ally Intelligencer.

EVERY EVENING IN THE YEAR'S STRUMAN & HENSEL

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NA WESS. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR OR FIFTY CONTO. TTO FROM TER TO FIFTY CERTS & LINE.

KLY INTELLIGENCER. (EIGHT PAGES.) Every Wednesday Morning Two DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

ENCE SOLICITED PR. S EVERY PART OF TH THE AND COUNTY. CONSESTONMENTS ARE REQUESTED TO ME AND ON ONE DOES OF THE PARE COLY; AND TO SUM TO ME THE THE COLY; AND TO SUM TO ss all Letters and Telegrams to

THE INTELLIGENCER,

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, APRIL 10, 1886.

The Western Rlot. The authorities of the Louisville &

ashville railroad seem to be responsible for the bloodshed at St. Louis, because of helr advertising for men of "grit" to guard their property, whom they caused to be sworn in as deputy sheriffs, and armed with Winchester rifles, A patural result followed. Men from the ackwoods came to them to earn the five dollars a day offered, and they were men who were not inclined to be slow to shoot. They were put into a place where shooting eemed to be their business, and the inclination to it speedily came with the jeers and the stones of the crowd. No serious ck was made upon them, but they fired under the provocation chiefly of words into a crowd, and killed a number of innocent le. And they ran away when they w the crowd coming back to them, and knocked down the mayor of the town. who sought to arrest them; and fired again in their retreat across the bridge and killed another innocent man.

Their conduct was not wise nor justifiable and no one probably will try to justify it. Nevertheless, it was conduct that might have been looked for from men of their kind, undertaking to act as conservators of the peace, which it had coubtbeen the standing aim of their lives to break upon every opportunity. They had an excellent one offered them and embraced if with ardor. The men who employed them are the men to blame. more than they, who did but what their natures led them to do.

The Knights of Labor, as an organization had additional lustre shed upon them by the incident. It was their leader who held the infuriated crowd back from vengeance and urged them to do no deed in violation of the law. With that spirit among the leaders and obedience to it among the led the Knights of Labor are sure to win the object they seek by their organization.

Our Telegraphic Press Service.

The Associated Press, which still occasionally does a good thing, takes a little crow to itself for having transmitted to its papers the Gladstone speech, which was made in ample time for complete reports to the American morning journals.

We have generally gone on the theory that "good wine needs no bush," but the endid press service which the readers of the INTELLIGENCER have enjoyed, appreciated and remarked, justifies the observation that the largely increased facilities which its patrons now have for obtaining home and foreign news, are owing to the superiority of the United Press to the Associated Press service for the afternoon

Ever since the INTELLIGENCER has had a special telegraphic wire and press contion run direct to its editorial rooms, it has been furnished with from double to quadruple the amount of news formerly received from the "pony" Associated Press service to the afternoon papers of the interior.

Upon the modern principle of " selection" and the "survival of the fittest. from the great bulk of despatches received continuously from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. are chosen and condensed such a complete review and summary of the news of the day that our news page largely anticipates the next day's morning journals.

A Strange Divorce Question,

In the English court of appeal has just been concluded a remarkable trial in which the question at issue was: Can a dead man be divorced by law? Under the English law a decree nisi for divorce is granted, and the divorce is not completed until six months afterwards. In the case in point the nisi decree was made, and the husband died before the six months had expired. The question was whether his relict was a widow or a divorced wife, and on the decision hung the distribution of a considerable amount of property. The court decided that a decree nisi was not a disolution of the marriage and that consequently the man was not divorced at the time of his death. It would therefore necessarily follow that he could not be divorced after death any more than he could be married or condemned.

None will question the propriety of the law here laid down, but how much better dd be if men and women did not rush rashly into matrimony! The societybreaking divorce courts would be unneesmary and marriage would be elevated in dignity from its present fallen state. If divorces were not so easily procured, husbands and wives would bear with one another's failings, and not blazon to the world the shameful story of their misdeeds, rendered necessary to secure legal separa-

As to Prison Inspectors.

