A WHER, PIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PIPTY BONTH, DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN LANGUED ALL ADMINISTRATE PACES. SAMPLE BUT ALL CONTINUES ON ALLOWED TO 1975. TELEPROPE CONNECTION.

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The Weekly Intelligencer

SUBNED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING 200 A THAR, \$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS. CLURS OF THE,

SENCE SOLICITED FROM EVERY PART OF THE Address all Letters and Telegrams to THE INTELLIGENCER.

Higencer Building, Lancaster, Pr

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, JULY 10, 1880.

Maudlin Meddlesomeness. The Republican newspapers—notably the Philadelphia Press, which prints more ridiculous twaddle on the subject than any other-are indulging in some very wild and amusing speculations in regard to the approaching Democratic state nominations.

They have plenty of latitude for guessing and lying, from the circumstance that, unlike Mr. Quay's ticket, the names of Democratic nominees can never be ascertained in advance by application to some disreputable boss, or at the back door of any ring headquarters. The ticket to be nominated on the 18th of August will be the product of the thoughtful consideration of the masses of the party, and it will combine with moral worthiness and mental ability that availability which arises from spontaneous selection, and which can, therefore. never attach to a boss ticket of any kind. However, these speculations of Republican newspapers-silly and sickly as most of them are-must be very interesting reading to their constituents, since it has become nearly certain, in view of the action of the late Republican convention, that the Democratic nominees will be elected.

Our friends on the other side-and especially the Press, which has hired a new man to do this great act-imagine they are doing a wonderfully smart thing in representing the rank and file of the Democratic party as awaiting for bargains between Messrs. Randall, Scott and Wallace. They know very well that any appearance of bargain and sale between these distinguished and honored landers, would have no result save the very serious diminution of the influence of all of them. There are no bosses in the Democratic party. Its nominations are never bartered back and forth between two men, or four men, or fifty men. There may be a few disreputable and unconsidered strikers who, pretending to be either "Wallace men," or "Randall men," rather than Democrats, have caught up such stuff from their Republican mentors, and cackle it about to the dishonor of the chiefs they claim to serve. But neither Mr. Randall nor Mr. Wallace, nor any other respecta ble Democrat, ever gave it a moment's coun-

The imputation that Mr. Wallace, although personally eager and anxious for the honor, is cravenly waiting Mr. Randall's permission for him to become a candidate for governor, is one which could find no place in any reputable Democratic journal in Pennsylvania. So, likewise. with the later story that Mr. Scott becomes a candidate to head off Mr. Wallace. Such is, however, the main burden of the unvarying, doleful song of our esteemed contemporary, the Press, which appears to have gone maudlin since the unfortunate Quay convention. It is the poor device of a sadly puzzled enemy to present the appearance of attempted bosship, and consequent dissensons in the unbossed, united and confident Democratic party. Should Mr. Wallace choose to be a candidate for governor, he will not stand in the humiliating attitude of waiting for Mr. Randall to confer the nomination upon him, as a personal gift; he will enter the lists like any other candidate, and be nominated or defeated by the enlightened public sentiment of the masses of the Democ racy voiced in their convention. Whether he will do this or not no one appears to know. If there is any reliable information extant, it has not come to hand. One thing is sure. The scheme of our esteemed maudlin contemporary, to make Mr. Wallace appear like a candidate waiting upon the grace of another person, however distinguished, in order to belittle Mr. Wallace and embitter his friends, will not work. The imputation upon Mr. Scott's motives and plans is equally absurd; and it all goes to show that the maudlin organs feel the situation in their own party to be very distressing when they find that of the opposition so entertaining.

Keep It Up. We trust the debate on the pension vetoes of the president will continue just as it has begun. We like to hear Republican Congressmen of the calibre of Brumm and Boutelle abuse Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party, and declare that the pension vetoes indicate a policy of hostility to the soldiers who fought the war, and all that sort of rot. For we know it is not true; and the men who resort to it know it is not true; and because they do and have no better answer to the facts set forth in the vetoes, we are the more confident the president has made no mistake in his position.

