Special Correspondence of INTRILIBRICAN. COLUMBIA, Sept. 25.—Of the many promi nent families, who have resided in Lancaste the subject of this sketch is not the least. A number of other families who mingled their blood with this one, occupied a very conspic uous position in the United States Congress at the bar, in the pulpit, in the Revolutionary war, and on the rostrum.

I confess I feel some pride in the achievements of every Lancastrian, who has honored the place, and his country, in an honorable cause; and I take pleasure in rescuing their memory from oblivion. If I contribute but a little in my humble way, which may ac-complish that object, I will think I am amply paid for the time and labor bestowed in ood cause.

THOMAS DOYLE.

The pioneer settler of this family came to the Conestoga, probably direct from Maryland, in the year 1727 or 28. Whether he first came to the Conestoga with a view to a permanent settlement, or on some sort of a mission for the Jesuits, who then had a mission at "Bohemia," Delaware, I am unable determine. He was a Roman Catholic, and evidently belonged to the order of education, and of the highest intelligence. and belonged evidently to a superior family In a loop of the Conestoga creek a short dis tance below Lancaster, Stephen Atkinson built a fulling mill several years prior to the organization of the country in the year 1729. Thomas Doyle paid court to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Atkinson, and they were married in the year 1728 or 29. Mr. Doyle was a hatter, and when the town of Lancaster was laid out in 1730 he moved there and established the hatting business which must have been very profitable. He gradual ly accumulated a great deal of real estate in ancaster and its neighborhood. He leaned out money on mortgage, and for more than fifty years there was scarcely an estate of inent person in the county settled, which did not have in its inventory a list of money Mr. Doyle. He was also frequently chosen executor or administrator to settle When he settled here the religious antago

nisms between the adherents of the "mother" church and those of other churches were characterized by intense bitterness, which led to a conflict of arms in Europe. And yet I find this family exercising the utmost free-dom in mingling with and marrying into families of different religious belief, without a jar, or any friction to mar their happiness or This commendable characteristi continued from that time down to the pre-SOME EARLY LOUAL CHURCH HISTORY,

The Catholic church in Lancaster was founded by the Jesuits, and that society claimed to own the church property in this place down to the period when Father Keenan took charge of the congregation in 1830. Daniel Altick, who is a descendant of one of the oldest and earliest Catholic families who settled in Lancaster recently showed me a Jesuit medal taken from the corner stone of the stone church which was torn down a lew years ago. As the subject may have some interest, I reproduce some extracts bearing

upon the subject.

In an article recertly published in the Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia, some very interesting matter pertaining to the provincial times, is published, taken from the records of the Jesuit college, at Woodstock, Md., for which I am indebted to Francis X. Reuss. In this article the following appears, which occurred in 1733:

"Mr. Greaton, one of the Jesuits of Maryland, being informed that in Philadelphia there was a great number of Catholics, resleved to try to establish a mission for their piritual comfort. In order to succeed the better he went first to Lancaster where he had

better he went first to Lancaster where an acquaintance by the name of Mr. Doyle. The object of his journey was to know from his friend, the name of some respectable Catholic in Philadelphia to whom he could address himself, and by whom he could be seconded in his laudable exertion to found there a mission. Mr. Doyle directed him to an oid lady, very respectable for her wealth, and still more so for her attachment to the Catholic religion." (Tradition says this old lady was a "Doyle.")

Mr. Doyle owned several lots of ground on Fourth street near Walnut, in Philadelphia, and it is supposed that the church was unit

and it is supposed that the church was built upon his lots

Thomas Doyle died in 1789 in the brick mansion lately owned by James Potts on West F. street, Lancaster. His wife Eliza-beth died in the following year. Their chil-dren were: 1, Thomas: 2, Prudence: 3, Ann; homas married Mary Young, daughter of

Matthias Young, a merchant in Laucaster, (who was one of the founders of the Meravian church on Orange street) about the year 1748 or 48. He and his wife Mary were deceased prior to August 1784. Their children were: 1, John (Mal.); 2, Thomas (Mal.); 3, Elizabeth; 4. Jacob.