If there is to be a new jail built this year or next year it is highly important to the olic interest that only first-class menreed, intelligent and far-seeing men-be lected to the prison board. We underand that practically this is a matter to be atrolled at the Republican primary eleceen bull rings and hog rings for pet'y dis; no greater issue is involved than who hall furnish meat or flour, who shall be atleast baker, lower underkeeper or solicitor. But we teg our Republican friends to respect and the analysis of their own self-respect and the fund.

thing more important is on hand for a few

The erection of a great building like this is to be, with "all the modern improvements," and likely to cost several hundred thousand dollars, is not a thing to be entrusted to botches and jobbers to execute, direct or counsel. While the chief responsibility will fall upon the commissioners, the prison inspectors will have a good deal to do with it : and the Republican politicians ought, for once, to pick out two full-grown men for their ticket in this

A Benefactor's Miseries. If to stand above the grave of Adam made one of his children six thousand years after the event weep over his death and if the handwriting of Christopher Columbus compelled mock wonder and incredulity from one of the great American humorists, surely there is that in the letter of the great explorer, reprinted to-day, to evoke sympathy and commiseration for the misfortunes of Columbus.

Robbed in the beginning of his growing fame of the fit distinction of having his name conferred upon the new continent, it was left to Columbus to have indignities and contumely heaped upon him, such as might well call forth the passionate pleading of this letter to his gracious sovereign. That he should declare himself, eleven years after he had brought the greatest boon to the Old World, " the most miserable man living " is pathetic; and what a wealth of suggestion there is in the reflection that heaven may pursue him " as if the discovery of this world may be fatal to the Old !"

The Benefit of the Doubt.

We prefer to give the collector of the port in San Francisco the benefit of the doubt raised by his denial of any discourtesy practiced to the incoming new Chinese ambassador. He says broadly and distinctly that no indignity and no insult nor want of politeness was shown to the celestial envoy, and that all the comments of the Eastern papers based on such assumptions are baseless.

The press has been very quick and eager to assail the federal officials, and to find political and meaner reasons for their alleged derelictions, and it has not seemed fit to any of the newspapers to stop and inquire whether there was not room for misunderstanding and mistake.

It is true a minister's credentials permit him to land without the usual examination of his baggage and property, but certainly his credentials are proper subjects for examination; and even this might occasion a delay which foreigners, unacquainted with our language and customs and used to the forms of arbitrary government, might not understand.

We do not think any American collector of customs at a great port would risk his official head by putting indignity on that of an entering plenipotentiary. We give Hager the benefit of the doubt.

PENNSYLVANIA produced 3,991,805 tons of coke in 1885, or more than one-half of the total amount manufactured. This a great

LOGAN was the chief guest of the young Republican's banquet in Philadelphia Friday night and in reviewing the glory of the Republican party he said, after other things "Certain other affairs transpired and there were four years which I am told are not to be mentioned." [Laughter.] This is the memory of Hayes' fraudulent administration jeered even by his own party.

ONE who should stand not on the order of going, but go at once : the striker who indulges in incendiary and inflammatory

HE must be a hard man to please and she a yet more peculiar woman who cannot find that of special excellence and varied interest in the comprehensive contents of to-day's extra issue of the INTELLICENCER. Besides the regular daily edition of usual size, it prints a handsome and well-filled supplement of original matter that has permanent value as well as temporary interest. Who will not read with delight the giory of the volunteer fire department and the glitter of its great pageant of fifty years ago in Lanveteran soldiers and lisping children will follow with delight our old campaigner in his adventures in field and on the march with the army of the Southwest; a bright young attorney chats in the court house corridor, about subjects of sharp interest to laymen and lawyers; "Sindbad" prattles away about a wide range of subjects from hard ware to literature; and "Uneas" girds vigorously at the inexcusable vanity of authors. Jew and Gentile, Philistine and Æsthetic will find much of literary and religious note to entertain and instruct them; and altogether this will be recognized by common consent to be

THERE are 12,000 volumes in the Friends' library in Germantown, and not one work of fiction among them. It must be very hard

a great day for the INTELLIGENCER.

HARRY INGERSOLL, son of Hon. Charles J. Ingersoli, who died recently, aged 77, in Philadelphia, was a lieutenant in the American navy before Vera Cruz in the Mexican war. He had traveled widely, read much and lived a life of benevolence, wealth and literary ease. He took profound interest in the success of the Democratic party and was one of its most bountiful patrons. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

THOSE who know Orphans' Court Clerk Sammy Kauffman to be one of the mildest manuered men that ever entered rule of charged a fee, will be astonished to read in Major Elwood Griest's interesting reminis cences of him, in the Lancaster Inquirer, that Kauffman once almost became i bloody bushwhacker. It seems, according to this account, that soon after the Christiana slave riot of 1851, the Valley road from Christiana to Quarryville swarmed with federal marshals, kidnappers, bummers and rowdies, who insulted every citizen they met, fired pistols off at intervals and broke into and robbed the houses of negroes, who were generally from home. Major Griest