The Democratic party has never shown taelf unwilling to liberally pension the Union soldiers; its Congresses have gone furest in this direction; the ex-Confederate embers have been foremost in it. Many of the recent measures passed have been rejected by Republican Houses and many more were thrown out by the former Republican nissioner of pensions and his assisots. They were recklessly passed by the nt Congress and dumped by the cart and at the feet of the chief executive. He had six-fold more of these bills already ated to him than any other president as had. He has approved ninety per cent. of them; and there is a very strong reason-the presumption against a claim which to come to Congress at this late day for | \$63,618,200.

recognition. If the Brumms and Boutelles think they can deceive the public by beat-ing their toms-toms we bid them keep at it.

A Non-Partisan Council. Moved by certain contemporary events of interest, the New Era thinks it is time to call a halt that the INTELLIGENCER has

long favored. It says : The thoughtful reader of business proclivities, who has carefully read the proceedings of our city councils, will be impressed with the necessity of some radical action towards raising the standard of our local legislators, A majority of them seem to be utterly oblivious to the fact that men entrusted with the states. public business are bound by the solemn sanction of their oaths of office to exercise the same conscientious and intelligent care that they bestow upon their own private af-fairs. They either do not exercise this care, or their standard of transacting their private business is so low as to utterly unfit them for the discharge of public affairs. * * * All things considered, we think it about All things considered, we think it about time to organize a citizens' committee of tax-payers and business men to look after the selection of members of council in future, and see if it is not possible to place our local legislation on a higher plane, before our city gets into the condition New York has found herself through the action of her aldermen.

We have long been of this opinion. We are not satisfied that a change of control in councils from one party to another would permanently or materially better the situation. Under the present unfair apportionment of councilmen to the wards, it is impossible for the Democrats to get even a fair representation in councils. But this is the least of many reasons why there should be an entirely different system from the present party dictation of councilmanic selections. Few fit men will now consent to run for councils, because they are discouraged in their efforts to secure a business-like administration of municipal affairs.

Let us have the citizens' movement and a non-partisan council; and let it be put upon the high ground that municipal management is a business affair and not a partisan concern.

Ridiculous.

The civil service commission has issued a proclamation condemning the conduct of the late postmaster of Baltimore because, when he was presented with four names of persons eligible to appointment under civil service regulation, he so exercised his discretion of selection as to prefer an ascertained Democrat among them to an ascertained Republican; and because he kept this up until quite a number of the non-civil service Republicans whom he found in office were replaced by civil service Democrats whom he put there.

It seems according to the construction of rules by the civil service commission, that to have reference to the politics of the eligibles in making selections, is a violation of the rules. The head of a department is guided by no other restriction; he may choose to appoint one above another, because he has blue hair or black hair, but to inquire and know and regard the politics of the eligibles is an offense.

We think this feature of the civil service law is ridiculous; it leads to lying and it should be abolished.

BEAVER and Davis were tried and found wanting four years ago. Are they any better low than they were then?

WHEN Gen. Snowden was retired from the directorship of the Philadelphia mint, there was a great howl raised that the president should so cripple the public service as to ever accept the resignation of so efficient an officer. And yet, upon the authority of one of the most radical of these partisan howlers, it now appears that Supt. Fox's first year o administration was more efficient, economica and satisfactory than any like period of Snowden's, Q. E. D.

DR. SAMUEL S. ADAMS devotes seven columns of the Journal of the American Medical Association to expose the "dan gers" of kissing. The doctor should not have permitted himself to be caught.

A. WILSON NORRIS thinks he has made quite a discovery in the coincidence that in the decisive battle of the war, tought on Pennsylvania soil, the three officers who rendered the most conspicuous service and who were charged not only with the entire command of the army, but with its most important subordinate movements, were three Pennsylvanians, Meade, Reynolds and Hancock Attention has been called to the matter before, and, especially in answer to political partisans like Norris, to the fact that the were all Pennsylvania Democrats.