AN OLD-TIME SOLDIER COMPANY. John was born January 23, 1750. He was

apprenticed to a gunswith, and became a leadg gunsmith in Lancaster. On September 5. be formed an independent company of volunteers, and on the same day was cou missioned captain. The other officers of his company were (all from Lancaster): 1st lieutenant, (1) Samuel Brady: 2d lieutenant, William McMurray; 3d lieutenant, Henry Fordney. ordney.
For sometime this company guarded prison-

For sometime this company guarded prisoners in York and Lancaster, and was on other detached duty. It became attached to the First Pennsylvania batallion, where it remained until 1778 when it became a part of the Sixth Pennsylvania, and participated in a number of ballow. In the spring of 1781 this company maked with the Pennsylvania troops under General Walne to Virginia. And on July 6th, 1781 safer marching several miles from Chickahominy bhurch, the first battallon of the Pennsylvania troops was detached, with Chickahöminy church, the first battallon of the Pennsylvania troops was detached, with a small party of rifemen, to feel for the British, whom they found rather unexpectedly, and they became hotly engaged. This brought on a general engagement. Among the wounded was Capt. Doyle, Capt. Stake, (of Manor), Lieut. Herbert, (Leacock), and Capt. McCiellen, (Lancaster). Capt. Doyle for brilliant service in this action was promoted to a major. Capt Doyle never entrely recovered from his wound. He was in a hospital in York, and from there was taken to Lancaster. He received a pension from the government. the government.

A' MASON AND MEMBER OF "CINCINNATI." April 21st, 1785, a charter was granted to Col. Chambers, Capt. Doyle and Henry Hu ber, to form a new Masonic lodge, No. 43, in Lancaster borough. Although Maj. Doyle was a Catholic, he was, like his ancestor, a very liberal one. He was also a member of the "Society of the Cincinnati," as the fol-lowing, a copy of his certificate in that society

"Be it known that John Doyle, esq., is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in-stituted by the officers of the American army at the period of its dissolution, as well to commemorate the great event which gave independence to North America, as for the laudable purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in Peace, arms assumed for the public defense, and of writing in acts of brotherly affection and bands of perpetual Firendship the Members constituting the

"In testimony whereof, I, the president of said Society have have hereunto set my hand at Mount Vernon in the state of Virginia this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the tenth year of the Inde-pendence of the United States."

By order
"George Washington,

"J. KNOX, Secretary." Major John Doyle was not a resident of Lancaster in the year 1798, and I am unable to say where he then resided. But I under-stand he is buried in the old graveyard at St. Mary's church. There are several other

members of the Doyle family buried there. The inscription on several of their tombstones give military titles. It is an unfortunate circumstance that every one of the Doyle tombstones were taken up a few years ago, and all of them buried under ground, where they cannot be seen. If this article arrests the attention of any of their descendants, I hope they will take measures to recover said tombstones. (If the remains of Maj. John Doyle are among them "Lodge 43" ought to see to the matter.)

THE SECOND SON. Thomas (Thomas Thomas) was born May Sth, 1758. He became a hatter—very likely learned the trade with his father or grandfather (old Thomas Doyle). He too was an ardent patriot, and probably in the com-mencement of the Revolution was a noncommissioned officer in his brother, Captain John Doyle's company. He was commis-sioned a lieutenant in the Third Pennsyl-vanis, March 11th, 1779, and on March 15, 1779, he was commissioned 1st heutenant in the Sixth Pennsylvania bataliten. This rapid promotion was for gallant service in action. He was in Virginia with his brother John in 1781. On January I, ITSI, he was transferred to the Third Pennsylvania. He remained in the regular army after the close of the Revolutionary war, and was in the battle of "St. Clair's defeat," and also with Gen. Wayne in his victories over the Indians in battle in Obto.

Ohio.

In 1797 he was a "major in the United States Legion" at Fort Washington on the Ohio, now Cincinuati. He was also a brilliant officer, and stood very high in the army. I am under the impression that he also was wounded in battle. He died about the year 1802, either at Fort Washington or at Vincennes, Ind., where his widow and some of his children resided about the time of his death.