Kauffman, who had heard about the affair, came over to see me in the evening. He was boiling with indignation. It was believed the gang would return on their way to Chris-tiana, some seven miles distant, that night. He proposed that he and I should take our shotguns and conceal ourselves in a piece of woods that bordered the road, about a half a mile from the shop, and fire into the crowd as it passed long. Said he; "There is no safety for life or property here while these people are running at large. They would rather than not shoot a man or burn a building. There is no use in prosecuting them, for you could do nothing with them. They are more dangerous than wild beasts and no better. Let us shoot a few of them and that will put a stop to their depredations, and it is a first-rate place to do it, afor they will never know what hurt them." He was indeed carnest and resolutely insisted on carrying out his plan. But I was not quite prepared to go to war at that time and finally prevailed on him to desist.

As a fit answer to the malicious statics. shotguns and concesi ourselves in

As a fit answer to the malicious stories afloat about the Irish National League being at variance with Parnell, the treasurer of the organization has just forwarded \$60,000 of American money to the Irish Parliamentary

FRIDAY was a great day for bay-windows Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, vetoed the bay-window ordinance which proposed to absolutely prohibit the erection of bay-windows on the fronts of buildings erected on the building line, and Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, was given permission to retain the bay-window in the front of his palatial Baltimore residence, despite the objections of his wealthy next door neighbor.

Ir was claimed that prohibition had "killed "Des Moines, Iowa. Last year it spent \$3,000,000 for improvements, more than all the anti-prohibition cities of Iowa put to-

AT a big gathering of Spiritualists in Louisville, Ky., the other day, a bombshell was thrown into the camp by a skeptic offering to wager from \$1,000 to \$5,000 that the medium could not answer the question whether a cer-tain missing man had been killed at a given place. This utterance nearly broke up the onvention. The man apparently was no idle braggart, for he backed up his wager with these stirring remarks: "Life is a short period of existence. When we die no one ought to desire to call us back on earth. When the mother looks for the last time upon her dead child, and afterward feels that it is safe in the arms of God, what does she want with it back on earth again? If our fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters die, we don't want o see them here again; no, it only adds to the burden and sorrow. Spiritualism is a fraud. We do not need any mediums, and their performances are worthless." may not have been very agreeable to the host of believers present, but the remarks were loaded down with truth.

Those who cannot yet swallow the Gladstone scheme for Ireland pay the highest tributes of praise to Gladstone. Admiring the worker, they will soon esteem the

WE knew it was coming and we had a suspicion that Senator Logan would be its mouthpiece. This latter misfit statesman declares that "all the present trouble in the business of the country and all the dissatisfaction among the laboring classes were directly traceable to the fact that the Democratic party controlled the reins of the government." The senator does not use the full wealth of his ammunition. There were some disastrous riots in Belgium and earthquake shocks in the Sandwich islands that might have been charged to baleful Demoeratic influences.

THE weather topic is a good one for Democrat and Republican to discuss, for they will not fight about it. The Irish home rule question is another.

PERSONAL.

before morning.

ALPHEUS R. McKAIG, senator from Alle-gheny county, in the Maryland legislature, died Friday in Baltimore, aged 38 years. FREDERICK C. BRIGHTLY, the well known Philadelphia lawyer, was very sick last night and his physicians expected his death

Helen Hunt Jackson's name now appears on the title page of "Mercy Philbrick's Choice," a book which has hitherto been published in the "No Name" series. Ex-Mayor Frank A. Bramish has sued Postmaster D. W. Connelly, of Scranton, to recover \$850, which he claims to have

loaned the latter for campaign expenses GEORGE BIDDLE, ESQ., aged 43, son of Hon. Geo. W. Biddle, and himself one of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia, has died, it is believed, of overwork. He gave a great deal of attention to educational and mathematical problems, and some years ago he and his brother Arthur wrote "The Law of

Stock Brokers." COLONEL F. D. GRANT has made application in the district probate court for letters of administration on the estate of his father, General U.S. Grant. The general owned real estate in the district, and at the time of his death there was due him twenty-two days pay as a retired officer of the army,

amounting to \$828. MRS, AND MISS ENDICOTT are in mourning for the secretary's stepmother, who died recently. The bereavements of the Bayards, Endicotts and Whitneys, restrict their mingling in social matters, while the sickness of land and Secretary Lamar, with the illness of the mother of Postmaster General Vilas, has broken up in several cases hospitalities planned by them.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, at one time was worth \$6,000,000; to-day, it is doubtful whether his bank account is good for one thousandth part of that sum. Still, he is not without hopes of retrieving his fortunes. He is interested in some valuable mines up in Alaska, which are beginning to pay largely Jones is rarely seen in his place in the Senate He prefers looking after his business interests listening to the dull debates of his col-