THE president has vetoed the bill to gran s pension to Daniel H. Ross, because the claimant died last February. Now let the Republican scavengers howi!

LIKE the family of the little girl to whom Wordsworth addressed the inquiry as to the number of ner familiy, the Prohibition con vention at Lewistown on Friday were seven. But one of the seven was Charles S. Wolfe. and "one blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men."

WE note that the Philadelphia Press refer to Cora Pearl as a "once famous woman." How fame can come from infamy will puzzle the editor.

Ir was more than suspected that Catholi-Bishop Keane, of Richmond, would get himself into a fuss by his departure made from Catholic church customs, in allowing ex-President Tyler's daughter to be married to a Protestant in the church. A few days ago young Catholic girl who works in a cigar ette factory, applied to the bishop to make a similar departure in her case. He refused. She and her friends got angry, accused the prelate of toadyism, and threatened to bring the matter before the courts. Within a month after Miss Tyler's marriage he had three cases to deal with. The exemption allowed Miss Tyler has established a precedent difficuit to explain away. For while it is the custom in Europe to give special privileges to the nobility in cierical matters, there is no necessity for it in a republic where all men are born free and equal. Bishop Keane's consideration for an ex-president's daughter is going to cause him a heap of trouble before

he is through with it.

Ir is a good thing that the Baltimore Manufacturer's Record does in showing from time to time the industrial condition of the South. The steady improvement there manifested is read with great interest everywhere and particularly in the North where there is a superabundance of capital seeking investment. During the first six months of 1886 there have been added to the number of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the South 30 new ice factories, 40 foundries and machine shops, 1 Bessemer steel rait mill, 8 miscellaneous iron work,3 stove foundries, 15 gas works, 17 electric light companies, 7 agricultural implement factories, 70 mining and quarrying enterprises, 11 carriage and wagon factories, 8 cotton mills, 18 furniture factories, 15 water works, 29 tobacco factories, 48 flour mills, 248 lumber mills, including planing mills, sash and door factories, etc., in addition to which was a large number of miscellaneous enterprises. The amount of capital, including capital stock of incorpor ated companies represented by the new manufacturing and mining enterprises or-ganized or chartered at the South, and in the enlargement of old plants and rebuilding of mills that were destroyed by fire during the first six months of 1886, aggregates about

THE FRONT DOOR STEP.

WHEREON OUR SUMMER EVENINGS

PARS BO PLEASANTLY AWAY.

Its History From the Days of the Patriarchs to the Old Colonial Days, and its Uses and Abuses in Our Own Time-The Discussion of a Timely Topic,

Every summer evening, in fair weather, the citizens of Lancaster, of all ages, and all classes, may be seen gathered in cheerful family groups on the front steps or porches homes. Here they sit and chat of of their everything and everybody, and all the gos. sip that the town can find or fabricate is told the early twilight to the little groups that gather on the steps.

If there be young folks in the family the tops are their peculiar heritage, and on them all the gay young blades and pretty girls pass the brightest hours of their lives, talking about nothing in particular, and laughing at nothing at all ; for there is a pleasure in talking spart from the thought conveyed, and it lies, as Mark Twain says, "in the wag of the gladsome law and the flap of the sympathetic ear." But the steps have their attractions for the older people in the cheerful greetings of friends and neighbors, and in the observa-

tion of passers by.
We pity the passer-by; he must run the gauntiet of analytical glances from all and, if he be young, he knows that his seniors are mentally taking his measure as he passes, "There goes that young Jones, wonder it his wild oats will be sown; never did think there was much in him." But what cares he for these imaginary maledictions? His attention is absorbed by countless young ladles, and, catching many a smile and nod in his uplifted hat, he hurries on to the step that he has found most pleasant, where he catches a smile that is more than he can carry and so sits down with it, as happy as a clam town gossip, the news of the day,

politics, business, light literature, in short, any thing light is matter for talk of summer evenings, and in this good old custom of rest-ing in the evening at the home door the mind finds relaxation and amusement that is most refreshing to it. ITS ABUSES, Like all things that have good in them.