5, Elizabeth (Thomas—Thomas) in the fail of 1786 while yet a minor married William Gamble, who also wrote his name "Camp-bell." He resided in Lancaster, and was a stone masen. This family seems to have moved away from Lancaster, many years

4, Jecob (Thomas Thomas) died in his 4, Jacob (Thomas—Thomas) died in his minority, unmarried.
2, Prudence (Thomas) married Mr.— Stater or a Wilcox. This family were inter-married with the Wilcoxes, a prominent Catholic family of Baltimore, Md. I under-stand that a member of this family, or of the church, is preparing a history of the Wilcox family.

Robert Gray. She was deceased before the death of her father.

CAPTAIN JOHN MOORE, 6, Elizabeth (Thomas) married Capt. John Moore, whose father we a merchant in Dublin at and prior to 1760. Capt. John came to Philadelphia about the year 1758 and was engaged in the marine merchant service. He came to Lancaster prior to the Revolution, and was also an officer in that war. For a number of years he kept tayorn in Lancaster. He owned a good deal of real estate. He died during or about the close of the Revolution. His widow owned and kept a store on the lot upon which William Montgomery, esq., built his large brick mansion on South Queen

Capt. Moore and Elizabeth had a large family, several of whom were daughters. This family were Catholics. One of their daughters, Eliza, married James Cottringer, daughters, Eliza, married James Cottringer, a prominent Catholic, who had a son, John J. Cottringer. Another daughter, Mary, married John Carrell, who had a daughter Elizabeth and a son George A. Carrell, who was born in Philadelphia July E., 1803. He was educated at the Georgetown college under the Jesuits, entered the Theological Seminary of St. Suipice (under the Sulpitian Fathers), Baltimore, and finished his course of theology at Mt. St. Mary's seminary, Maryland. He was ordained priest in 1829, by Bishop Henry Conwell, second bishop of Philadelphia, at St. Mary's cathedral. He served six years in the mission in Philadelserved six years in the mission in Philadel served six years in the mission in Philadel-phia discose, and entered the order of the Jesuits about the year 1835; was pastor of St. Peter's church, Wilmington, Del., in 1830, and was consecrated 1st bishop of Cov-ington, Ky., on Feast of Ali Saints Nov. 1, 1803. His title was Rt. Rev. Bishop Carrell. In the year 1841 the Rev. Goo. A. Carrell was vice president of the board of trustees of St. Louis university (Catholic). St. Louis, Mo.; was president of the university and professor of rhetoric.

professor of rhetoric. Bishop Carrell is said to have been a very fine classical scholar and an eloquent speaker. He had brothers, John Carrell and William Carrell, but I do not know what be-

came of these families.

Their sister Elizabeth married a Wilco Their sister Elizabeth married a Wilcox, perhaps of the Baltimore lamily. Louisa married a Jenkins. Commodore Stephen Cassin, of Washington, belongs to this family. These were all Catholic families. Among them were many of the most prominent in the second.

nent in the country.
(Much of the Bishop Carrell data was furnished by Francis N. Renss, the intelliecretary of the Catholic historical society THE BITTERAS.

Aun (Cap. Moore-Thomas Doyle, No. 1,) was married to John Wilkes Kittera, Nov. San 1786, by the Rev. Joseph Hutchens, rector of

the Episcopal church, Lancaster. John Kittera, the pioneer settler of this family in Lancaster county, came from "Castle Finn," Ireland, (the family name is supposed to be of French origin, and they doubtless moved from some part of France to Ireland) to Lancaster county about the year 1745, and settled on land a little east or southeast from "Bine Ball," in Earl township. They were of the President of this ship. They were of the Presty erian faith, and zealous ones, too. He died March 20, 1770, leaying a soo, Thomas, who married Johanna—, who inherited several hundred acres of his father's land in Earl township. He died in 1782, leaving a widow, Johanna, and the following named children:

dren:
L. Margaret, who married Robert Wallace, a family very prominent in the neighborhood of the Blue Bati.

2. Elizabeth, who married Michael Graham, who had, I, Hannah; 2, Mary; 3, Thomas; 4, James.

Thomas; 4, James.

3. Thomas, who married Hannah————, who died at New Holland in 1804.

4. John Wilkes Kittera, who married Ann Moore, daughter of Capt. John Moore.

Moore, daughter of Capt. John Moore.

