked Short, and that the latter used the knife in his own defense. It was even shown that Short ran away from Phelan. The original story was that he followed Phelan down the stairs from Rossa's office, stabbing him

at every step. The suspicion is that the prosecution felt so sure of convicting their man, that they were not ready to meet the well prepared case of the defense. But that should not justify abuse of the jury, who had to try the case on the evidence laid before them. And they are entitled to credit for divesting themselves of their newspaper preconceptions and deciding upon the sworn testimony.

Frye's Attack on the President.

At last one statesman has mustered w enough courage to dissent from the general conclusion that President Cleveland's administration deserves credit for decency and its devotion to the interests of the country. And who is this person? It is William Pitt Frye, United States senator from the state of Maine. This man, who has been for many years a political valet to James G. Blaine, now says that the president has done nothing deserving of commendation, and talks glibly of interposing his puny self in the Senate to question the right of the executive in the nomination of men to fill the federal offices.

During nearly twenty years of Frye's public life no measure has been so bad that it has not been able to command his support, if it was supposed to favor his party. No man, however disreputable, has extorted from this senator a word of disapproval if he would consent to use his office for party purposes, or to help along the candidacy of his political master, or to enrich some personal friend. He has been the familiar, the eulogist and the tool of William E. Chandler in whatever this thrifty person has undertaken, whether it was stealing the electoral vote of a state or trading in department secrets.

It is fitting that such a man should condemn the administration. If he had said a single good word for it, the country would have had the right to conclude that the president had ceased to be a patriot and an honest citizen. If he shall only carry the fight into the Senate it will do much to strengthen the hands of the president and will promote the early repeal of the monstrosity known as the tenure-of-office law. Everything considered, the Democratic party has every reason to congratulate itself upon the fact that its President has incurred the bitter opposition of W. P. Frye. If to him be added George F. Hoar, and Henry L. Dawes, its chances for enjoying permanent power will be greatly

GOV. PATTISON has vetoed the bill granting free burial and a headstone to every dead soldier, whose estate cannot pay for it, at a cost of fifty dollars to the county. It is a very creditable veto, indeed. The soldiers have been well provided for. We need not invite, by free burial and monu-

ments, all the soldier tramps in the country to pour into the state to sanctify its soil with their bones. The governor suggests that the author of the bill might have had the prudence at least to except from the provisions the ex-soldiers who died in jail or on the gallows. A monument to these would hardly seem advisable even to a Grand Army man.

THE epidemic of official resignation is nearly as prevalent and as mysterious as the Plymouth fever.

In 1823 the Japanese government pre sented to President Monroe, a bottle of dia-monds, a bottle of pearls, a bottle of otto of roses and a lump of gold. But Congress failed to legislate giving the president the required constitutional permission to accept presents from a foreign power. Hence the treasures have remained boxed up in the treasury ever since, as a striking example of an old phrase of the Monroe doctrine.

As if it were not enough of a blunder to have erected a great postoffice building in Philadelphia without any doors on Chestnut or Market streets, it seems that the authorities have chained off a number of the entrances which the short-sighted architect by sommistake presumably, left on the Ninth street front. Very naturally when inquiry was made at the office nobody there could tell why a number of the few entrances on Ninth

street were barred with chains. THE movement to secure the retention of John Eaton, federal commission of education, ought to be assured of defeat before it is fairly inaugurated. The office is one of those use less bureaus which has been saddled upon the federal government during the years when it has been thought desirable to concentrate everything in Washington. Eaton was a very suitable man for such a purpose. He was weak and could be put to whatever use designing men see fit. But while Congress could create such an office it could not give it power or even work. As a consequence the continued attempts of the fogy Eaton to get something to do have made him and his bureau the laughing-stock of the country. The first thing to be done is to get rid of such a weak and transparent old fraud, and put the bureau in charge of some practical m who has the sense to know that his only duty is the collection of statistics, without trying to run all the educational systems of the country, and who will not make himself ridiculous by assuming to teach practical persons whose whole lives have been given to a

study of educational ideas and methods.

When this is done the scope of the bureau

should be reduced and the foolish attempt to

Dr. Davis' speech on the high license bill, which is printed in the Intelligences today, ought to be read; not only because in the only member we have, but because in the

sire, has been appointed internal revenue collector of the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, which spreads itself over pretty much all the central part of the state. It will reconcile even the rascals to be turned out to have such worthy men succeed them, and if this is the kind of Democrats the president means to appoint for Pennsylvania ne cannot begin too soon nor keep it up too long.