front steps may be abused and the weak points of character are nowhere shown more glaring by that on the threshold of home where people are at their ease and off their guard. A Teutonic friend of ours appears upon his step clad "a la neglige," enthrones himself in a large arm chair and yields a pipe of heary age and horrible perfume, which proves a scepture of such power that neighbors lose all interest in the landscape. We said not a word where people are at their ease and off their " We raised not a stone, But we left him alone in his givry.

For forbearance we claim the cake. There is another citizen who possesses a dog, a little dog without a tail. He had a

tail once upon a time, but he sat it off. All his his this dog has sat upon his haunches beside the lower step of his house, and it looks as though his classic taste appreciated the artistic necessity of his presence to balance the foot scraper on the opposite side. At least he has been there whenever we have sighted that house and he inspects the foot wear of passers by with a critical and a savage eye. For we can certify that when we pass that way his ideas of proportion are shocked by the size of our feet and he invariably attempts to reduce them. We are fond of sausage and some day there will be a tale about that dog and his disappearance. ITS ANCIENT ORIGIN.

Front door recreation is indeed a venerable custom, of origin as ancient as any that we have, for savages rest by the doors of their huts in the twitight and the pastoral races do the same. Abraham rested in the door of his tent in the heat of the day, and doubtless his tent in the heat of the day, and doubtless he rested there in the evenings long after the time when he was a very old man with his little son, Laughter, playing about his knees and growing rapidly to fulfill the cheerful prophecies that had been spoken of the son of Abraham, and to be the inventor of the evening prayer as his father was of the morning. For so the Arabs say, as they sit in the doors of their tents in the pleasant evening light and tell traditionary tales, old as their race, and full of the same quaint mystery and pious beauty as the patriarchal histories themselves. But when men began to build towns,

they appear to have made a practice of keep-ing themselves and their families secluded in their homes, and it is only in compara-tively modern days that the homes of the de have faced on the street. The Pueblo of the Zuni Indians in America, are remark-able as a development of the step idea. A whole village built together in a hollow square, the huts rising one above the other in receding tiers like a vast series of stens and every citizen, from his doorway, on the roof of one neighbor and beneath the front step of another, could look right at the door of every other man in town or towards the open side of the pueblo out over the oper

country.

The israelites and all Eastern people built their houses with only a blank wall to the street, for the privacy of their domestic life required it, but over the narrow door-way there was always a lattice window from which a view of the street could be had. The houses of old Jerusalem and of all the great and famous cities of the East faced on an inner court. If an ancient gentieman wanted a large house hedid not put several on top of each other after our plan of adding stories, but he built a one-story addition surrounding another court and the houses of the wealthy had many courts, for the astern gentlemen and ladies have a horror of stairs. The passage from the street to the first court turned so that passers-by could not look in, and right opposite the entrance was a room entirely open on the court side where the master of the house received his guests. This porch was always fitted up with as great luxuriance as the owner could afford, and was at once his front step and his parior, but no women were ever seen there. parlor, but no women were ever seen there. They had the second or third court to them-selves. But the room over the front door with its window looking on the street was the nearest approach that the Israelites could make to the advantages of our front step as a post observance of the street.

post observance of the street.

They probably did not care much for the street, however, as in the evenings the root was the great piace of resort. In all warm climates where the roofs of the houses are flat, they have always been used by the peopie as a place of twilight rest to enjoy the cool breeze and talk to reighbors over dividing parapets. The Mohamedans have resigned the roof to the women. Houses of the poorer classes had no couri, but a yard was attached, and there were houses with roofed porches in front where people went to drink and smoke in the evening.

