THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGEN ER, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY. TE FOR THE NEW PRISON

BUTIEN OF THE STEPS TAKIN FOR FINE COUNTY JAIL.

liding Would Cost 8240,000, One-Sisth Which Might Be Realized by the Bale of the Present Jall Site m Building Lots.

If any citizen of the county of Lancaster tes the trouble to make a thorough exami-tion of the Lancaster county prison he be convinced that a new jail is a neces-If, after such examination, he conthat a new prison is not necessary it is itely because he is afraid of increased taxa

The main tower on the prison has bulged five inches within the past three months, and if not taken down this summer may fail wn. It is not considered safe to occupy that part of the building. The side walls of prison are kept in place by iron rods, and on the inside and outside, and in -ome parts of the prison half a dozen of these rods are used at each cell. The contractor who did the mason work on the walls of the jail did the mason work on the waits of the juit was very economical in the use of material, so far as lime is concerned, for it appears there was not any lime used in making mor-tar for the waits. In one-half the cells there are holes in the wait, and it is not difficult for the convicts to dig out the soft bricks. The board of inspectors in their last annual report "call the attention of the court and the opunty commissioner- to the condition of the

inty commissioner- to the condition of the seent prison building, which has several nes been referred to in the report of grand res thereon. The building is in a ruinous d dangerous condition. Prisoners cannot securely confined in it, and there is great danger of the front of the building failing of the own weight, with prototic failing of its own weight, with probably fatal results to nome of the employes and prisoners. In addition to the fact of lack of security in the commement of prisoners and lack of safety to the employes and prisoners, the board desires to say that the management could be made much more economical to the county if proper facilities were afforded for giving work to the prisoners, which cannot be done in the present building." nement of prisoners and lack of safety to

ITS NECESSITY.

The question as to the necessity of a new prison has been discussed for several years, out it did not take definite shape until last fall. Several times during the past three years the building of a prison was recommended by one grand jury, but the succeed ing one failed to see the necessity of it and did not recommend it. In November last the grand jury in their report strongly rended a new jall. It was followed in January and April with similar recommenons. After the second recommendatio n consultation was held between the prison aspectors, board of public charities and commissioners. The board of charities were greatly impressed with the necessity of the proposed new building and wrote a strong letter to the commissioners to that effect. At the conference above noted everybody present but one commissioner favored the building of a new jail.

The board of prison inspectors at a meeting id shortly after the above conference used a series of resolutions requesting the unty commissioners to take action on the matter at an early day. That body did act on it and when the vote was put Messrs. Myers and Hartman voted in favor of the project and Mr. Gingrich against it. The solicitor of the inspectors, G.C. Kennedy, prered the necessary papers, presented them the court and there they remain.

THE LAW ON NEW BUILDINGS.

The law governing the erection of county buildings is as follows :

"It shall be lawful for the commissioners of any county, having first obtained the ap-probation of two successive grand juries, and of the court of quarter sessions of such county, to cause to be erected, at the seat of justice thereof, when occasion shall require, such building or buildings as may be necessary for the accountedation of the courts and of the several officers of the county, and for the reception and safe keeping of the records and other papers, in charge of such officers, and also such other buildings, as may be necessary and proper for the purposes of a county jail and worshouse, and if need be, to purchase ground for the erection of such



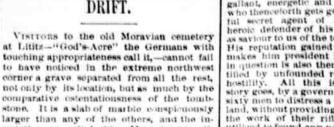
Chas. S. Fairchild, Assistant Secretary-A Po sible Successor to His Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19 -- It is now considered certain by Mr. Manning's most intimate friends that he will never be able to resume the active duties of the secretaryship the treasury. His physical atiliction at his period of life compels cessation from the exacting labors of such a position, if he would not take the risks of a renewed attack and of fatal results. Under these erroumstances rumor is busy with the names of possible successors, but in well-informed circles the persons most confidently named in this connection are Charles S. Fairchild, present assistant and acting secretary : and William L. Scott, Democratic congressman from Erie,

a. The above portrait of Mr. Fairchild, taken from an old photograph, gives only an im-perfect idea of his personal appearance. He is a handsomer and more intellectual looking man. He is H years old and comes of a family of lawyers in Central New York. H family of lawyers in Central New York. He is a Harvard man, and was a distinguished lawyer in Albany when he was appointed deputy attorney general of the state. He was elected head of that office, and during his term pressed all exposed ringsters to downfall. He was the choice of President Cleveland and Secretary Manning for his present is in the state. present position ; is in sympathy with their policy and the treasury department is tho-roughly organized, largely with New York nen, in accordance therewith. He is a very clear-headed lawyer and gives much intell gent attention to exposition of the compli-cated tariff laws. It was his ruling that stopped the importers of Sumatra tobacco om evading the law so as to run in goods at 35 cents duty on which the tariff plated was 75 cents ated was 75 cents per pound. The ssible successor of Mr. Manning is The other

WILLIAM I. SCOTT. OF ERIF. PA.





scription upon it lacking Moravian simplicity, even indulging in an attempt at Latin ! But it seems like the attempt of a Western trontiersman, and perhaps characteristic of the rugged, venturesome, ambitious and often deluded, old California pioneer, "General" John A. Sutter, whose last resting place it marks: REQUESCAT IN PACEM (sic.)