HOW TO DO 11. What Can Be Effected by Systematic and

Organized Effort. J. B. Harrison in Princeton Review. The effort to save Niagara | for which New

York state has appropriated a million and ahalf dollars] was a new experiment, and it developed some facts of law relating to methods for the propagation of ideas which had not been so fully recognized before, and which apply equally to many things in the life and thought of our time. 1. If an evil is to be removed, or an important change wrought by the action of the

people, the first step is a clear and truthiul description of existing conditions, with a plain, brief presentation of the remedy pro-What is written must be addressed to

the average understanding of people without culture, who work with their hands. What is plain to them will be understood by all others. All rhetorical indirection or display is a fatal disadvantage. Nobody now takes fine writing seriously, not even the authors of its contraction. inthors of it.

3. The first impression upon popular at-tention must be followed up by frequent, brief restatements, each complete in itself, and clear in its iteration of the essential orig-inal appeal; and must be continuously va-ried and multiplied, without any long pause till their cumulative effect produces a rever-beration filling all the air of the time, and

compelling general attention.

4. There will be required a few men of known character and influence, to employ an agent who understands this evil, and believes in the remedy proposed, who shall devote his whole time and energies to the work, with a large measure of freedom of indement. with a large measure of freedom of judgmen

and action as to methods. This agent should be able to employ the pen and the press, as well as the power of personal appeal. At present many efforts to bring about im-portant changes involve fatal waste of energy. The methods followed are often clumsy and inefficient, because they are not based, upon nefficient, because they are not based upon the facts of the situation, nor in accord with the natural laws governing the propagation

d ideas.
"Public opinion, to be effective, must be concentrated," and the publication of valua-ble writings often avails little, and enthusi-astic public meetings produce no change in existing conditions, because the necessary existing conditions, because the include propa-means for the systematic and effective propa-mation of ideas are not employed. In this gation of ideas are not employed. In this country there is often much greater expendi-ture of money and energy in fruitless efforts for important public objects, than would be required for their accomplishment if prac-tical methods were followed. It is not the fault of the masses. "The multitude is ca-pable of willing loyalty to wisdom."

Sleeping With a Room Pull of Gas.

A. W. Swartz, about 28 years of age, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements at Sinking Spring, went to Reading Thursday evening on business and registered at the Ceystone house. About 12 o'clock he retired for the night. The occupant of the next room heard groans and called the porter to find the cause. The porter came and found the room full of illuminated gas, and the odor was very strong. The door and window were immediately thrown wide open, so as to allow the gas to escape and admit fresh air. Mr. Swartz lay in the bed in an unconscious condition continuing to mosn and snore loudly some 15 minutes longer before he could be aroused.

The Test of Man's Pappiness. From the Philadelphia Ledger. It is not what life is to bring to a man, but what he is able to carry into it, that will de-termine his happiness.

DRIFT.

WHAT are we coming to? The omnipresent "interviewer" has indeed long been weeping like Alexander, that there were no more worlds for him to conquer, and 1 confess that I have contemplated his tears with something of that satisfaction which the Germans call Schadenfrende. But to, now comes the news that, greater than Alexander. he has found another world, and straightway has proceeded to interview it. Venit, vidi And what is the worst of it, this enterprising interviewer is a woman. Her name is Mrs. S. G. Horn. As I understand it she has done her work with a telephone: at least she is still in this world, and so far as known has not recently been absent from our mundane sphere. It can therefore only have been by telephone that she has gathered the volume of reports which she publishes in a book entitled "The Next World Interviewed." In it she gives us the results, verbatim et literatim, of her interviews with Messrs, Titian, Darwin, Herodotus, Horace Greeley, and others "too numerous to men-She even had the "enterprise" to interview A Stranger in the next world, without so much as first getting an introduction