THE RESTING PLACE OF THE GREEKS, In ancient Greece the houses of the people were built on much the same plan, but the open hall facing the court was used for family gatherings and meals, and, as the hearth was gatherings and means, and, as the hearth was here, it was a sacred spot. The ruins of a Greek private house have been found which had a splendid vestibule in the front, ornamented by Ionic columns, and opening on a central entry with rooms on either side, essentially the plan of the double houses of our day. There were many other variations introduced by wealthy Greeks in latter days, when the freedom and the greatness of the rane had perished foraver, and splendid not race had perished forever, and spiendid pri-vate palaces were built; but we are dealing with the front steps of the people. In Roman houses a short flight of steps set

into the doorway usually led up from the street, and the second story, projecting over the first, had several windows tooking on the street. There were often openings in the pillars at the sides of the door through which the street could be seen when the door was shut.

From the time of the Romans until, in very modern times artillery rendered city walls useless, there was no further devel opment of the front steps; for in walled towns space is an all important consideration and the Roman plan of having the door set back from the street was the only one that permitted the use of steps. These could not be permitted to project into a street that was barely wide enough to permit the passage of a cart. The building of narrow streets and tall houses was a matter of military policy, for the city that held the most people in proportion to the length of the wall surrounding it would of course have the most thoroughly manned defenses. What the geople of those wailed towns did without yards, roofs or front steps is a mystery. Indeed it is a mystery how the people of these towns, found life at all worth living in those gailant "days of old" when men had to live behind strong walls and be trained to arms from childhood that they might defend their property, their lives and homes from freebooters or so-called conquerors.

There is nothing that makes a man approximation of the street is nothing that makes a man approximation. opment of the front steps; for in querors.

There is nothing that makes a man appre-

ciate the vast increase of human happiness in the last tew hundred years half so well as in the last tew hundred years half so well as a glance at the gloomy street and walls of those old towns, more eloquent than any history of the danger and the misery that clouded the lives of even the most prosperous burghers in the days of the sword and lance. When paper and the press, when the musket and powder, were used by the awakening giant of popular sovereignty to clear the ground for the founding of a better civilization, then with a courage born of the power these weapons gave him the lines of defense were spread, the streets were widened and, lo, as the flower of civilization, the front step appeared!

of civilization, the front step appeared!
This is an historical event that the chroniclers have most shamefully neglected, and we find no record of that bold man who first built his front steps out into the street, planted himself thereon and defiantly contemplated the landscape.

THE FRONT STEP IN AMERICA. in this country, the front step has grown mmensely popular, so popular in fact that when we came to build our capitol at Washington, and wanted a building that should move the respect and admiration of all people, we first constructed three vast flights of front steps, higher than an ordinary house, and placed a column-clad, triple temple on

top of them.

We are not aware that our senators and we are not aware that our senators are representatives have ever satupon these front steps, but such was doubtless the intention of the designer, and a proper spirit of demo-cratic simplicity would lead to the establish-

ent of the custom.

They might carry chair cushions from the legislative halis to prevent the chill of the old marble, and artistically disposed on the vast steps, could be readily massacred by a mob of one with a gatting gun, if they should refuse to pass his pension bill or do any other inreasonable thing.
In the old colonial days front steps were

quite as popular as they are to-day.

The daughter of an officer of the British army writing in 1757 from Albany, tells of the shaded streets of that town and of the open portices at the doors which were sur-consided by seats and ascended by a few steps. It was in these that each domestic group was seated in summer evenings to enjoy the salmy twilight or the serenely clear moon-

Nothing could be more pleasing to a benevo Nothing could be more pleasing to a ball to lent mind than to see thus all the inhabitants of a town which contained not one very rich or very poor, very knowing or very ignorant, very rude or very polished individuals—to see all these children of nature enjoying in easy indolence or social intercourse, "the cool, the fragrant and dusky hour." They were dispersed in porches grouped acording to similarity of years and inclinacording to similarity of years and inclina-tions. At one door were young matrons; at another the elders of the people; at a third the youths and maidens, gaily chatting or singing together; while children played around the trees, or waited by the family cows for the chief ingredient of the frugal supper which they are sitting on the steps in the other air. open air.