Not a few of our citizens may still remem ber the old "General." Few can have for potten his stories of heroism and wild adventure. For his form was daily seen on the julet village street, in the years of retirement he spent at Lititz alter his return from the scene of his exploits, and his voice was as often heard recounting the wondrous tales of his glorious past in the land of gold. And indeed in his prime he had been a man f prominence there. He had helped to make history. He had been a co-worker and coorator with the redoubtable Semple and Ides

and Grigsby and their heroic compatriots of the "Bear Flag Republic." But he had been a better man than the most of them. A German by birth, though of Swiss parentage, Sutter went to California in 1839, and became the head of the American settlement there "Sutter's Fort," near the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers being the nucleus around which gathered the motley and not very select or always reputable class of adventurers who kept on coming from the East after 1-41.

Tiris is what the latest and best historian of California, Prof. Josiah Royce, himself a native of that state says of him : " He employed many Indians, raised large crops of grain, aimed to make his little colony the producer of nearly all its own supplies. showed much hospitality to new-comers and, in 1845, undertook to assist Gov. Michel torena in the latter's troubles. In conse quence of this last blunder he was on poor terms with the successful revolutionary authorities during the brief remainder of the Mexican period. In character Sutter was an affable and hospitable visionary, of har, ideas, with a great liking for popularity, and with a mania for undertaking too much At value in a main or undertaking too inden. An heroic figure be was not, although his romantic position as ploneer in the great valley made him seem so to many travelers and historians. When the gold-seekers later came, the ambitious Sutter utterly lost his head, and threw away all his trul wonderful opportunities. He, however, als suffered many things from the injustice of the new-comers." For instance, we learn that at one time alt his American laborers that at one time of his American incorre-left the fort just before the harvest time, and went to work for themselves "taking his cattle to pay the amounts due them." Thi was "going on a strike" with a vengeance. Another act of ingratitude, of which he bitterly complained to the very last, was that when in 1847 he sent two Indians with some cattle to the relief of a starving party in Truckee canon, the cattle being lost in a snow storm, the desperate Americans went to work and ate the Indians instead : where by, said the hospitable old "general" he lost not only his beef but his two good Indians! He never tired of complaining of a merican ingratitude.

PROF. ROYCE, by the way, though still quite a young man, being scarcely thirtytwo years old, is developing into one of the most brilliant and able of American thinkers and writers. He showed the courageous and original quality of his thought in his strik ing work on "The Religious Aspect of Philosophy" published by Houghton, Mitflin & Co., a little over a year ago. It is a work that at once aroused wide attention, called forth loud condemnation in some theological circles and as loud praise in others; but by all was acknowledged to be ost notable and independen

gallant, energetic and able young officer, who thenceforth gets general credit as faith-ful secret agent of his government and heroic defender of his countrymen, as well as saviour to us of the territory of California. His reputation gained in this affair nearly makes him president in 1856. The warfare

n question is also theneeforth publicly jus-fied by unfounded reports of Californian restility. All this is authorized, as the story goes, by a government that thus orders sixty men to distress a vast and ill-organized land, without providing any support whereby the work of their rifles can be promptly utilized to found any new and stable govern ment in place of the one that they are com manded cruelly to harass, without warning to assault, and thus unlawfully to over-throw." The commonly accepted explana-tion placed all the responsibility for this outrage upon the federal government, under whose secret orders Fremont is supposed, and by him declared, to have acted. Prof. Rovee, however, shows that the whole blame

rests on Fremont and Benton. The former acted, on the advice of the latter perhaps without any such orders, and virtually in open disobedience of orders from the gov-ernment. "What inner motives led him to this rash, and in its consequences most dis-astrous act, which once for all did whatever one agency could do to set over against each other in deadly enmity the Americans and the Californians, it is not mine to know." The traditional here is but little different historically from a common filibuster "the gallant general's clearest memory and sincerest imp standing. npressions to the contrary notwith

But don't imagine that our government was free from blame altogether. It was intriguing in the most wily, dishonorable and hypocritical way to gain pessession of Caliornia, the great Naboth's vineyard of the time. It was expecting and planning and surrying on the Mexican war. But it wanted to keep the Californians well disposed : in fact, it wanted to lure them on to separate from Mexico and other themselves the federal union. All this is fully shown forth. " In acting as he did, he (Fremont not only became for the moment a filbuster pure and simple, but he endangered our whole scheme by perhaps unwittingly doing his best to drive California directly into the arms of England "--If England had wanted her-which is another old tradition that is here exploded.

