THE INTELLIGENCER

USLANHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR (Sunday Excepted.)

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The Weekly Intelligencer

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THE INTELLIGENCER,

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, AUGUST 7, 1886

Whatever quack economists may teach and whatever political pretenders may pretend, the labor issue in Pennsylvania politics cannot be separated from the issue of enforcing the state constitution. They are at present identified. There will be no protection for the laboring man until one law governs all; and while it does not. there is a "discrimination" of which unequal freight charges is only one phase. The contest this year, while offering a flattering prospect to the Democracy, can not be carried by any party which ignores or in any degree is insensible to the leading ideas of the labor organizations of the state. Chief among the doctrines of this party (for these organizations are in effect fast becoming active political agenies) is the one supreme idea of anti-monopoly.

All the utterances of all the labor unions throughout the country have long held against all kinds of monopoly and none more so than the discriminations of the railways out of which monopoly in a multitude of instances has directly sprung. It would be highly inconsistent and even distinctly absurd for the labor unions to tolerate discriminations, and cry out against the tyranny of organized capital permitted to revel unhindered in the exercise of its own sweet will. No candid man denies the utility to the workingman of certain organizations meant to check infringements upon the individual and combined interests of men who work and are in subjection to that impalpable, but powerful body of employers, the corporations.

When the Pittsburg riots befel, the strikers presented a memorial to the Pennsylvania railway, rehearsing how the company was robbed by its own management and discriminations against local interests in favor of outside interests and organized monopolies. The chamber of commerce of Pittsburg had protested in unison with the employes of the road against unjust discriminations affecting the entire industries of that industrial centre. Labor on the road and labor off the road was similarly affected. All the world knows how \$150,000,000 of private capital were swept away by the power of a huge monopoly over the rates given to it by the carrying companies. The grangers joined the general cry; and there was not a single chamber of commerce in the commonwealth but, in set terms, protested against the liwless reign of railway monopoly which ignored all the equities of local commerce and adhered only in their local charges to the law of "all the traffic will

The labor sentiment must go always, as it always has done, in favor of the local industries of the state; the farming interest reciprocally must turn the same way. If the case was serious once, by reason of the humoring of Western interests with favorable seaboard freights over the same interests nearer home and within the confines of the state, it is likely to be doubly so in the near future. The United States commissioner of agriculture declared it his deliberate conviction, some time since, (a conclusion that is being sorely verified every day) that there had been, by reason of railway speculation, the absorption of competing lines and the contests for Western freights and in passenger rates periodically practiced by the great trunk lines-" an over-development of the West "-disproportionate to her own welfare and detrimental to other sections of the country nearer to the seaboard. The laborer on the farm ; the laborer at the forge ; the skilled artisan of all kinds, men, women and children of Pennsylvania, the second manufacturing state in the Union, are all concerned in securing to themselves a home market. They do not look beyond the confines of their own state to find where their bread is buttered.

But now-now that Indian and Egyptian wheat is quoted in Liverpool at prices which are about the same as those of Chicago; and the British empire, with its short route to Asiatic seas, is laying out its entire commercial strength in developing its Eastern dependencies-their grain, live stock and cotton, there must perforce be further reductions in freights to meet this inapproachable competition. Home markets must become, therefore, the rule all over the country, at this rate, to sustain labor. Labor sees this; and the labor of asylvania will support a Democratic candidate who is the apostle of anti-discrimination and fixed rates of carriage under the supreme law of the state.

A Good Place to Stop.

ne of the super-refined newspapers which are most easily recognized by the " Mugwump " classification are disposed to be very severe upon Mr. A. D. Parker, secretary of the collector of customs at New York, because he resigned from the civil service commission in that office n view of the ruling of the main commison at Washington that secretaries or aties of executive heads of departments anot be chairmen or secretaries of the

And yet is there not a great deal of good Onther's letter ? in these paragraphs from Mr.

a the first place it appears to me anomal-and inconsistent to disqualify from hold-colice in a board men who are neverthe-

less permitted to remain members of such a body and share in its councils and votes; who are adjudged unworthy the confidence of the commission as officers. It will be, I believe, without precedent, that a board should sit, as in the case at this port, with balf its members declared improper men to hold its offices. If such men be fit for members they are fit for officers.

hold its offices. If such men be it for members they are fit for officers.