This was a Dutch village community, and t is probable that our own town presented a similar appearance in the summer evenings of a hundred and thirty years ago. But it Watson's Annals we are told that it was the custom for the good people of Philadelphia to dress neatly towards the close of the day and it in the street porch; and it was customary also to go from porch to porch and con

"Young gentlemen in passing," said an old lady to Mr. Watson, "used to affect to say, that, while they admired the charms of the fair, they found it a severe ordeal. This, however, was mere banter as those days were really very agreeable and sociable. Our girls used to attend to the work of the family in the daytime, and in the evening paraded in their porch at the door. Some of them, however, even then read novels, and walked without business abroad." Imagine the tone of the prim old Quaker lady, as she sat upright in a straight-backed chair and ended her cheery memories of early days with the last severe remark. As a town grows to a large city the front tep becomes less used. step becomes less used.

May it long survive in Lancaster.

PERSONAL.

"Outpa" denies that she has ever thought of coming to the United States; not because the tour would not be interesting, but because she is a bad sailor.

REV. C. G. FISHER, of the Reformed Messenger, will leave on Wednesday for a short summer solourn at Winchester, Va. where he was at one time engaged for several years REV. DR. SELDEN J. COPPIN has lost his

voice, and has on that account resigned his position of professor of mathematics at Latayette college, after twenty-two years service in GENERAL PLEASANTON, the gallant caval-

ry leader, is old now, and one would neve imagine that the small, soft-spoken, mild-mannered gentleman once led thundering troops of horse dashingly to battle. MISS HENRIETTA LENGY, who died in

New York on Wednesday, was the last of the family that did so much for the Presby-terian church. It had given about \$2,000,000 to various institutions, including Princeton college. MRS. NANCY GRIER RALSTON has died in

Oxford in the 95th year of her age. She was the mother of Rev. Dr. James G. Ralston, late principal of Oakland Female Seminary, Norristown, and her brother was the late Rev. Dr. J. N. C. Grier, for lifty years pastor of Brandywine Manor church. MINNIE OSCAR GRAY, the New York actress, has brought suit for \$25,000 for alleged libel against Henry H. Hadley, of Morey letter fame, for confounding her in his Uptown Daily News with another Minnie

Gray, who claimed to be a Mrs. Clauseen and has been having a sensational time in court M. D. WICKERSHAM, nominated for state auditor, and General G. M. Duskin, nominated for associate judge of the supreme court, by the Alabama Republican state executive committee of Birmingham on Thurs-day, state that they were not consulted and are not candidates for these or any other

offices. SAM JONES has a rival in S. W. Wesley, the coyboy revivalist, who preaches to Kan-sas City sinners. Here is one of his thoughts: "I have got tired of this two-bits religion, that has a spurt of a revival for six weeks and then goes to sleep, and says that the world can go to hell for the balance of the year, as far as It is concerned."

MR. CHARLES SCRIBNER, of the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, said it is the purpose of his firm within a short time to begin the publication of a new illustrated monthly magazine. It will be known as Scribner's Magazine, though it is n no sense a revival of the old Scribner' Monthly, which was replaced by the Century

COL. WM. H.GILDER, a well known Arctic navigator, says: "I am going to the North Pole. I expect to start next Tuesday on the Era, which sails for Baffin's Bay. I shall be back, I think, within five years at most, and probably in about three. I have but one object in view. That is to reach the pole, plant the American flag there, and then return here as quickly as possible to let others fol-low in my footsteps for scientific and other discoveries."