"BUT when hostilities had once begun the men who were not in the state secrets were as American and as moral as those who were initiated. To them the whole thing appeared partly as a glorious revolution, a des tined joy for the eyes of history-reading posterity, a high and holy business; and partly as a visionary enterprise, destined to teach our beloyed and erring Spanish-American brethren the blessings of true lib-erty. The Bear Flag heroes interpreted the affair, in their way also, to a large and representative American public : and these heroes, like their betters, show us what it is to have a mational conscience sensitive enough to call loudly for elaborate and eloquent comfort in moments of doubt, and just stupid enough to be readily deluded by mock-elo-quent cast. Theresult of the whole thing is that although in later years the nation at large has indeed come to regard the Mexican war with something of the shame and con-tempt that the 'Biglow Papers' and the other expressions of enlightened contempor ary opinion heaped upon the unworthy busi-ness, still, in writing California history, few have even yet showen to treat the acts of the conquest with the deserved plainness of speech, while, in those days, the public both n the South and in the whole of the West together with a considerable portion of th public elsewhere, was hoodwinked by such methods as were used, and so actually sur posed our acquisition of the new territory to be a God-fearing act, the result of the aggress sion and of the sinful impotence of our Span ish neighbors, together with our own justifi able energy and our devotion to the cause of freedom. It is to be hoped that this lesson, showing us as it does how much of conscience and even of personal sincerity can co-exist with a minimum of effective morality in international undertakings, will some day be once more remembered ; so that when our nation is another time about to serve the devil, it will do so with more frankness, and will deceive itself less by half-unconscious cant. For the rest, our mission in the cause of liberty is to be accomplished through a steadfast devotion to the cultivation of our

own nuner life, and not by going abroad as missionaries, as conquerors or as marauders among weaker peoples."

UNCLE JABE ON MARRIAGE. Rev. T. Trumbull Johnson in the Cosmopolitat

Uncle Jabe was the man-of-all-work at loober Ridge railway station, and was engaged cutting wood. As I was tired waiting for the train, and knowing no one else to talk with, I went over to the place where he was working, and, sitting down on an empty box near him, began : " Say, uncle, what's your name ""

"Jabez Giload Tillinghast ; Jabe, fo' short."

" Are you married, Uncle Jabe ?" I next inquired.

"Oh, Lor' a-massey ! now yo' foolin' dis chile, shoah ! Why, sartin I is. Did yo' tink 1 ben libin single alone all my life Ho ! ho ! dat's radder hard 'flection on yo ole Jahn " He chuckled to himself as no laid aside

his chopping ax and took up the one to split with. After splitting for a little he paused " Say," continued Uncle Jahr, as he stord

with his right foot on the block of wood and his hands leaning on the top of the ax han

his hands leaning on the top of the ax han-die, " might I ax yo' a queshun ?" " Certainly, Unole Jabs." " Weil, den it am dis." He scratched the top of his woolly head with his right hand and added : " Why don't tebery one get mat-ried, when dat's de Lord's overwhelming command, shoah ?" " Really, I don't know, Jabe. There are Really, I don't know, Jabe. There are

some people who, it seems, are unable to get married when they want to." " Dat's so, and I's seen 'em tryin' mighty

hard, too," "Well, can you tell the reason ?" I asked :

"Well, can you tell the reason "' I asked : for I was sure that he only wanted a chance to air some of his peculiar ideas. "Why, sartio, I can. It's jes kaze dey hain't got 'quainted wid de one dat's 'pinted fo' dem. I's studied dis matter heaps ob times, and my sentiment's mighty plain, seems to ma." "Where do the appointments take place "" "Where do the appointments take place ""

"Why, in heaten, ob course," "Yes, I agree with you there," "Does yo' make dat hol' good wid white folks." asked the negro, with some sur-

prise, "Certainly, Did you think that only col ored people were meant by it "" "Yes, massa, it am colored matches dat

am made in heaben, sariin, and dar's nuffin said in de Book 'bout de white folks at all, so

I ben to?." • Do they turn out all right " • Why, bress yo', honey, no ' and dar's whar my theology don't get holt ob de ba-tom truft, somehow. When de bard done spellin' 'em off de big book, it happens some-

tmes dat de angels get so oberjoyed a carry-n' de tidin's down to de offis ob Massa Cu-id —Say, whar dat, anyhow ""

Pid — Say, what dat, anyhow ?' "I don't know," was my simple answer, "Well, it don't mattah, ony I to't he must be what de head culled folkses lits. As I's a-sayin', de angels so happy shouth' an' pressin' de Lord fo' his infinite grace and predshow production of the similar grace and matchless Dar, now, dat's a word dat shouldn't be used by culled peoples, an' I's allus repeatin't. De good Lord ain't match-less, when He's busy tousans and tousans ob veahs thakin' culled matches down heah-ain't dat so ?"

an t dat so 7" "I suppose so, Uncle Jabe." "To't so. Well, to get back to de angels : Dey keeps shoutin' and praisin' de Lord, like de saints at 'vival meetin' times, dat dey fo'gets de straight ob it, and raxines de huil

ing don't exactly understand what you mean, Uncle Jabe; could you explain it a little more fully 7" "Sartin. I's clear on dis pint. Suppose,

see, de good Lord am a sittin' at de big table whar de great book am, a-turnin' ober de leabes. By and by, he stops, reads a bit, puts his tingah on de place, and looks round de room. Dar's a lot ob angels layin' on de floah, or a settin' up agin de walls, wid nuthin to do 'cept singin' hymns and shoutin' "Glory halleluish" tween whiles. He sees one dat's troo moultin' and good on de wing. So he hollans : 'Hi! yo' good fo' nutlin feilah, come heah.' So he comes up a bowin and a-scrapin' wid his wings tucked up behind him, and he says, 'Heah I is, massa,' Den de Lord says: 'See heah, I wants yo' to hurry down to Cupid's offis and teil bim to go to Massa Greig's plantation, in Swa-bush county. Teil bim to jine de 'fections ob Jabez Gilead Tillinghast, Esquire, to Miss Sukle Fedrea Elmira Jones, wid de moral certainty dat they'll soon jine hands in mat-rimony. Now, if dat angel had got happy on de road down heab, he'd a ben most

shoah to fo'get : but he was steady goin' and

TREATRICAL BLAND A Number of the Queer Expressions That are Used by "the Profession,"