In the second place, the danger supposed to be incident to the occupancy of the said effice by the subsordinates mentioned is not to be avoided by the rule in question. A private secretary or special deputy who has so little regard for honor and conscience as to violate the law or rules would have the same supposed temptation and opportunity, the same access to official records, and would be subject to the same supposed pressure, whether he were chairman or merely a member. Nor is this the fact only with private secretaries and special deputies: private secretaries and special deputies; every member of every board throughout the Union stands in precisely the same position. They are all subordinates of appointing offi-cers, and you cannot in the composition of the boards under the present system eliminate the element of especial confidence in the integrity and resistive power of every member. Until the boards are rendered entire! independent of appointing officers there will be the same fear of undue influence over their members, whether they be private see

retaries or no.

For these two reasons it seems to me that every member of a board should either be admitted to equal rights and standing with his associates, or be excluded altogether.

The truth is the new civil service commission is making a very grave blunder in trying to patch out the cumbrous rules of its predecessors. They were made by men untit for their place, and tinkered by the Hayes and Arthur administrations. They need to be entirely remodelled. If the new board and Mr. Cleveland cannot improve upon them and make them consistent and reasonable, the entire system had better be swept away. It may be made an instrument of some good and may yet be made to command some popular respect; but the persistence in the old board's errors and the magnifying of them is not the way to increase popular confidence in the system. The last rule of the commission is a good place for the president to stop and order a complete remodelling of the system.

THE fight between the two sections of Irish sympathizers for the control of the Chicago convention is in shocking bad taste.

WE don't hear so much now of Democratic blundering. Mr. Randall shows that deduct-ing extraordinary expenditures for pensions and the river and harbor bill, the actual amount appropriated for the expenses of the government for this fiscal year is \$6,486,633 less than that for the last. He shows that the expenditures of 1885 exceeded by \$17, 357,632 the expenditures during the year 1886, the first year of Democratic control.

Good for the Grand Army boys! A resolu tion asking for pensions of \$8 a month for all soldiers and sallors of the war, whether disabled or not, was defeated in San Francisco by the decisive vote of 327 to so.

In England there is set up a claim to important discoveries in tracing the original source of scarlet fever, which, if provisional conclusions should be confirmed by more extended observations, may lead to the extinction of that very destructive disease. That outbreaks of scarlet fever, as of diphtheria, are often connected more or less closely with a particular milk supply, has long been known to persons engaged in sanitary investigations. It has been a familiar observation that cases of scarlet fever were frequent among the customers of certain dairymen, while other consumers, similarly circumstanced but getting their milk from other dealers, seemed to enjoy immunity. Careful observations of a particular case traced renewed outbreaks of scarlet lever to cows suffering from an eruptive disease of the udders. The conjecture is made that in milking a diseased cow pressure upon the udder brings down into the pail infected particles from the sore places left by the eruption, and that the milk into which they fail practically corresponds to an artificial culture of the micrococ cus, such as has been found capable of exciting serious and fatal disease when introduced into calves by inoculation. Inoculated calves illed for examination were found to be suffering inflammatory changes in several vital organs, and especially in the kidneys, of a kind absolutely indistinguishable from those that occur in the same organs in the course of human scarlet fever. It all supports the germ theory of disease, with which science now makes hopeful wrestle.

A WEEK ago Republican journals were howling over the neglect of the Cutting case by our government, now they are beseech ng that government to go slow. They evidently fear that they may be called upon to praise the government for its energy, firm ness and wisdom.

DEFEAT may come and defeat may go, but the Irish cause in this country goes on for-ever. Treasurer O'Reilly cabled \$60,000 to London on Friday to sustain the Parnellites in their manly endeavors.

Nor long ago General Boulanger announced in the Chamber of Deputies that ne did not think the Due D'Aumale had anything to do with his appointment as minister of war and, now that letters of thanks for the appointment, written to the duke and bearing the general's signature have been published, he has been kept busy explaining and has not yet explained.

He realizes with our General Sherman that writing is more dangerous than fighting. In his last letter he gives it up and shows his anxiety to drop the pen for the sword. "1 neither shall condescend to make any explanations that you would not be able to understand," he writes to M. Limburg, his assailant; and adds, "I serve the republic against you and yours, and for this reason I have earned your hate. If your triends, the Factionists, ever take a fancy to pass from words to actions the author of the letters to the Duc D'Aumaie will perform his duty against the friends of the Duc D'Aumale in ery energetic manner."