ROSCOE CONKLING in his great speech in New York in the telegraph case hurled shafts of sarcasm at the Yankees. "Oh, those keen, cold-nosed Boston Yankees," said he, "If there is a race on the earth that can see a dollar further off I've never fallen in with it. There are eighty-four languages and dialects spoken in New York, but I have yet to learn of a dialect in which sharper work is done than in the dialect of those who say 'glawss' and 'grawss' and 'lawgh.'"

Dankers Will Sell It, Anyhow. rom the New Holland Clarion.

It has been generally published by the newspapers that at the annual conference of the Dunkers, at Pittsburg, Ohio, several weeks ago, a resolution was adopted that no member of that denomination would be allowed to sell tobacco. We have since been informed by a member, who was present at the meeting, that the resolution was not passed, but after discussion it was

WHAT LACK WE YET?

When Washington was President, As cold as any tricle, He never on a railroad went,

And never rode a bicycle.

He read by no electric lamp, Nor heard about the Yellowstone, He never licked a postage stamp, And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ended at his knees, By wire he could not snatch dispatch, He filled his lamp with whale oil grease And never had a match to scratch. But in these days it's come to pass,

All work is with such dashing done— We've all these things, but then, alas— We seem to have no Washington. -Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle. THE LATE CARDINAL QUIRERT.



A French Ecclesiastic Who Had a World Wide

Reputation in Cierical and Political Circles. In the death of Cardinal Guibert, of Paris the church, as well as the Ultramentanists, lose a supporter whose place it will be diff cult to fill. He was an ardent advocate for the restoration of the late Comte de Chainbord to the throne of France, and was much opposed to the government of Napoleon 111. He was most outspoken in his likes and dis-likes, and was a pronounced adherent to the infallibility dogma and denounced in un-measured terms all those who dared oppose his views upon this question. In June 1880, he issued a manifesto against the discretion of the Pautheon of the burial of Victor Hugo in that structure. Mgr. Guibert was a tail thin man, slightly steeped, with striking features and aqualine ness and long, thin white hair. He had a habitual twitching of the left eye, which sided to the peculiarity of his appearance. He was not much of a talker, but was a most vigorous, pleasing

His eminence, Cardinal Joseph Hippolyte, His eminence, Cardinai Joseph Hippolyte, ber 15, 1802, and early distinguished himself in his theological studies which he com-pleted at Rome. Indeed he passed as good a mail examination as to draw upon him the eyes of the then pope. Subsequently he be-came vicar general of Agacco and archbishop of Viving. His disconnections and archbishop came vicar general of Agas being small and not of Viviers. His discose being small and not over populous he was able while here to devote himself to his favorite study of theology and to compose several religious treatises which are widely read by French Roman Catholics. He succeeded Mgr. Morlot as archbishop of Tours, Feb. 4, 18-9, on the promotion of that prelate to the see of Paris. He himself was also destined to become the archbishop of Paris, to which he was pro-moted on the nomination of M. Thiers, president of the republic, in succession in martyred Mgr. Darboy in July, 1881 martyred aigr. Parooy in July, 1881. He was created cardinal by Pope Pius IX. in December 1873. He was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor, August 11, 1854. Many of his pastoral letters have been pub-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve froup, Whosping Cough and Bronchitts. For ale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Jusen street.

Caution.

We would caution the Public to beware of Dealers offering Kemp's Balsam at less than the regular Price, \$2 conts and \$1\$, as offentimes imitations or interforarticles are sold as the genuine in order to enable them to sell cheaply. H. H. Cochran, druggist, No. 137 North Queen street is our agent for Lancaster. Sample bottle given to you free. to you free.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

Mrs. Phobe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., towa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is venched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myssif without help. Now I am free from all pain and soceness and am able to de all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle; only bee; at Cochran's Drug Store, 157 and 125 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (4) Renews Her Youth.