To a large extent, says the St. James azette, theatrical slang is a matter of ab

breviation. The "profession" seldom use a whole word when part whil do as well, and they begin by calling themselves "pros." A theatrical notice in the newspapers is not a "paragraph," but a "par," " Biz" is "business," but there are two kinds of it : "good biz" means fall "houses;" when "biz" is bad the treasury is empty, and "the ghost walks," The actor's "blz," however, is quite a different thing, and so important that

t is often given its unabbreviated name of "business," It includes all the player's by play. Hamlet's trifling with Opbelia's fan ir the play scene, the clown's manipulation of the poker, the funny man's antics with the whisky bottle, bundreary's hop, are all the special "busine-s" of the gentleman who plays the part. The "business" is often not in the book." It is frequently introduced by the creator of a part, tradition handing it down from generation to generation. " Busi-ness" in old plays has been traced back to before the days of Garrick ; indeed, the creators of some of the Shakespearian char-acters are still, it is believed, followed in their readings by the old school of actors. owley and Kempe, for instance, are respon-tible for the "business" of Dogberry and Verges; and the waistcoats of the first gravedigger in *Hamlet* are as old as the seven-teenth century. "His original character" is a line the actor likes to be able to add to his name in the playbill. It really means that the "original business" of the part is his. When one character's "business" is so great

as to be the chief feature of the play, the piece is called after him. Thus, the popular faces Turn Him Out is "Nobb's Piece." "Business" in this sense was in use in the

trical circles a hundred and thirty years ago; and long before, maybe. The classificating of players according to

their line of business is little thought of now adays. Until lately, however, it was very arbitrary. The "heavy man" was he who played such parts as Hamlet's uncle, lago, bayed such parts as framer's uncie, lago, the "Tiger" in *The Ticket of Leave Man*. Cassio was "walking gentleman;" the "utility man" was he who made himself useful; the "low comedian" could not peach on the preserves of the "light comedian;" here were "old women" (first and second "singing chambermaids," "leading juve-niles," and boys," These terms are still n daily use, but the long "runs" will be the death of them. An actor is chosen now adays to fill one part, when formerly he played a hundred parts in a season. The manager of a "stock company" was always careful to have his "heavy man," "chambermaid," etc. and his "scores" of plays-that is to say, his lists of dramatis persona in the pieces he had down for production had op-posite each name, in pencil-marks, the technical term for the man who would play

Instead of "Hamlet-Mr. So and So," score read "Hamlet-leading juvenile." Old-fashioned managers and playwrights still have this custom. The term "run" was used above. Fielding has it in the same When the player is in the provinces he is

ome companies only go to the small towns, when they are said to be "doing the smalls. Members of provincial companies are "out." To have a part in the piece being played is to be "ou." It you do not know your words you are a "fluffer," and to "queer the man-ager's pitch" is to disappoint him. Few ac-tors who play a variety of parts are well acquainted with any part in a piece but their own. They trust to the "cue" to keep them right. The "cue" is the sentence spoken by another which they have to follow. Often hey only watch for the last word of the sentence. Then the "cue" is "the word." "Fat" is a slang term for good business-a teiling speech or anything else that the make much of. By-the-bye, "fat' actor can is a popilar slang term in several trades and pro-

fessions, meaning something different in each. The compositor's " fat," for instance, is the blank space for which he is paid without having any type to "set." Rosalind's pro-logue in "As You Like It" is a "lovely tag," that being a " tag " in which the player ad-dresses the andrence. These are known as "the front of the house," and the theatre is the "shop." The play itself is called the "show." This term is but a year or twoold, but is already popular. Much more ancient is the term "gods" for the occupants of the gallery.

"Props," the abbreviation in use for "pro-perties," is a very important term. Every-thing stored at the theatre for use on the stage

with a somewhat peculiar significance. There

uired by the flyman or man in the "flies,

ugh the ladies of the latter, at all events,

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CATARRH-HAY-FEVER. CATARRH. is a "prop"; these are the manager's props. The actor's props are the articles of clothing which he has to provide for himself. These vary according to the status of the company : managers of repute providing everything ex-cept tights and a few other articles, while needy managers like their company to have a "wardrobe" of their own. "Plot" is used

As will be seen by the above law the court has only to approve of the necessity of the building. With the selection of a site they have nothing to do. If common rumor is tru our judges have split on the proposed sits. Judge Patterson it is said admits the neces-sity of a new prison but wants it erected on the county farm, west of the barn, and in line with the other county buildings, while Judge Livingston things it ought to be erected on the site originally intended for

THE PROPER SITE.