5. Josiah, who married Sarah

On April 24, 1780, he conveyed the property on corner of Orange and Dake streets, Lancaster, to John Moore, innholder, for £12,000, and in the same year he conveyed to other parties a number of lots in Heidelburg, Berks county, and elsewhere. Josiah must have died without male issue, for the name died out with Thomas, son of his brother.

JOHN WILKES KITTERA

received a classical education, and graduated at Princeton college. While yet in his minority he raised a company of volunteers, and participated in the Jersey campaign. In 1777, when the government had great trouble to get the different quotas of militia in this and other edunties to perform a tour of duty in cases of emergency, and were resisting the draft in several sections of this county, Capt. Kittera was detailed to command the post at Reamstown, where he met with great oppo-sition from the farmers, who obstructed him sition from the farmers, who obstructed min in various ways in the performance of his du-ties. Matters became so hot there that the government was compelled to abolish that post. Capt. Kittera was assigned to dury elsewhere. He did not remain much longer in the military service, but commenced the in the military service, but commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Lancaster in the year 1782. He at once sprang into great prominence as a brilliant lawyer and orator.

lawyer and orator.

He was intensely patriotic, and jumped into political prominence, by reason of his commanding taient, and at once took the leadership in the Federal party in the county. He was elected to the United States Congress in the Lancaster and Chester district in 1709, and served five full terms, and could have been again elected if he so desired. He had

been again elected if he so desired. He had met with very heavy losses in the fron busi-ness and real estate speculations, and his health became greatly impaired. In the year 1794, when Congress was in session in Philadelphia, he was taken very ill at John Carrell's house. His afflection was chiefly of the brain, and it was thought that he could not recover. The noise caused by the carts passing along the streets dis-

that he could not recover. The noise caused by the carts passing along the streets disturbed him very much, and Mr. Clarkson, the mayor of the city, ordered poles to be placed across Market street at Second street and also at Front street, so that no carriages or carts could pass by Mr. Carreil's house in which Mr. Kittera lay.

After this attack he never recovered his former health. After he retired from Congress he was appointed United States district attorney for Pennsylvania by President Adams, a position he held for a few months only, having been removed by President Jefferson for political reasons. He died in 1801. He owned the furnace and lands at the mouth of Codorus creek, York county, and mouth of Codorus creek, York county, and also part of the ore lands on Chestnut Hill, both of which are now owned by the Grubbs.

is not wrong if secompanied by wise adjustment and beneficence—"the best ministers of truth and righteousness are those who have learned how to use this world without abusing it. The time has pass, if when the worldly can be distinguished from the unworldly by external marks. Poverty, even if self-imposed, is not a condition of piety. Neither is any kind of abstinence from amusement, enjoyment, possessions. Motives and objects are the decisive tests. Character is Col. Ross and Col. Smith at one time also owned this furnace. A MOST REMARKABLE WOMAN. Mrs. Kitters, his wife, was one of the most remarkable women in the state. She unusually intelligent, in fact, she was brilliant in conversation, and was thought to be one of the most beautiful ladies in the enjoyment, possessions. Motives and objects are the decisive tests. Character is above circumstance. The worthy employment of that which enriches, strengthens beautifies life, constitutes success and power. land. Lady Washington was on the most intimate terms with her, and never failed to call upon her in the early morning when she was sick to make kind inquiries concerning her health. Gen. Lafayette was also her friend. When that distinguished man was receiving the citizens of Philadelphia in Independence hall, in 1824, he inquired if Mrs. Kittera was living, and was told that she resided on Walnut street, opposite Independence square, and he sent word to her that he would call and see her. Sha sent for a few friends, and when Gen. Lafayette called he was entertained in an elegant manner. He land. Lady Washington was on the most

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

Non-Musical Clergy.

from the Musical Herald. In seeking the prime cause of the low class of music and its indifferent rendering n so many of the churches of America, irrepective of denominati n, we are confronted with one fact that is in itself almost sufficient was entertained in an elegant manner. He had been at the mint just before his visit and obtained a number of coins, and when he was about to take his leave of Mrs. Kittera he gave a number of gold coins to her grand-children, who were there also. to account for a state of things all musicians