All very well, now that the duke has thrown the general over; but the letters show that the general was plotting with the enemies of the republic, D'Aumale being the uncle of Comte de Paris.

Och esteemed and sprightly contemporary. the Lancaster weekly Inquirer, has changed its form to an eight-page paper. It is well arranged, has the familiar type and head lines and presents a neater and newsier appearance than ever. The Inquirer is a good news-paper; it has opinions and the courage to express them; some of them are very heretical and unconstitutional, nevertheless 'we cannot all be true' Jeffersonians.

CHERRING Democratic news comes from Tennessee where the party of the people have made a gain of 28,000 on the state ticket. This is going to be a big Democratic year.

THE American Baptist Publication society is not showing much energy in proceeding against its defaulting cashier, and it looks as hough he were to be permitted to buy mercy by returning a large amount of the stoler

This will not satisfy the community, who demand that big criminals should be punshed as severely as the little ones, and who will never admit that simple restitution can one theft. The church society should set a better ex

THE Greenback party of Illinois had scarcely enough delegates to make a convention at Indianapolis the other day. Meanwhile the Democracy of the state waxes stronger and stronger.

WE must not hope to be mowers,
And to gather the ripe gold ears.
Until we have first been sowers,
And watered the furrows with tears.

HERE AND THERE

The Judge Ross who made the notable charge to the grand jury printed in last week's INTELLIGENCER was not the father of the late Judge Henry P. Ross of Montgomery county, but his grandfather. Another grandson is Geo. Ross, for a long time a leader at the bar of Bucks county, and in Democratic politics in that region.

I hear that the book called "King Solomon's Mines" is having a great run in London. Robert Lewis Stevenson, who by the way writes the prettiest of children's poetry, has made a great hit with "Kidnapped." London an American who keeps abreast with current events at home, writes high approbation of the INTELLIBENCER'S autagonism to the anti-eleomargarine legislation and apropos of the discussion, sends this,

copied from a London journal :
"Professor Sheldon, who delivered an exhaustive paper on the 'Butterine Question' at a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, said that the quantity of butterine produced in Great Britain was not known, but was understood to be considerable; nor was the volume of imported butterine known before the beginning of 1885, because, up to the end of 1884, it was entered in the board of trade returns under the heading of 'butter.' The weight of butterine imported in the four months end ing April, 1886, was 308,548 cwt., and in the corresponding months of the current year the volume of it had risen to 324.275 cwt. The quantity of butterine imported, at the rate of the past four months, amounts to one hundred and thirty tons a day, day in and day out, Sunday and Monday alike, or getting on towards fifty thousand tons a year: and this over and above what is produced in the United Kingdom. The effect of the enor-mous trade on the dairy farming of this country may be easily imagined, and loreign dairy farmers are also feeling the competition quite as keenly. The professor admitted that butterine, when made in a proper way and from good materials, is a whotesome and use ful article of food. He considered it beyond impute that butter would have been outside the reach of a vast number of poor people had not butterine come in as a substitute and lowered the price. He admitted that well made butterine is a very tolerable substitute, ough it is not foutter in another form, as some would have us believe. The utilization of surplus fat in the form of butterine was about the best possible way in which it could be used at all as an article of food and in a systematic manner. The clause relating to the penalties to be imposed upon retailers who sold butterine as butter, in the butter substitutes bill before Parliament, he con sidered the most important clause in the bill, as it concerned the men who had hitherto been the chief offenders."

The last time I saw Mr. Tilden was little ver ten months ago, at his home at Graystone, which has been so minutely described in the accounts of his life and death. It was a splendid autumn day, a Sunday, Sept. 28. His hospitality comprehended the visitor's freest enjoyment of all his magnificent grounds and mansion ; his hot houses, which he was then constructing, to have peaches for breakfast every month in the year; his graperies and rose houses, the most elaborate in the United States : his "country library" scattered all over the house; his chicke houses and steep pens, gardens and stables, herds of blooded cattle and kennels of dogs there seemed to be nothing in vegetable or animal nature that his place was not stocked with; and it had all the keenes charm for him. This list of description gives some idea of the extent and variety of his wonderful establishment; and the way he kept it up. His city house was on the same