In January 1878 when the bill was before the legislature providing for the erection of a penitentlary for the confinement of criminals convicted in the central part of the state, the county commissioners offered to donate to the state a tract of 25% acres of land, on the state a tract of 25% acres of land, on which to erect the proposed institution. The petition to the legislature set forth "that the tract of land bad great natural advantages for a prison site. It is a commanding cleva-tion overlooking the surrounding country ; at the base flows the big Conestoga creek, a stream remarkable for its beauty and the purity of its waters." The site where the inspectors propose to build, if the judges will approve the petition presented for that purpose, is the site de-maribed above, as offered to the state. It is situated on the county farm 1,021 feet south-

d on the county farm 1,662 feet south west of the new almshouse which would be the nearest building. It is 6714 feet above the surface water of the Conestoga. The drainage would be perfect, nor would there be any danger of contagious diseases reach-ing the building, as it would be completely isolated. If the building is erected on the nite selected by Judge Patterson, it would adthe tract of land owned by Dr. years be built up, as it has been laid out in building lots since it has been decided to run streets through it. It would county, The other tract is not of any prac-tical purpose for raising crops, as it is too stony. The county can better spare it than the least near the barn. the land near the barn.

TO CONTAIN 200 CELLS.

The old prison contains 80 cells and at no as since it has been built has the keeper been able to carry out the provisions of the act of assembly in reference to sentences to separate and solitary confinement. The building of the new prison would do away with Bummer's hall, an institution which is a disgrace to the county. The plans for a new building have not yet been fully arranged. The inspectors think it should be made large enough, so that there would be made large cells for prisoners sentenced to separate and solitary confinement, and in addition quarters for drunken and disor.lorly persons and trial prisoners. They argue that if the prison is prisoners. They argue that if the prison is made large enough all our long term prisoners could be kept here, made to work and instead of being a burden to the county a handsome profit could be realized. The old prison profit could be realized. The old prison property is 500 feet square, with a front-age on East King, East Orange, Franklin and Marshall'streets. This fract could be sold at an average price of \$40 per foot, for the East King and East Orange street fronts, or \$40,000 lor thetract. The estimated could be new structure is \$240,000, and of that amount; the lots being sold for cash, the could be secured at a very low rate of interbe secured at a very low rate of inter-

The court have had the petition for the new jail several weeks, and have had ample jail soveral weeks, and have had ample time to consider it. As is shown, the judges have nothing to do with the site, and if Judge Patterson admits that a new jail is a pecessity, as it is said he does, then there is nothing left for him to do but to put his name to the petition. The county of Lancas-ter will get a new jail, and it will be creeted wherever the commissioners in their judg-ment is considered the best site. It ought to be perfectly safe to leave the matter in their be perfectly safe to leave the matter judg-builds. The commissioners are practical mon, and as it would be the most important as of their official lives it should be their and be give us such a building as Lancaster will be pread of.

Greed et Congressmen. From the New Haven Journal. Of the 468 senators, members and territo-fild delegates who compose Congress, 72 are methodists, 63 Baptists, 41 Episcopalians, 37 resbyterians, 36 Catholics, 15 Unitarians, 5 of 4 Quarkers, making a total of 258 who are forthy connected with some church organi-tics leaves 125 who alther never be-read to say church or have drifted out of

Like Senator Gorman, of Maryland, Scott was formerly a page in Congress. He is 58 years old. In 1846, Gen. Reed, a member from this state, took him home with him to Erie and made him a shipping clerk. In Erie and made nim a support 1850 he went into business for himselt and has found millions in it. He became a large poperator in mines, railroads and politics. He got the coal monopoly at Erie, associated closely with the Vanderbilt powers, and was a delegate to the Democratic national con ventions of 1876 and 1880. He has always been close to the Tilden element, but gener been close to the Triden element, but gener-ally manages to "get in out of the wet" and supported Hancock most gener-ously. He opposed Orange Noble for state treasurer on local and personal grounds, but aided Cleveland's election immensely. He was elected mayor of Erie in 1s62 and in 1871; in 1884 he was chosen to Congress in a district heavily Republican, carrying it by storm. In Congress he has taken high position for a new member and 200 000 contes position for a new member and 200,000 copie

position for a new member and 200,000 copies of his speech against silver coinage was sent out. He is a rich, brainy, nervous, restless, impulsive and generous man—a hard hitter, a warm friend and positive enemy. This is

good picture of him.

Advantages of Woolen Underclothing.

Dr. Jaeger, the physician of the empere of Germany, who has aroused considerable attention by his enthusiastic advocacy of woolen underciothing, has obeyed the command "physician heal thyself." As a youth he was sickly and inherited disease, but is now a splendid spectmen of manhood, claim ing that his physical improvement is due mainly to the wearing of woolen under-clothing. Germany, Austria, Holland, and even England, Jaeger or "Woolen societies" are established in the great cities for dis cussing and propagating Jaeger's ideas, and the members are usually professors, stu-dents, physicians, and other members of good and intelligent society, and the movement has been ruling sensation for a year or more. The original Jacgerian suit was an extremely ugly affair, but in compliance with the suggestions of friends it was mod. fied by adopting the customs of the rennals sance, which prevailed in Germany for several centuries. The traveler is therefore often surprised to meet Hamlet, or some other theatrical figure, striding through the streets or bowling along on a bloycle in pointed cap and feather and pantaloons so tight that a lady's shopping-bag suspended from the walst takes the place of ordinary

pockets. From a Jaegerian point of view, the stove pipe pantaloons and loose clothing now worn encourage a draft, according to the law determining the relative movement the law determining the relative movements of cold and warm currents. The veins in the lower extremities are small, and the cir-culation of blood, obeying the same law to some extent, is further impeded by the vary-ing levels of external temperature, and the lean extremities and congestive addominal diseases of modern time is attributed to these lacts.