EVERY bride who ever visited the treasur; department has been allowed to handle the "bridal package," a bundle heretofore sup posed to contain \$5,000,000 in big notes and bonds. In recounting the money in Uncle Sam's strong box the other day this famous package was disclosed to contain three or four heavy old government documents, such as would sell in a junk shop for two cents per pound. The package weighed lifteen pounds, and as old paper its value would be thirty cents. The package was carefully tied up again and it will continue to be used to make brides happy. Alas! and alack, if there were no more serious honeymcon delusions than this !

Gov. Pattison has been swinging his veto hatchet to good purpos 3. His disap-proval of the Smull's hand book steal cheeked it for a season at least. His veto of the bill to prevent the acquisition of rights of way by user across lands belonging to universities and colleges was based upon the sound ground, that, as the bill was intended for the clief of one only, or not more than two institutions, this was a small peg on which to hang so important a statute. make bad laws." This is unquestionably true and if more frequently remembered would prevent a great deal of perniciou special legislation that gets on the statute books under the guise of general law. His last veto of the bill providing for the burial of indigent ex-soldiers at the public expense was another sensible disapproval of a sense less bill. All such legislation should be frown ed down. It is superfluous and self-respecting soldiers will not ask for it.

THE postmaster at Honesdale, Pa., who has been the chairman of the Republican county committee in Wayne, declines re election "out of respect for the administration." The administration, out of respect for itself, will probably accept his resignation as postmaster, even should be forget to tender

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, himself something of a poet, is the last offender against good taste, who seized upon the occasion of the late Poe memorial to fling his stone upon the poet's grave. Whereupon a Tribune correspondent, with pointed criticism, asks: "Can no one mention the high philosophy of Bacon but he must be told that the great chancellor took a bribe? Shall we only hear of Milton that he had marital infelicities or of Shakespeare that he stole deer; of Sheliey that he was turned out of college and was not married betimes to either of his wives; of Coleridge that he was an opium inebriate; or of Sappho that she loved not wisely but too well? Are we to look at men's sores and not at their achievements? And why cannot poor Poe rest in his grave but the ghouls must be always tearing the tired heart afresh ?"

PERSONAL.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY is in feeble health and has been obliged to cease work. VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS and Sena tor Gorman take great delight in base ball. SENATOR FRYE is reported by the Tribune as saying: "Secretary Lamar stole a state, and he murdered 10,000 men to do it."

JOHN D. FISH, the jailed banker, admits that he was married to Sallie Reber Laing, the opera singer, who recently died in child-birth, at a secluded place in New Jersey. REBECCA CASSIDY, colored, has died in

Philadelphia, in the alleged 115th year of her age. She was an escaped slave from the South, and, like most centenarians, active until within a few days of her death. Hon. WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN says the administration is moving sufficiently fast with relation to the offices, and "that any one

who would have matters hurried thinks ore of personal interests than of the public QUEEN DOWAGER EMMA, of the Sandwich Islands, died April 25. Her death was sudden. On the day preceding the sad event she complained of a slight headache, which continued to trouble her, and the third attack

JOSEPH SCHAEFER will play George F. Slosson within two weeks a match game of billiards, either cushion carroms or the 14-inch balk line style, for \$1,000 a side. Shaefer has changed his mind about resting from billiards until the fall.

John W. MAYNARD, a very prominent member of the Lycoming county bar and at one time judge of the Northampton district, died at Minnequa Springs, Friday, aged 79. He was the father in-law of Peter Herdic and vill be buried at Williamsport on Tuesday

SAMUEL MOOBE, SR., of Philadelphis, father of Samuel and H. C. Moore, of this city, and Francis B. Reeves, wholesale grocer, of Philadelphia, have been appointed by Gov. Pattison delegates-at-large to the convention of 1885, to beld at Atlanta, Ga., May 19, 20 and 21, for the purpose of viewing the unsettled condition of the finance and comperce of the country. merce of the country.

A. P.Swineford, of Marquette, Michigan, has been appointed governor of Alaska. Mr. Swineford is an ex-mayor of Marquette, is editor of the Marquette Mining Journal, has served as member of the legislature of his state, and was a candidate for lieutenant governor two years ago. He was appointed state inspector of mines and mining by Governor Begole, of Michigan.

Ton Sayer's tomb in Highgate cemetery.