6 Mr. Tilden's country place, Graystone, is 118 acres in extent. It is situated 450 feet above the level of the Hudson and about two miles north of Yonkers. The house is a large granite building surmounted by a mansard granite building surmounted by a mansard above which rises a tower. From this, on roof, above which rises a tower. From this, on clear days, Staten Island, New York bay and Long Island sound can be seen to the south-ward and the Catskills to the northward. The ward and the Catskills to the northward. The spacious grounds are full of evergreens, shade trees, and dower beds, while the roads leading to the house and stables are covered with bluestone. A broad hallway runs throrough the centre of the first door. The southern half of this door contains reception and music rooms, drawing room, parlor, and library. Above these are Mr. Tilden's private apartments. The third story contains eight large bed-rooms. The servants' quarters are in a separate wing of the house. There is a billiard room on the second floor of this extension. At the rear of the house is a large oak with a settee under it, where Mr. Tilden often sat to listen to Miss Gould's Titden often sat to listen to Miss Gould's

reading.
"Mr. Tilden's stables contain 13 horses, most "Mr. Titlen's stables contain [3] horses, most of them Kentucky thoroughbreds. Two of them, Blackstone and Miller, cost \$11,000. He bought them while governor. His old saddle horse, Topic, a bay thoroughbred, 27 years old, has a stall to himself. Blackstone has a record of 2:27, made at Rochester. An-other favorite horse is a sorrel pacer, whose record is 2:42. The carriages in the carriage house to the right of the stables comprise a T-cart, basket phaeton, victoria, buggy and several other vehicles. Mr. Tilden was a fine horseman in his younger days, and was fond of going to the stables to see his horses

"His extensive greenhouses, erected last fall, cover about two acres, and 20,000 feet of glass was used in inclosing them. The entrance is through a tiled vestibule. The ceiling of it is being kaisomined and trescoed. The greenhouses are very elaborate, containing running water and being stored with paims, rare ferns, orchids, Victoria Reginas, dwart peach trees, and grapes, as well as numerous other kinds of plants and flowers. There are 30 head of Jerseys and Guernsey cattle on the place, yielding to quarts of milk a day, a great number of chickens, and a flock of sheep. The collection of books at Graystone is large and varied. It is scattered all over the house. One of its features is a magnificent elephant edition of Audubon's Birds

of North America' in a plush lined case,
"Graystone cost originally \$600,000, but
Mr. Tilden purchased it for \$150,000 from
Waring, the hat manufacturer. He bought also the Baldwin place, adjoining Graystone, for \$55,000. He employed 30 men in the greenhouses, 12 on the farm, 3 coachmen, and 10 servants in the house,

He dispensed lavish nospitality; and when somebody told him his servants were rob bing him of \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year, he said he thought it possible, but it he got new ones they would probably do worse. From hundreds of applicants for head gardener of his dreds of applicants for head gardener of his eniarged greenhouses he selected the right man, and every detail of the buildings, water and steam pipes, &c., was laid out by him. Of course I was chiefly interested in his personality. Most of the pictures now printed of him give no idea of his appearance. They look more like Charles R. Buckalew. Mr. Tilden's voice was almost entirely gone. He could speak only painfully slow in the hoarsest whisper. Those most familiar with him could scarcely understand all he said: and to strangers much of it was unintelligible. His facial exmuch of it was unintelligible. His facial exmuch of it was unintelligible. His facial ex much of it was unintelligible. His facial ex-pression was transfixed with paralysis and its absolute lack of any change whatever made it impossible for a stranger to under-stand that he could hear distinctly and ap-preciated keenly everything going on. He read books omniverously and had them and the newspapers read to him; he managed his own affairs, busied as he always was with the big things and not the details. It is a reliable big things and not the details. It is a mistake to suppose he worried and wore himself out with trifles. He found agents for all such pur-poses. One who knew them both intimately poses. One who knew them both intimately told me he never knew two men to reach the same ends by such entirely different methods as Tilden and Cieveland—the president is an exhaustive worker and wrestles with the control of the property o etails himself. I never took much stock in details himself. I never took much stock in the reported ill feeling between these two eminent men. I think they had a very good understanding, and their biggest and best friends were close to both. Some smaller men around one or other of them tried to provoke resentments and jealousy, but they halled.