BEING a woman, and a married woman, too his interviewer naturally called up the late Mrs. Carlyle, and put some characteristically personal and searching questions to her am afraid, however, this estimable lady fooled Mrs. Horn, for she declared, " I asser that Thomas Carlyle was ever thoughtful of my comfort and happiness." But perhaps the old Scotchman was standing by, and so his poor wife was afraid to speak the truth about him. Or did she simply mean to say to Mrs. Horn "It's none of your business" It any rate her answer will be a sore disappointment to the thousands of deeply sympa thetic lady friends Mrs. Carlyle left behind

It seems a pity that Mrs. Horn should no have been a little sooner with her book then she would certainly have attained t fame even if her own work should come to be forgotten. For she would unquestion ably have had a whole chapter devoted to her in the entertaining little volume of The Vanity and Insanity of Authors," that has just appeared. Alas, she was too late How narrowly some people miss celebrity

As it is, this curiously interesting, of deasantly interesting, record of the unfortunate or disagreable traits of authors, will soon have to be revised, probably republished annually with a new appendix every year. For new authors are almost dally springing up in every direction, and nine-tenths of them are authors only from vanity or insanity. I have come across several instances that certainly have to be included in this record. Here is one of them.

I was conversing with an author who has nade for himself quite a name in the realm of fiction, and has already reached a place at least in the third, or perhaps second rank of American novelists. He will, however, never be either a Howelis or a Cable. Nor does he aspire to be, as little probably as the fox of old aspired to the possession of the grapes that hung above him. For he expressly told me that Cable was insufferable to him, while the whole art of the James-Howells school was a sheer trick of style, which an clever writer could imitate. I confess that opened my eyes almost to a biank stare a this. When I was further youghsafed the nformation by this modest author that he ould without any trouble produce a novel that would pass for a work of James, quickly closed my eyes again that I might be spared the sight of his blushes, which was, however, wholly unnecessary. He did not blush. He simply went on heaping Ossa on Pelion by naively confiding to me that he was so imbued with the spirit and method of Thackeray, that if he chose he could at any time produce a novel that would be accepte by all as a posthumous work of the great Englishman! This nearly took I gasped and left in silence. This nearly took my breath left in silence. More deeply than ever I felt what a great pity it was that book on "The Vanity and Insanity of Authors" had already been written.

IT is but just to this author to note, how ever, that his vanity has not yet led him to handicap any of his books with his portrait, nor virtually to dedicate them to himself, nor vet to make himself the hero of them, and so to fill them with himself and his praise that the reader is left more than half im-pressed with the thought that they were written with the sole purpose of glorifying the author and his deeds, it was snothed writer who did that. The future reviser
"The Vanity and Insanity of Authors" herewith respectfully referred to him also. The work will afford abundant rich material

WHAT is vanity anyhow " Are we to pity or to blame it, or both? I sometimes think it must be a kind of disease incident to the human mind at a certain stage of its development, something like the mumps or measles, to which the physical organism is particularly liable at certain stages of bodliv growth from childhood to youth, or youth to man-hood. Certain it is that the persons who entirely escape its attacks in one form or another, are few and fortunate. Perhaps it is owing to some spiritually malarious in-fluence in our educational methods. At least I notice that not one in a hundred of our youths and maidens whom we graduate from our high schools is free from it; and that as small a proportion of our young men and women whom we send to our normal schools women whom we send to our normal schools and colleges escape it. Indeed they are there scarcely a year before they are swollen and puffed up to a degree that would be ludicrous if it were not so painful to those truly interested in them; while by the time they graduate many of them are ready to burst.

It's being so common is possibly the reason why we neglect its proper treatment and fall into the grievous error of not only permitting the disease to be carried into our social and professional circles, but of indulging and nourishing it there, fanning its fever with flattery and feeding it with shallow, dishonest compliments, until it becomes chronic, and like an incurable, growing cancer, undermines the whole character and ruins all possibility of the victim's ever attaining to anything like true manhood or lasting usefulness. For that is precisely what vanity and self-conceit inevitably do. While we may therefore pity and even goodnaturedly laugh at the puffed up, flapping fledgelings whom our schools and colleges with their system of public entertainments and commencements annually let loose upon the world, we must draw the line right We have no right to let the mu become a permanent swelling of the glands; and as little to permit the self-conceit of our young graduates to grow into an abiding, debilitating and disgusting vanity. It surely is better for the ass to be told by a friend, that the flon's skin does not cover him, than to allow his bray to expose him before all