Ton Sayen's tomb in Highgate cemetery, London, is a large marble closet, on whose doors is carved a head of the deceased, and lying in front of it is a marble figure, life-size of a huge English mastiff, the companion of the deceased prize-fighter. And no less an authority than Rev. Dr. Buckley says this tomb attracts more visitors than those of George Eliot, Lewes, Karl Marx, Coleridge, or Faraday—all in the same graveyard.

or Faraday—all in the same graveyard.
WILLIAM SCHOEDER, a butter merchant
of New Haven, Conn., has been working at old times upon a perpetual motion machine in a carefully guarded outhouse in his back yard for the past thirty years. He claims that it will be ready to revolutionize mechanics in a few days and will be in complete operation. It will occupy a space five feet in width by twenty in length, and it will up until its corresponding parts are worked. run until its component parts are worn out. He has never shown any trace of insanity, and has always been regarded as a shrewd business man.

and has always been regarded as a shrewd business man.

GLADYS, late countess of Lonsdaie, now the bride of Earl de Grey, and England's famous beauty, is 26; her husband is 25 and a sportsman. She is nearly six feet tall, but her figure is of such superb proportions and she bears herself so gracefully that there is no ungainliness in her stature. Her brunette complexion is lit up with magnificent dark eyes; her features are of the delicate Jewish type, her teeth are perfect, and she has a splendid chevelure of dark auburn braids always worn low upon her neck. She braids always worn low upon her neck. She is a famous horsewoman and has squandered millions of her own, her husband sand other

men's money. Pullman's Proposition.

President Pullman, of the Palace Car company, the lessor of the Central Transportapany, the lessor of the Central Transporta-tion, has informed the stockholders of the latter by circular that he will accord them the privilege up to May 18 of exchanging their stock for Pullman Palace Car stock, at the rate of four shares for one, the May divi-dend on the Pullman stock (2 per cent.) be-ing an additional inducement.

A Treasure in the Hible. A lady living in Naugatuck, while looking over the old family Bible recently, found an old colonial six pound note, dated 1758. The note was good for 17 ounces 10 pennyweights of silver in New Jersey. On one side was printed: "To counterfeit this is death." How it came in the Bible no one knows.

From the New Holland Clarion.

Since the offering of a big reward for the capture of Abe Buzzard the woods is full of officials trying to catch the wily game.

"Money makes the mare go.

A SOUND VETO.

PROPER REBUKE TO AN ILL TIMED PRETENSE OF PATRIOTISM.

vernor Vetoes an Ill-advised Meas for the Burial of Indigent Veterans. Vital Objections to the Bill and Very Many of Them.

Following is the ful! text of the veto mesage sent to the legislature yesterday by Gov-

To the House of Representatives of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania;

nor Pattison:

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby return without my signature House bill No. 10, entitled "An act authorizing and requiring the county commissioners of each county in the state to appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons in each township and ward of their county, at the expense of the county, to look after, bury, and provide a headstone for the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late Rebellion or any preceding war, and shall hereafter die in their county, leaving insufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses."

The bill requires the commissioners of every county in the state to appoint in every ward and township in their respective counties such number of persons as they shall deem "sufficient," who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the commissioners, and be charged with the following duties: To "look after and cause to be buried in a decent and respectable manner in any cemetery or burial ground within the state other than those used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead," the bodies of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the army and navy of the United States in the late rebellion, or any preceding war, and who may die leaving insufficient means to pay for their burial. For the cost of every such burial to the amount of \$35, the county commissioners are requested to draw warrants upon the treasurer of the county." After such burial, the commissioners are required to erect over every such grave a headstone of such design and materials at the attention of such design and missioners are required to erect over every such grave a headstone of such design and material as they think proper, inscribed with material as they think proper, inscribed with the name of the person and the organization in which he served; and for the payment of the expense of every such headstone the commissioners to draw a warrant to the amount of \$15, which "shall be paid out of the funds of the county in which said soldier, sailor or marine died." UNWARRANTED AND PREPOSTEROUS.