This fact is the neglect of music as a sub-This isct is the neglect of music as a sub-ject of study in the training colleges where the ministry are qualified for their subse-quent career. The natural result is that they are incapable of appreciating intelligent efforts, on the part of those intrusted with musical accessories of divine services, to work a much needed reformation in this direction. Neither do they feel any sympathetic predil-ection for a branch of art of which they have no knowledge. and her house was the centre of attraction for all the great men at the capital. When Mr. Kittera died she discovered that his estate was very much involved and would be entirely bankrupt. She was left with a family of six children. Some of her relatives expressed a wish to adopt and raise some of these orphan children. She said: "No; I will keep my children together." She cut off her beautiful hair and put on a widow's cap, and never changed her dress from the deep mourning she then put on. With her wonderful energy, and resources born of her will, she sent her sons to Princeton college and her daughters to Dr. Jaudon's, the best girls' school in Philadelphia. no knowledge.
Under these circumstances, the music, in

member of Congress, entertained elegantly, and her house was the centre of attraction for

school in Philadelphia.

By her own exertions she accumulated a fortune and lived many years to enjoy it. She died December 26, 1843.

THOMAS KITTERA, JR.

Her son Thomas was a graduate of Prince

on college and entered the profession of the

aw, and occupied a front rank in his profes

sion. He was elected a member of Congres

name of Kittera died out.

from Philadelphia, and was appointed

funeral. In form he was robust and weil

proportioned, his countenance handsome and

impressive. He was enterprising, and various incidents of his life show him to have had unusual firmness of character.

When he left college he entered the counting house of W. Main, a shipping merchant of Philadelphia. Before he attained his majority he was entrusted with the care of a variable cargo to Smyrns. He spent consid-

valuable cargo to Smyrna. He spent considerable time in Russia and the north of Eu-

rope on commercial enterprises. He resided the greater portion of the few years before his death on the island of St. Domingo Their sister Eliza married John Conrad,

Their sister Eliza married John Conrad, and had a large family of children, among whom was Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, the Whig orator, dramatist and poet.

Mary married John, son of Governor Simon Snyder. Their daughter Elizabeth married J. C. VanDyke, whose son, Thomas Kittera VanDyke, is now a practising lawyer in Harrisburg, Pa.

Mary Kittera Snyder (John) never married. She now resides at Selin's Grove, Snyder county. She was for several years postmistress in that place. She entertains a great deal of company, and has inherited many of the characteristics of her grand-

many of the characteristics of her grand

mother, Ann Kittera. She was a welcome visitor to "Wheatland," and often spent sev-eral weeks there, the guest of Miss Harriet

One of her warmest and most faithful

friends is the Hon, Simon Cameron. She is a member of the Episcopal church. Ann (John W. Kitters) never married.

LIEUT, SAMUEL BRADY

is named among the officers of Capt, John

Doyle's independent company in the above

sketch, and his name is thus recorded in the

I also find in Capt. Brady's biography, as

oublished in Mr. Hill's " Border Life" in

Lancaster some years ago, that he was first lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Doyle's company

of Lancaster in 1776.
Lieut Brady was the son of Capt John
Brady, and was born near Shippensburg,
Pa., in 1758. Capt. John London, who was

born in Strasburg township, in this county, and moved from thence with his father, Richard Loudon, to Lancaster in 1734 or '5, and after his father's death in 1749 to "Wright's Ferry," where he kept the ferry

and hotel for somelyears. He was an officer

1751-1763. Having received officers' land after that war in Buffalo Valley, on the West Branch, he moved there. When the first

sound of the Revolutionary war was heard, he was then a widower, and in the early part of the year 1775 he raised a company of seventy men, all unmarried, and marched

with them to Hoston, Samuel Brady, wh was then but a boy, marched as a private in Capt. Loudon's company. At the battle of Bunker Hill he was thought to be too young

to go with the advance party in the attack and was ordered to the rear. The soldier

and officers were greatly surprised to find that Brady was the second man on the island, and when he and an officer were

climbing over a fence a cannon ball struck

the second rail under them. Brady only laughed and said they were not hurt, and moved on. After this battle he returned to

moved on. After this battle he returned to Lancaster, when he joined Capt. Doyle's company, under the command of Gen. Hand, of Lancaster. He was at the battle of Trenton, and at Princeton, as usual, he was far in the advance, and was nearly surrounded, when he cut a horse out of a team and got his colonel on and jumped up behind him, and thus made their escape. He was at Brandywine and at Paoli with Wayne, where the troops were surprised in the night.