A Remarkable Good Man

Is he who attends to the comfort of his family and will not let his little ones saffer with affection of the Throat and Lungs, whereby their lives may be endangered, but who should at all times give them that sovereign remedy, kemp's Balsam. Price 50 cents and \$i. Thial size free. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 North Queen street.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn.
krites "My family and I are tenete arries of
our most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New
biscovery for consumption; having found it to
sail that you claim for it desire to testify to
the virtue. My friends, to whom I have recomits virtue. My friends, to whom I have recomended it, praise it at every opportunity." Hing's New Discovery for Consumption gustanteed to cure Coughs, Coids, Bromchit Asthma, Croup and every affection of Thro Chest and Lungs. Trial bottles tree at Cochra Drug Store, 17 and 12 North Queen street, I caster, Pa. Large size, \$1.90.

RELIGIOUS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:43. Sunday school at 1:43 a. m. When the hour is different it is specially noted: in the morning at 1929, in the evening at 7.45. Sunday school at 1.15 a. m. When the hour is different it is specially noted:
Grace Letheran,—Corner of North Queen and James street. Rev. C. Elvin Hompt, pastor. Services at 19:15 a.m. and 6:00 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.
Usion Bether Elder C. Price, pastor.—Preaching at 19:20 a. m., and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:00 p. m.
Corner Letheran Courach—West King street E. L. Reed, pastor. Usual services at 19:20 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.
St. Luke's Reposition of 19 a. m.
St. Luke's Reposition of 19 a. m.
Second Evasoricaté English), on Multerry street, above Orange—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. F. Smith, at 19:20 a. m., and 7:43 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.
Passeyteman—Preaching in the morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. 7. Michell, D.D.
Passeyteman Memosial Church, South Queen street. Services at the usual hours. All are welcome. S. S. meets at 9 a. m. In the evening the sacrament of Espitst and Lord's supper will be administered. Prayers Wednesday evening.
Usited Bretheren Church Courach—West

DISTED BRETHRES IN CHRIST (COVERANT)—West

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST (COVENANT)—West Orange and Concord Streets, Rev. J. B. Funk, pastor. Presching at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 915 a.m. Prinst Rescond to 15 a.m. Prinst Rescond Covenant 10:30 p. m. Finst Rescond Covenant 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. St. John's Rescondo—(German) church, corner Orange and Mulberry streets. Divine services on Sunday at 10 a.m. when the pastor, Rev. John Kuchling, D. D., will be installed by a connittee of the German Philadelphia classis. Evening service at 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

a. m.
St. Paul's Repensieb.—Rev. J. B. Shumaker,
D. D. pastor. Sevices at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.
Sunday school at 9 a. m.
Evangulical.—First Church, (German), North
Water street, Rev. Ismac Hess, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. Sunday school
at 9 a. m. THE Women's Temperance Union will hole

THE Women's Temperance Union will hold their asual prayer meeting to-morrow afternoon at a quarter past 3 o'clock, in the lecture room of St Paul's Reformed church. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Shumaker, will lead.

On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, sharp, the Union will meet at No. 142 North Prince street.

St. Jenn's Letternan.—Rev. Sylvanus Stall, pastor. Preaching in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 6 o'clock by the pastor. Smally school at 2 a. m. Gotwald Mission at 2 p. m. All are invited. In the evening on 0id Testament women.—The Heroic Woman.

St. Paul's M. E. Church.—Sunday school at 250 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

Thisty Lutheran.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 and 7:45, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 8:45 a. m.

The Oid Mennonites will hold service in their church, corner of East Chestnut and Shorman streets, on Sunday, July 11th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Presching in both languages.

Oliver Harrier Church.—Y. M. C. A. Booms, Rev. M. Frayne, pastor. 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45 a. m.

Motavian.—J. Max Hark, pastor. 9 a. m., Sunday school; 1056 a. m., litany and sermon. No evening service.

ROTE IS MAKING CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS AT NO. 108 NORTH QUEEN STREET, tant9-trd Lancaster, Pa

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUNNERS.—All persons are hereby for bidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Cornwall or speedwell estates, in Lebanon and Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all trespassing on said lands of the undersigned after this notice.

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