This bill is a remarkable exhibition of the unwarranted and preposterous extent to which a most laudable and patriotic sentinent may be carried. That principle which induces governments to pension and pro-vide for injured and destitute soldiers is founded in wise policy as well as dictated by a spirit of liberal humanity. The United States and our own commonwealth have carried this principle into their laws with no niggard hand. Thoughtful patriots have not hesitated to say that all has been done in this direction that the most generous and grateful of governments ought to do consis-tently with common prudence and wise public policy, and that the limit has been reached beyond which liberality will become extravagance and benevolence breed abuse. The bill berewith returned is a striking proof of the justice of such warnings, and an illustration of the thoughtlessness and credulity that may characterize legislation enacted under the pressure of misguided charity. By this bill any man who fought in the United States army in any war, and who dies in any county of the state without leaving without these for his latest in the contract these for his latest in the state. leaving sufficient means for his burial, imme diately becomes a charge upon that county diately becomes a charge upon that county for his burial to the amount of \$50. He may never have had a residence in the county ; h may even never have been a citizen state; he may not have been wounded or become diseased or disabled in the public service; he may die as the result of his vices or his crimes, by accident, or by his own hand, he may have enjoyed and wasted the bounty of the federal government or of the state for years; he may die in the perpetration of a felony, or be a criminal fleeing the justice of another jurisdiction;—but, no matter who he is or what else he has been, if he served in the army or navy of the United States in any war and dies destitute in any county, that county

must bury him at an expense of \$35, and erect a headstone over his grave at a cost of \$15. A destitute soldier of the Mexican war, who enlisted from the state of New Jersey, and who all his life has been a resi-dent of that state, may go into Philadelphia and die there or one from the state of New York may wander into and die in any cour ty on our northern border, and in each case the county in which the soldier dies becomes liable for an expenditure of \$50 for his burial. And so of destitute soldiers coming into our commonwealth from any other state—no matter how they come or what caused their destitution, so that they get into our state and die there, this bill operates to charge the counties, which may be so unfortunate as to be the places of their death, with the cost of their burial. Could any bill be more void of intelligent principle, or based upon so little reason? No guard of any kind is provided to protect the counties from imposition, and no account whatever is taken of any of the many circumstances that in the most liberal pension laws that were ever enacted are always made an indispensable condition for the enjoyment of their bounty. It is impossible to conceive of any reason why a soldier who was never credited to Pennsylvania; who never reflected any honor upon her arms; who never contributed by industry, citizenship or othcontributed by industry, citizenship or otherwise to her prosperity, should by the mere accident of death within her borders, be entitled, no matter what his life or character have been, to the burial this bill provides at the expense of one of the counties. The lowly citizen of our state, who, though not a soldier, has spent all his life within our common wealth, supporting her institutions and defending her reputation by virtue, sobriety and industry, and who, through misfortune, dies a pauper, can claim no such privilege as dies a pauper, can claim no such privilege as this bill gives indiscriminately to the stran-gers of whatever character. He must receive a pauper's burial. It is quite possible to con-ceive, if this bill should become a law, that neighboring states might rapidly be relieved of much of their unproductive soldier popu-lation to the marked increase of that class in

our own state. ELABORATE MACHINERY. The machinery provided by the bill for carrying out its provisions also calls for no tice. It authorizes and makes it the duty of the commissioners to appoint an indefinite number of persons in every ward and township of the state who are to be the officers having in charge the burials in their respective wards and townships. This means the creation of many hundreds—possibly thous-ands—officials; and while the bill provides ands—officials; and without compensate that they shall serve without compensate that official duties yet experience shows that official duties in-variably entail official expense, and it is not probable that these official functionaries would be any exception to the rule. Apart from this, however, it is always an objection when legislation creates an undue number of officers, which this bill undoubtedly does. It may well be questioned, also, whether the provisions of this measure fall within the the provisions of this measure fall within the scope of the legislative power. It will be observed that it does not appropriate the money of the state, but attempts to direct the bounty of the counties. It commands that certain political sub-divisions of the state shall perform certain charitable acts—not generally, as in establishing a poorhouse or the like, which is an exercise of the general police power of the state—but especially, in a special manner, with reference to a special class, and at a special definite cost. Without now deciding the question, the executive would suggest that the bill requires considerable stretch of legislative power to justify its principle.

May 8, 1885.

W.y Little York Gets Left. The amusement man on the York Dispatch very mad because Barnum skipped that little borough, and he blames the opera house management for it. He says: "But what has York done that all the great first-class shows pass by, and only the little ten cent variety shows dare venture. Is that the true size of York, and how is it to be accounted for? Such was not the case in years gone by. Is it not the narrow-minded policy of our York opera house management that has ruined the business in York. Jim Dale and Sam Adams have been gratifying their narrow guage, small policy. They and several others in the opera house board have been reducing the standard of public entertainments in York. The matter has been thoroughly reported by visiting troupes, and all first class shows and entertainments have learned not to come to York, a town that has so thoroughly adopted the small business of a ten-cent variety show standard. The people will observe the difference in the class of entertainments now at the operahouse and those of several years age. Not a single true size of York, and how is it to be ac-

great comedian or opera visited York this season. They have all learned to shun the York opera house."