By this I mean that we owe it to the oung, and owe it to one another, too, to bring more plain honesty into our social relations especially. I don't mean that we are in any way to violate or do away with any of the real courtesy and amenities of ociety. I abominate the man who prides himself on always "speaking his mind right out." He is a social nuisance, and worse, We can be honest without being ruffians. When a friend unfortunately has become possessed with the idea that he is a great singer, and will bawl for us on every possible occasion, we need not go up to him and tell him, "your singing is detestable." But neither do we have to applaud and ncore him, tell him what deligh and teeling rendition gave us, and insist on his soon giving us and our company the same pleasure again. It is our praise and applause that feed his vanity, and are really to blame for it more than the poor weak-minded fellow himself. What we ought to do is simply to maintain a discreet silence. He would soon come to understand its mean-ing, and would subside, or else try to

Once in a while, perhaps, honesty brings us embarrassment; but not often. For the people are happliy few whose chronic self-conceit has reached as insane a point as that of the gentleman who the other day stopped a lady acquaintance on the street and accessed her thus: "Did you see my picture in the paper? What do you think of it?" She, trying to escape the necessity of an answer, replied that she had not seen it. "Oh!"

exclaimed he, "you must see it! I'll send you a copy of the paper containing it."

THAT, by the way, is the lowest of all forms d vanity which prides itself on mere personal appearance. Yet it is to be found in men and women of all classes, in some in whom it ought to be most impossible and least tolerated. For it is always a sure sign that the person has nothing else to pride himself on. Pride of personal appearance is ever only a kind of last resort of vanity. What must one think then of a minister of the gospel who so prides himself on his small and shapely foot that he has been known to keep a new pair of boots on all Sat-orday night, because they fit him so tightly he was afraid if he took them off he would be unable to get them on in time for preach-ing on Sunday morning! Imagine what his sermon must have been that morning! I myself know another gentlemen of the same cloth to whom no compliment is so grateful as to hear some lady say after the sermon "What a handsome men be is!" or to read of himself that he is of "preparamental appearance," "striking presence," etc., ad nauseam. And he hears and reads such expressions continually, simply because its pressions continually, simply because it is bsolutely the only thing that can be said of him! Is not such a one to be commiserated with " Or is he to be despised? Whose fault is it that he has fallen to so low an estate that only " good looks" remain "

Here endeth the lesson on vanity, UNCAS.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS Fresh and Timely Works of Political and

The Indical Science Quarterly is a new publication from the press of Ginn & Co., New York, devoted to the historical, statistical and comparative study of politics, economics and public law. It is under the editorial management of the faculty of political science of Columbia college, who promise to make it " a field for the discussion of political, economic and legal questions" from a scientific standpoint. The first number comes to us in plain, substantial form, well printed, and on good paper, and with its 152 pages devoted to six leading articles and a number of book notices and reviews. In the intro-ductory article Prof. Munroe Smith tries to lefine what is the domain of political science and closes with this paragraph, which may be taken as the key-note of the political principles and sentiments of the whole Quarterly: "The conception of the state as a mere protective association against externa force and internal disorder is antiquated. Whether the increasing importance the state be deplored or applauded, the fact remains that it is rapidly becoming, if it s not already, the central factor of social volution." Prof. John W. Burgess treats shot already, the central factor of sexual volution." Prof. John W. Burgess treats of the American commonwealth. He tries a answer the question, What is Nationality? which he does substantially by adopting the clews and principles of Dr. Mulford, to whom, however, no reference is made. Then whom a propagaty logical sequence he without any necessary logical sequence he concludes from them that the individual states of the nation have virtually no rights whatever, and rejoices that by the dawn of he twentieth century we shall have the nation, sole and exclusive sovreign, distributing the powers unctions of government between entral organs, commonwealth and munici Frank J. Goodnow discusses the solication of duties and sharply criticises American methods in the matter. Prof. Smith's article on American labor statistics is a very careful examination of the shows their utter inadequacy and misleading character. Legislative inquests are inves-tigated by F. W. Whitridge; while in the last article D. de Leon discusses the Berlin onference and blames our government for the part it took in the same as being incon-sistent with the Monroe doctrine and Ameri-van principles. Altogether the Quarterly promises to supply a real want.