Mr. Tilden undoubtedly read very closely everything relating to the electoral fraud by which the Democrats were cheated of their president-elect in 1876-77. And when Mr. Childs' reminiscences of what Grant said of that matter were reprinted from the Tribune in the Leiger and made a little stronger in his own paper, it was Mr. Tidden's eagle eye and untiring brain that, alone of millions of readers, detected the difference and set out to find an explanation for it. That is a story I haven't time to tell now.

After 1 had got the carriage to drive off Mr. Tilden beckoned me to stay. He put the two volumes of his published works into my hands and asked me if I was going to Ohio. I had a few engagements Finer M. E. Church—10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. preaching by the pastor. 9 a. m. Sunday school. Frayer meeting on Wedpesday evening at 7:45.

there and he expressed a desire to have it " made hot for John Sherman."

The New York San during the progress of that Ohio campaign spoke, metaphori-cally, of one of the stump speakers as hav-ing stapped Sherman in the face. The distinguished senfor senator seems to have taken soriously, and an equally distinguished Republican editor of Pennsylvania tells me he got a letter from Sherman authorizing him to deny that anybody slapped his face or that he would have permitted such a liberty to be taken without resenting it.

Mr. Tilden has been so much better known to this generation as a politician than a lawyer, that it is apt to be forgotten he was the counsel who made such brilliant and success-ful resistance to the claim of Mrs. Cunning-ham to be declared the widow and heir of the murdered Dr. Burdell, in the celebrated case of a generation ago.

Apgar, the youngest of them all, died tirst. Then came Mr. Manning's disability : His Then came Mr. Manning's disability: His-bert O. Thompsen's death, and now Mr. Tilden's. These were the four men who in one way or another did more than any other ten to nominate Mr. Cieveland.

PERSONAL.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN is learning to smoke and it goes hard with him. Col., WM. H. Wilson, brother in-law of fov. Curtin, has died at Warm Springs, Va. TILDEN's New York residence at Gramercy park with its \$150,000 library will go the city. The building is valued at \$1,000,000.

WARREN Z. MECK, who was manager of the Mutual Union telegraph office in the city, has been transferred to the main office of the Western Union in Philadelphia.

GENERAL THEKET AGENT A. II. McCri-Lou, for thirty-five years connected with this Cumberland Valley railroad, has resigned, owing to age. He will be succeeded by H. David Davis bequeathed to his son two

historic canes, one of which belonged to Henry Winter Davis—presented to him by the American party—and the other to Abraham Lincon. MINISTER PENDLETON'S daughter is fas attristics ferrors daughter is fast regaining her health, which was so much im-paired at the time of her mother's tragical death. At latest advices father and daughter were at Homburg, near Frankforton-the-Main.

REV. Dr. RUMNEY, of St. Peter's Protest-ant Episcopai church, Philadelphia, writes of a Fourth of July celebration held by some American travelers at Hammerfest, at which the Hon Benjamin Harris Brewster presided and General Henry W. Slocum made a speech. "SUNSET Cox" is really to set his face toward the setting sun scon; and a letter from him, says he will be a candidate in the autumn for his old seat in Congress. Mr. Cox has found that the solemn East is no place. for him. His art is not understood and his best fancies are expressed to dull ears there.

BISMARCK has a strong religious nature, and pertinacionsly insists that Christianity should lie at the foundation of government. This is from one of the chancellor's letters to his wife. "I cannot imagine how a man who thinks at all about himself, and yet refuses to hear anything about light can professes to hear anything about light can prorefuses to hear anything about God, can er dure life without weariness and self abbirence. I cannot think how I endured it for-merly. If I had to live now as then without children, I don't know why I should not throw off this life like a dirty shirt."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's For-ous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 139 North Queen street. DANDELION LIVER PELLETS for sick headache orpid liver, bil tousness and indigestion. Small and easy to swallow. One pill a dose. Price, Eg By all druggists. fe 58-3md Pu, Th, S

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsts and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by H. H. Lochran-Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

Excitement in Texas

Great excitement has been caused in the ciaity of Paris, Fex., by the remarkable covery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so help he could not turn in bed, or raise his he everybedy said he was dying of consumpt A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery sent him. Finding reliet, he bought a large tie and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pilis the time he had taken two boxes of Pilis two bottles of the Discovery, he was well had gained in desh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for (sumption free at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store and its North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure

will give immediate relief. Price is ets., 50 ets., and \$1. For sale by H. H. Cochran, Druggist. No. 187 North Bueen street. The Excitement Not Over The rush at H. B. Cochran, druggist, No. 127 North Queen street, still continues on account of persons afflicted with Cough, Cods, Asthma, Bronchitts and Consumption, to procure a bettle of Kemp's Baisam for the Threat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family reinedy. Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial size/res. oll-lwd&w