PREACHER AND PEOPLE. The Preparation of the Clergyman and of His From the Moravian.

With the accumulation of homiletical "helps" and the growth of the fashion of cop-lous, "illustration," too much of the prepara-tion for the pulpit has come to be a mere mechanical "gathering of materials" out of commentaries, scrap-books, and cyclopedias of illustration and anecdote. The essence of true preparation for preaching must ever be thought and prayer. Prayerful thinking and study of God's Word and its application to the human heart, these make the true ser-mon, if not of entertaining, yet of saving and addition receive.

mon, if not of entertaining, yet of saving and edifying power.

A receptive congregation is the preacher's inspiration. An unreceptive one is among his heaviest crosses. But not only that. The unreceptive hearer is himself burdened. Not only does he fail to receive any of the good that is offered him and within reach; not only is he wasting his time by being such a hearer through the ear only; but becomes an actually disagreeable and painful task to him, at the same time that it makes preaching a task to the preacher. Why is there so much of it? Simply because so few people engage in anything like a proper preparation for the worship of God and reception of His Word.

It is altogether within everyone's power to

It is altogether within everyone's power to bring himself into a receptive frame of mind. And everyone ought to do it before entering And everyone ought to do it before entering God's house. An hour spent in prayer at home, and in earnest meditation, before going to church, and then a summoning of the thoughts and feelings together, and bringing them into sympathy with the thoughtsand feelings expressed in the hymns sung and the petitions offered, will open the spirit's faculties, and make even the "dull" sermon" interesting, instructive and edifying. Preparation by the preacher is not a whit more necessary than the preparation of the hearer. The two together are needed to bring the fullness of blessing down from on high.

The seventy-seventh annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bible society was held or Wednesday in Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Newton, first vice-president, presiding. The report of the board of managers was read, in which it was stated that 136,047 volumes, valued at \$28,901.33 had been issued during the year. The Bibles issued included those printed in twenty different languages—English, Spanish, Swedish, Finnish, Polish, Flemish, German, Welsh, Italian, Russian, Greek, Chinese, Bohemian, Dutch, French, Danish, Hungarian, Hebrew, Japanese, and Arabie. The treasurer reported the cash receipts for the year, including donations amounting to \$2,550.76, to have been \$32,761.40, and the expenditures \$32,069.45. Twenty-four managers were elected. Wednesday in Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. New managers were elected.

There is no Pain Like Tooth-ache Nobody pities you. "Get it out," says one "rub the tooth against a stone," says another when it begins to swell it won't hurt so much, says a third. The reason of the ache is you didn' use SOZODONT, and prevent decay.

my5-lwdcod&w

Will the Locomotive Engineers Strike? Nothing further has been developed concering the strike of the locomotive engineers of the Western lines. Insiders are unwilling to alk on the subject, but freely express their be lief in DUFFY'S PURE MALT WRISKEY as a reinedy for pneumonia, diphtheria, malaria, wasting and nervous diseases and insomnia. It is sold by all leading druggists and grocers at \$1 a bot tle, and is warranted free from adulterations.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you use Porous plasters the best and strongest one made is the Hop Plaster. They kill paln and strengthen parts. A great many people say so. 25c. dealers.

Breaking Up.

On every hand we see evidences that winter is breaking up, and will soon have to yield to the advancing spring. It is a most important ques-HOP PLASTERS

Remove pain and soreness quickly. Compounded from fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsum, they are, as thousands of people tystify, the best and strongest porous plaster ever made. Always soothes and strengthens weak and tired parts. Buckache, Sciatica, Crick, Ridney Diseases, Rheumatism, Sharp Pains, Sore Chest, Sideache, and all pains, local or deep scated, are speedily cured. A trial will demonstrate their worth, Sold by druggists.

25c., 5 for \$1.99 HOP PLASTER COMPANY, Boston, Mass. tion amongst scientific men what causes the general feeling of debility and lassitude so prevalent in this region. While some regard it as the result of confinement and inaction, others suppose it to be caused by the decay of vegetable and animal debris which has accumulated during the winter. What is especially needed at this time, however, is something to overcome these influences. It is too late to talk about the causes what is the cure? Thousands of persons all what is the cure? Thousands of persons all over the country who have given Kidney-Wort a faithful trial are ready to testify that no other remedy is equal to it for cleansing the system, purifying the blood, regulating the bowels, and curing all kidney and liver diseases. It is it

An Explanation. An Explanation.

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