Not Bound to Kiss the Bible.

The court of chancery in New Jersey has ust rendered an opinion holding that a witness in that state who swears by the Bible is not bound to kiss the book. A woman when sworn had laid her hand

on the Bible but refused to kissit. The only reason sho gave for the refusal was that she had "never kissed the book." She was allowed by the master to testify, but a motion was subsequently made to strike out her testimony. Here is the law, as laid down by Vice Chancellor Bird : Almighty God or the Ever Living God or Almighty God, or the Ever Living God, or

the like, is called upon by the witness to witness that he will speak the truth. The rest is form. The solemn invocation, affir-mation or declaration is the substance. All blac is shadow. The witness in this case was worn with her hand upon the book. There can be no doubt but that if she made a false statement wilfully she is liable to an indictment for perjury. But it is said that this may be true and yet

But it is said that this may be true and yet the conscience of the witness not be bound, which is the object of the oath. There is press force in this. How did the witness herself regard it? She is presumably a wit-ness, for nothing to the contrary appears. She accepted the form of the oath as usually administered, without objections, except kissing the Bible. By this set on her part the court is justified in presuming, without further injury, that the witness intended that her conscience should be bound. Speak-ing from the forum of her conscience, she declared that it was not essential to kiss the book in order to impose upon herself all the obligations of an oath.

yet produced in this country. And now he has given us another work that shows equal ability is the department of history. FED "California, from the Conquest in 1845 to the Second Vigilance Committee in San Fran-cisco," is the seventh volume of the unique American Commonwealth Series," volume of which takes up some one of the States of the l nion and gives us a thorough study of its history. The sett will be simply invaluable to the future historian, as it is of absorbing interest to the student of Ameri an social and political development.

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er bei birrit Leinen t.

WHEN I saw the first volume, " Virginia, y John Esten Cooke, I thought the editor Mr. Horace Scudder, must have made nistake in giving us the best volume first for Mr. Cooke gave us so graphic and pic turesque a book that it seemed very unlikely that any of the younger commonwealths would be capable of affording anything like would be capable of alfording anything like as interesting a history. But when Dr. Earrow's "Oregon" followed, and soon after in rapid succession, Prof. Wm. Hand Browne's "Maryland," Dr. Shaler's "Ken-tucky," Judge Cooley's "Michigan," and Prof. Spring's "Kansas," I found that I was mistaken. Each volume seemed more in-teraction; than its predemoter of the Hore

teresting than its predecessor. The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh is bard at work on "Penn-sylvania" which is soon to appear. He will have to do his best to make it as good as, for nstance, Prof. Rovce's "California." in some respects this is the most thorough, original, and interesting volume that has yet appeared. In fact, I don't remember that I ever read a more interesting and en-joyable bit of historical writing. Of course this is partly owing to the intrinsic interest of the subject. For there probably never has been a more picturesque and romantic period in the history of any state or nation than that of which Prof. Royce treats,

Titosic were strange times; a marvellous nixture of sublimest heroism, most outrageous wrong and often inhumanity, and most absurd and ridiculous folly. And those were wonderful people, in whom this queer mixture often existed in one and the same person. After all, Bret Harte's earlier same person. After all, Bret Harte's earlier California stories have more truth and reality

in them than they are commonly credite with. B: r it is not only the interest of the sub ect that makes Prof. Royce's work so exceedingly interesting. It is his manner o treatment; and particularly his originality and thoroughness which enable him to give us a multitude of entirely new facts. Inleed some of the most important events and transactions, especially just before and after the Conquest and the Mexican War, are almost sensationally novel. At first it rather shocks us to think that we have never here tofore had any real, true history of thos times, but that we have simply been "guiled" by deliberately manufactured and officially stamped fictions; and that some of the mightiest heroes of those days were

well, anything in the world but heroe well, anything in the world but herces. Yet all this is shown by the most unimpeachable evidence and proved by the most unanswer-able argument; thanks to Prof. Royce's indelatigable research, he has given us what must be regarded as the first reliable and genuine history of his native state during that highly romantic and not all-giorious period of its existence.