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure to sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 129 North Queen street.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

A Case of Many Years Standing Cured With Six Bottles, in a Man 90 Years of Age, ALLENTOWN, Pa., May v. 1805, Dandellon Brittens Co.-Gents I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years, used almost everything without much benefit until I tried Dandelion Bitters. I used six bottles and almost everything without my bloom and benefit in the second sec the and am pleased to say I am entirely rid of the kidney trouble, besides my system being toned up so that I feel like a different person. I cheerfully recommend the same to all afflicted in this way.

JACOR MUSCHLITZ. SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Rooccitis. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

The Verdict Unanimons. The Verdict Unanimous.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Heidache, you are flagety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with attimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 25 cents a bottle at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 135 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. [2]

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.

RELIGIOUS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 10-20, in the evening at 7-6. Sunday school at 11-6 s. m. When the hour is different it is specially noted:

GRACE LUTHERAN.—Corner of North Queen and James street. Rev. C. Eivin Hourl, paster. Services at 10-15 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

CHRIST LUTHERAN.—West King street. E. L. Reed, paster. Usual services at 10-20 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

PRESENTERIAN MEMORIAL CHEEN, South Queen street. Extrices at the usual hours. All are welcome. S. S. meets at 9 a. m.

UNION BETRIEL—Elder C. Price, paster.—Preaching 10-30 a. m., and 7-45 p. by the paster. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. All are invited at 7-10-10 m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. All are invited at 10-30 a. m. and 7-45 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. The Old Mennonites will hold service in their church, corner of East Chestnut and Sherman streets, on Sunday. Aug. 8th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Preaching in both languages.

St. Paul's REPORNED.—Rev. J. R. Shumaker, D. D. paster. Services at 10-30 a. m. No evening service. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

UNITED BRETTHERN IN CHRIST (COVENANT)—West Grauge and Concord streets, Rev. J. R. Funk, paster. Preaching at 10-30 a. m., by Rev. H. B. Dohner. No evening service. Sunday school at 2-30 a. m.

OLIVET BATTET CHRER.—Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Rev. M. Frayne, paster. 10-30 a. m., and 7:5 p. m. Sunday school at 2-35 a. m.

Tax Women's Teroperance Union will hold their usual prayer meeting to-morrow afternoon at a quarter past 3 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Moravin church. Entrance on Market street.

On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, sharp, the Union will meet at No. 141 North Frince street. RELIGIOUS. treet.
On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, sharp, the
On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, sharp, the
Judow will meet at No. 142 North Prince street.
PRESENTERIAN—Preaching in the morning by
sy the pastor, Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D. D. No.
No. 10 of Service. by the pastor, Rev. J. Y. Mitchen, D. D. Aceevening service.
St. John's Erronnen—(German) church, corner Orange and Mulberry streets. Divine services at 16.39a m. and 7.6. pm. by the pastor, Rev. John Kuelling, D. D. Sunday school at 9 a. Sr. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.-Sunday school as 50. a. m. Presecting by the paster at 1620 a. m. and at 7.45 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.45.

TRINITY LUTHERAN—Sunday school at 8.45 a. m. services to morrow at 1620 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. by the paster.

MORAVIAN.—J. MAX Hark, paster. 8 a. m., Sunday school; 1036 a. m., litany and services. West Mission—M. E. Chapel, corner Charlotte and Lemon streets—Preaching by Rev. V. Gray at 1620 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Frayer meeting on Thursday evening at 1.45.

First M. R. Chapel—1620 a. m. and 6 p. m.



UCH of the chafing of children under the joints where the skin lies in folds is due to the use of Soap containing too much alkali. In the Ivory Soar there is no excess of alkali, so it can be used in the nursery with the most satisfactory results. When applying it, rub a wet cloth upon the Soap, then wash tenderly, but thoroughly, and rinse perfectly, especially the folds of flesh, with clear water, and dry with equal care. Prof. Leeds, of the Stevens' Institute of Technology, says: "The Ivory Soap, while strongly cleansing, leaves the skin soft and pleasant to the touch."

A WORD OF WARNING.

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