A Great French Tale. Saxon & Co., Is Tribune building, New York, issue to-day M. French Sheldon's English translation of "Salammbo," the masterpiece of the great French novelist. laubers, founder of the naturalistic school literature, debased by Zola. The London Times properly calls it a "fascinating story of love and war, rich in heroic Carthagnian lore, set in glowing barbaric splender, surounded with an atmosphere of dreamy tropical warmth and local color, and with its weird serpent scene and mysterious cults, has long been regarded as an un-translatable work." That apprehension translatable work." That apprenension is, however, dispelled by the masterful manner in which Sheldon has done his work. The original author stored his mind with the rich experience of wide travel, reece, frolicked at Corinth, dug furiously in Mycenie before Schliemann, rat sacked nonseums in the buried cities of the scoured Tunis and delved into th Carthage, to equip himself for the tale In it he depicts the terrific siege of the merconaries against Carthage, which Hamilear crushed with stupendous effort and punished with unsparing crucity. Following historic fact with close fidelity, he has grafted upon the narrative a fascinating story of the fierce and sensuous passion of Matho, the Libyan chief for Salammbo, the daughter of Hamilcar; and all the fateful results of his spatch ing the mysterious veil from the temple of Fanit. The work moves with impetuous forrent of narrative, poetic discription and striking characterization, the passionate and frightful excesses of pagan civilization and the most artistic elaboration. As Edward King

So long as men battle and women love, so iong as human nature suffers no change in its great attributes, so long will the story of Hamilear and of Spendius, of Matho, and t Salammbo, of the leprous Hanno and the fiery Narr' Havas, be read with strong emo-tion and with avidity. It awakens only noble thoughts, despite its sensuous setting. It is like an exquisite piece of Greek sculp-ture, mighty, yet too ethereal in its beauty for modern hands to create, set against a back - ground flooded with sumptuous back - ground flooded with sumptions color. The great scenes in the book, the banquet and riot of the barbarians, their contemplation of the crucified lions on the road to Sicca, the preaching of the revolt by pendius, the entrance into the temple Tanit by night, the contemplation of Matho enshrouded in the veil by Salammbo, the arrival of Hamilear from Sicily, the Interview in the tent, the Carthaginian prisoner the ditches filled with water, the woes of lanno, the deaths of the barbarians entrapped into the defile, the sacrifices to Moloch, and the death of Salammbo, are every one genuine works of art, imperiab-able as diamonds; and if the French critics lid not at first find sufficient contrast in these paintings on the sublimely sculptured portico, they discovered them when they had bestowed proper attention upon the work.

There is a good deal of the money-making dea about the Blaine book, the Grant book

and the Logan book, not to speak of some less notable productions of the present political period. They have been widely and deftly advertised for advertising purposes; and their appearance indicates that they were made to sell. As specimens of the book-maker's art they do no credit to their publishers and the system upon which they are put upon the public is at variance with the scholar's and the literatteur's taste. But it is useless to deny the value of such works to our political history. Benton's "Thirty Years View" increases in value and interest as the generations succeed each other; Van Buren's History of Political Parties, John Quincy Adams' Diary, Greeley's History of the War, Alex. H. Diary, Greeley's History of the War, Alex, H.
Stephens' War Between the States, S. S.
Cox's review of Congress in his day, and all
such works have an unquestioned literary
and historical value. Narrow and personal
as may be their authors' points of view, offensively egotistical as is the style sometimes
and impossible as it is for many contemporary readers to sympathize with the sentiment, the uses of these works are undisputed. ment, the uses of these works are undisputed. Most notable of the present era is Biaine's the first volume of which has been reviewed in these columns. It is easy to believe that the second has not met with nearly so large the second has not met with nearly so large a sale: the keen edge of the popular appetite has of course been taken off; and the times are not so auspicious for its publication as when Mr. Blaine was in the flush of his candidacy for president. We are much mistaken, however, if the future student of our political history will not find as much of value and interest in Mr. Blaine's account of congressional government from the teginning of Johnson's administration to the end of Hayes', as in his history of par-ties from Jefferson to Lincoln. He is a vivid ties from Jefferson to Lincoln. He is a vivid and picturesque writer, a man of literary acquirements and descriptive genins; granted that he was a chief actor in these scenes and no impartial witness, the fact that he is for the fourth time the candidate of a great portion of his party for president gives to his views of men and things a significance that is to be carefully studied in connection with our civil history. His book deals with the reconstruction period, and the great contest between president and Congress; with the

mighty senatorial junta and the Liberal Republican revoit of 1872; with the Grant administration, the electoral dispute of 1876, the Hayes regime, and the famous Chicago convention of 1880—what more momentous epochs in the history of our own party politics? What more conspicuous figure than this historian who tells of them; and who can at this brief distance speak of his bitter opponent and nated rival, Mr. Conkling, as a man who in 1880, "by intellectual force, by ardent scal and by common recognition, was the master spirit and the acknowledged leader" of the Grant forces, and of his powerful and eloquent speech for his chief? With the difficult and delicate task of treating of himself in a history of his times Mr. Blaine succeeds remarkably well; he displays little of that "vanity of authors" elsewhere referred to. No political student's equipment and no general library is complete without both volumes of Blaine's book. We say this who do not count him either patriot or statesman. or statesman.