Bur how ruthlessly this young historian smashes some of our national idols ! There

for instance, is the " Pathfinder," Gen. Fre mont, who ever regarded himself, and was by a multitude of his countrymen regarded by a multitude of his countrymen regarded as a hero and benefactor, most patriotic, no-ble and brave, in having been the chief agent in securing for our nation the great and wonderful gold country and garden of the Pacific coast, California. It is clearly and conclusively shown that his "memory" of the whole matter is radically and wholiy wrong, and contradicted in nearly every point by official documents and authentic records which, until recently, had been kept carefully hidden. First of all it is demon-strated that Fremont's conduct in California, using his surveying party for seditious and strated that Fremont's conduct in California, using his surveying party for seditions and warlike purposes, was a plain violation of the laws of nations and under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. "A war brought among a peaceful, and, in part, cordiality friendly people ; anarchy and irregular hostilities threatened and begun without any provoca-tion, and with consequences that were bad enough, as it happened, and that would have been far worse had not regular warfare just then, by a happy accident, announced its robust and soon irrestitible pressues. These irregular doeds are the immediate work of a

It will be most interesting work, 1 fancy, to read Gen. Fremont's forthcoming Memoirs, or Recollections, or whatever his book is to be called, with this volume of Prof. Royce by one's side as a commentary

WE urgently need some more historical writers like this young author-thorough, conscientious, fearless and outspoken : otherwise we surely will never get at the true his tory, for example, of the late Rebellion. For every "war article" that appears, and every volume of memoirs, &c., only serves to con-fuse the matter more hopelessly, so wondrously defective and marvellously varying seem to be the "memories" of some of the chief actors and would be historians of the war. They sorely need somebody like Prof. " remind " them of a number of Royce to things, and to impress upon them what his-tory is for and what it is not tor, and that what the country wants is not glorification first and truth afterwards, but nothing bu the truth, first, last and all the time,

Is it not a rather interesting and a pro phetic circumstance, by the way, that Prof. Royce, native and former citizen of one o our younger and Westernmost states, should occupy the chair of assistant professor of occupy the chair of assistant processor of philosophy in the oldest college of one of the oldest states of the country? Think of it: Harvard goes to California for instruction in philosophy? The Pacific coast gives teach-ers to New England? That means almost more than the mind can grasp. UNCAR

____ The Bottom of a Volcano Gone.

The Bottom of a Volcano Gone. A note from Dr. Hyde, of Honolula, to the Missionary Herald for June, reports that "news has just come that on March 6 the bottom fell out of the volcano, and that Kilauea is now only a black hole in the ground; no lava, no fire to be seen. But such phenomena have been seen before; and the wonderful crater may fill up again and be active once more. There were forty-nine earthquakes on the island of Hawali at the time, and probably some new vent opened for the subterranean fires."

---BALLAD OF THE BOATMAN.

Across the riverf to the pler, In summer or in snow, Morning or evening, year by year, You may see the boatman row

In many a slowly changing face, Of sunny hair grown gray, The mute memorial he can trace Of his declining day.

And some to allen harbors sail, And many come no more ; But yet, until his hand shall fall, He labors at the oar.

One day in the fourteen we give, With altruistic care, That he the higher life may live Of worship, praise and prayer

And for the rest, lot Nature steep. While the slow season run, In purs without rapture deep, The spirit of her son.

Let him adore, with passion high The river and the spray ; the soleum glory of the sky, For eighteen hours a day.

Perhaps his life Arcadian 'e hardly would embrace, Who travel in the very van Of 1 cience, Art and Grace

Our spirit seek a higher goal, An income higher far, A wider culture than the soul f him, a poor old tar.

The summer sunsets come and go Upon the river blaze-e little cares to heed them, though

They end his weary days. In the old time, the youth long lost, He loved the wind and tide. The strong breeze blowing from the coast, The tree, fresh riverside.

But now he feels, with a dull pain, One longing more and more. Never to see the tide again, Never to hear the car.

There is one tide no turning knows, Whose wave forever obbing goes Into the ocean's breast.

Forever obbing, drawing near, To its great merging place ; And men who travel from the pler Shall miss the beatman's face. —From Longman's Magazine

good on de wing, and so, yo' see, we has been jined as man and wife dis right smart while "It all depends on the angel, then ?" I

suggested. A mighty heap on it, and, more'n dat,

"A mighty heap on it, and, more n day, we must a oen deony couples read off de big book at dat sittin', to'I un'stan' it's mighty seldom de angels do dar work as de Lord 'ranges it at fust." "Now, say, Uncle Jabs, do you really believe all that?" I asked, with an incredu-

lous smile, "Beleabe it!" He stopped suddenly, praced himself up, and stared in surprise i

me, as if I were an arrant atheist, to doubt these things for a single moment, "Why, dat's de gospel, ain't it? Least-wise, Elder Wallace 'clared it was, when he preached from dat ar tex' dat speaks 'bout no splicin' in heaben. I 'clar', I can't gib de words. Eber since I had de influmitary rheumatiz in dis off leg, I can't tink worf

rheumatiz in dis off leg, I can't tink worf shuck. Yo''collect dat vuss, don't yo'?'' " In the resurrection, they neither marry, nor are given in marriage; but are as the angels of God in heaven," I said. " Dat's de identical words, to' shoah. He had tree heads to his samon. De fust was dat de Lord got no license ony fo' dis world, and don't run any offis fo' de nex'; secon', de saids han't run any offis fo' de nex'; secon', do saints hain't got no time for' such toolist ness dar; and, lastly, dat dey don't need to He got sort-a loose on dat thud head, I reckon; but I hab stood by de order two right troo. "But I don't see a word in all that pass

age that favors the idea of colored matche "Don't care a shuck fo' dat. Elder Wal-

lace brought it out so correct undah de fust head dat we couldn't help takin' right a-holt