The fourth series of the valuable Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science, is devoted to "Pennsyl vania Boroughs." William P. Holcomb i vania Boroughs." William r. the author and it is a valuable study, the author and it is a valuable study. The leading articles in the Reformarterly Review for April are Rev. Dr. Gast's "General Character of the Testament Revision," and Rev. Dr. E. V Gerhart's on "The Light of Holy Scripture.

A SPECIMEN PAGE FROM LOGAN.

The Untamed Warrior Gives Free Play t file Wild Western Imagination,

In his new book, which the publishers ex pect to have ready about the 20th of this month, Senator Logan deals with what he calls "The Great Conspiracy" of the Southern rebellion, without regard to syntax or the feelings of his foes. It is thus he draws upon his imagination for an account of Lincoln's first night in the White House :

How that great, and just, and kindly brain, in the dim shadows of that awful first night at the White House, must have searched up and down and along the labyrinths of history and "corridors of time" everywhere in the past, for any analogy or excuse for the madness of this secession movement-and searches

With his grand and abounding faith it God, how Abraham Lincoln must have storined the very gates of heaven that night with prayer that he might be the means of securing peace and union to his beloved but distracted country! How his great heart must have been racked with the alternations of hope and foreboding—of trustfulness and doubt! Anxiously he must have looked for the light of the morrow that he might gather from the press the manner in which his inaugural had been received. Not that he feared the North—but the South; how would the wayward, willful, passionate South receive his proflerd dive branch? Surely, surely—thus ran his thoughts— when the brave and gallant, and generous people of that section came to read his message of peace and good-will, they must see the suicidal folly of their course! Surely their hearts must be touched and the mists of pre-judice dissolved, so that reason would re-sume her sway, and reconciliation follow A little more time for reflection would ve make all things right. The young men of the South and Southern leaders' false appeals, must soon return to reason. The prairie fire is terrible while it sweeps along, but it soon burns out. When the young men face the emblem of their nation's glory—the flag of the land of their birth—then will come the reaction, and their false leaders will be hurled rom place and power and all will again be ight. Yea, when it comes to firing on the id, old flag, they will not cannot do it? Between the compromise within their reach and such sacrilege as this they cannot wave

So, doubtless, all the long night, whether waking or sleeping, the mind of this true-hearted son of the West, throbbed with the mighty weight of the problem entrusted to him for solution, and the vast responsibilities which he had just assumed toward his fellowmen, his nation, and his God. And when, at last, the long lean frame was thrown upon the couch, and "tired nature's sweet rethe couch, and "tired nature's sweet re-storer" held him briely in her arms, the smile of hopefu'ness on the wan cheek told that, despite all the terrible difficulties of the situation, the sleeper was sustained by a strong and cheerful belief in the Providence of God, the patriotism of the people, and the efficacy of his inaugural peace-offering to

iralgia, riicumatism, crysipelas, sore throat oothache and all other pains and aches are promptly cured by Salvation Oil. Price is cents, toughing Clara—Consely, charming Clarisa Clendeoning, carelessly catching coid: creeping chilis cause. Clara coughed continually; creeping this cause Clara coughed continually; creeping to coupy congs, that would have killed her, and she not used Dr. Bull's Cough Sgrap, costing 35 cents.

The efficacy of Red Star Cough Care is youched

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Carlous to think that desks and chairs kill people, but they do. Taken in large quantifies office furniture is fainl as yellow fever. We sit and write ourselves away. Sedentary habits produce constipation; that begets dyspepsia; rheumatism and kidney trouble follow in their train and death ends the chapter. You whose lives passed over dosks and in the confined air of office sought to keep Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy "always on band for the stomach and brain marie-imeod&w

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and \$1, For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Busen street.

"Spent Fifty Dollars

In dectoring for rheumatism before 1 tried Thomas' Eclectric Cit. Used a 56-cent bottle of this medicine and got out in one week. For burns and sprains it is excellent." Jas. Durham, East Pembroke, N. Y. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 135 North Queen street, Lancaster.

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