ob it. "Yes, but if it's not in the Bible, how can

How to Get Strong. Dumb bells and horizontal bars. Indian clubs and the trapeze are valuable under certain con-ditions, but they are detrimental rather than beneficial if the blood is poor and thin and poisoned with ble. Use of the muscles necessi-tates waste as well as induces growth. If the blood does not carry sufficient nutritive mate-rial to repair the waste, loss of strength neces-sarily follows, and growth is out of the question. Parity and enrich your blood with br. Pleace's "Golden Medical Discovery" and then exercise will develop and not consume your physique, W,5&w "Yes, but it it's how in the binned you believe it?" "Now, jes yo' get back a little from dis ole ax. to' I's got to split dis wood 'fore dat train am due. It 'pears to me dat you's shorter sighted dan old Uncle Traverse, who un't tell a rooter-hog from a nanny-goat ten teet off. See heah, yo' beleabes dat dis ax bound to split dat light-wood knot mighty "Yes." "Well, dat ain't in de Bible. Yo' beleabes

dat my die woman ober yindah at dat table undah de 'simmon tree's got suflum good to eat

"Yes." "Dat ain't in de Bible, nuddad. Dar's : mighty heap ob tings we's bound to beleabe dat ain't written dar, shoah's yo' bawn ; and so if de splicin' business ain't in de Bible, it's in de samom, and dat's nuff fo' me." The old man preserved a dignified silence

till the train came.

A Bicycler in Japan.

From a Japan Letter. I have been fortunate in forming an ac quaintance with a very pleasant Japanese cause serious injury. Remember that Allcock's are the only genuine porous plasters—the best external remedy ever known ; and when pur chasing plasters do not only ask for but see that you get " Allcock's Porous Plasters." The popu-larity which these plasters have attained during the past thirty years has no parallel, so it i. ~ 30 wonder that imitations and counterfeits abound. wheelman, a son of Baron Nakayama, for merly consul general to Italy, with whom] have had delightful rides in Tokio, My alarm bell has warned countless numbers little Japs to clear the track, and ever affords them much delight. The machine itself is an object of great interest, but the sounding of the alarm brings matters to a climax When riding in Japan I hear the expression "Kirei desune" on all sides, which, being Anglicised, means, "Is not that beautiful." This splendid remedy is known, sold and used every where, and its prompt action and univai-led carative powers have won for it hosts of friends. Initiations have sprung up under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicin," "Capsicum," etc. intended to doceive the care-less and unwary. These articles possess none of the virtues of the genuine. Therefore we hope the people will assist us to protect what are at once their interests and ours. Ask for Benson's Plaster, and examine what is given you, and make sure that the word "Capchus" is cut in the middle of the plaster itself, and the "Three Seals" trademark is on the lace cloth. Any reputable dealer will show you the safe guards without hesitation. If you cannot re-member the name-Benson's Capcine Plaster-cut this paragraph from the paper. (1) A summer passed among the Kurlle islands would not be devoid of attraction to those fond of sport. Before the sea otters be-came scarce hunting them with boats from those fond of sport. Before the sea ottars be-came scarce hunting them with boats from the little schooners was very profitable. Six or more of these crait are engaged in this pursuit, one of which returned last year with a cargo valued at \$42,000. A single skin of the sea otter is worth from one to three hun-dred dollars. The chase is made in boats, constantly firing at them with rifles until the boasts are tired out. In the fail of the year the streams of Skotan and other islands are full of saimon trout, which are readily caught. Bears are frequent but neglected by the other hunters, as their fur is of no value in summer and the flesh strong by reason of their usual diet of shell fish. Foxes in large numbers inhabit some of the islands and are so tame as to follow a man in droves ; they,

their usual diet of sheil fish. Foxes in large numbers inhablt some of the islands and arge to take as to follow a man in droves; they, too, exist largely, if not entirely, on mussels. Two Cardinals From Maryland now enjoys the honor of having two cardinals, Archbishop Gibbons and the ybecome known they die out through desired frequent "and in 1507. He was an instructor in dog main theology in Georgetown college, and was afterward a professor in the college of the Sacred Heart at Woodstock, Md. He is now a professor of theology in Rome.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at Once and Cures. OLD IN HEAD, CATABER, HAY FEVER

ROSE-COLD, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE.

are a number of "plots" to every play. Thus the "scene plot" is a list of the various scenes. The "flyman's plot" is a list of the articles re-Not a Liquid, Sanff or Powder. Free from In-lutions Drugs and Offensive Odors. A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price Seconts at druggists by mail, registered, Sects. Circular sont free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y. Inly231yeod&lvw There is similarly a "gasman's plot." The "property plot." includes all properties used in the piece, and the prompter is responsible for their all being at hand at the proper time. for their all being at hand at the proper time. The least important of the prompter's duties, indeed, is to prompt. To get a "reception" is to be welcomed with applause from the front when you make your first appearance for the evening: to have a "call" is to be cheered back to how your ac-knowledgments when you go off. Quite as much store is set on a reception as on a call.

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recognize a difference. They sing, while the super is mute. The ballet-lady, on the other hand, does not sing—she dances.

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dies. DE, DALSEN'S PILLA.—Safe, sure and effec-tual. Sent only by Express on receipt of 2. No Pennyroyal or dangerous drugs. 1500 N. sth *t, Philadelphis. 177-iyd

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