where the troops were surprised in the night. Brady was on guard duty, and when the British soldiers came upon him suddenly he sprang to a fence, and when he was climbing over one of the soldiers pinned his blanket

to the fence with his bayonet. Brady tore it

loose, and when an officer ordered him to halt he turned and shot him dead. Brady's father and brother were both badly wounded

principal engagements until after the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, when for gallant conduct he was promoted to a captaincy, and was ordered to the West under Gen. Broad-

His career in the West was a most remark

able one, and as a partisan ranger and In-dian fighter he had no equal in the army. The Indians murdered his father and-brothers, and he became intensely embit-tered against the savages. His adventures, if recited fully, would fill a large volume, and therefore I must not extend this notice

any further. As a partisan chief he deserves to rank with Marion, Lee and Morgan. SAMUEL EVANS. COLUMBIA, Pa., Sept. 25, 1886.

The Preacher as an Interpreter.

The Rev. George A. Gordon has a notable article off "The Preacher as an Interpreter"

in the last number of the Andover Review,

holds, is for a reinterpretation of the abiding

truths of Christianity, the "spiritualization,

and so the vitalization, of the common, tried,

enduring creed of Christendom." "The spiritualization," adds Mr. Gordon, "the transformation of its idea of election from

pagan partialism into the choice of infinite love wide as the human race, in correspond

ence with its thought of a universal atonement; the discovery of the law of divine revelation through creation and character whose consummation is in the Incarnation; the disclosure of sin as spiritual evil, as practical atheism; the elimination of immoral

ideas of reconciliation, the true glorification of that dectrine, in exhibiting its relation to

spirits and its power over their sinful life; the removal of their own place of the im-

the removal of their own place of the immeral ideas of salvation as seen in the current conceptions of justification by faith and forgiveness which, the more one learns of the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus, are feit to be not expositions but thick obscurations of Scripture; the weeding from retribution of its materialism and its restoration to power over the

ism and its restoration to power over the enism and its restoration to power over the enightened conscience, the banishment of the
bad ethics that so disfigure popular conceptions of Christianity—the spiritualization of
Christian beliefs and the relating of them
more closely to the living processes in the
spirit of man—this we take to be the highest
calling of the preacher of our time."

A religious conclusion as to the limits of
luxury is furnished in an editorial article in
this Review. It is to the effect that luxury

The doctrinal need of our time, Mr. Gordon

Pennsylvania Archives in 1776.

npressive. He was enterprising, and vari-us incidents of his life show him to have

Described to the series of the state of the most of the intelligent members of a congregation, possessed of cultivated taste. This is the more unfortunate, as it generally happens that in large cities, and in churches which can boast of the most cultured type of attendants, the music is the least satisfactory. If the presiding minister were a man of musical attributes, either natural or acquired, such a state of things could not continue to exist. In the present advanced state of intellectual advancement, the scope of clerical education urgently needs extended development. Something beyond the study of theology is needed to bring a minister en rapport with his flock. He must keep well abreast of the time in which he lives, and possess sufficient practical knowledge of all matters relating to science and art as to enable him to hold his own with those of liberal education.

A practical knowledge of music is essentially necessary, as it is an art that has always been inseparably connected with acts of public worship as hy its employment in worthy

United States district attorney for the East-ern district of Pennsylvania. He evidently inherited his parents' talent. With him the John, his brother, also received a collegi-ate education, and entered mercantile pur-suits. He was supercargo, and after crossing the ocean several times he embarked for St. been inseparably connected with acts of pub-lic worship, as by its employment in worthy fashion the mind is purified and elevated to an extent that renders it additionally suscepthe ocean several times he embarked for St. Domingo, coasting along the island gathering a cargo, after which he proceeded to the city of St. Domingo, where he died suddenly on the 5th day of May, 1820, of yellow fever. Every mark of respect was shown to his memory. All the vessels in the port had their colors at half-mast during the day of his tuneral. In form he was robust and wait an extent that renders transitionally suscep-tible of religious impressions.

The sympathetic and intelligent encourage-ment of a musically qualified pastor would do more to raise the status of church music than the combined efforts of choir-master

The matter is one of such growing importance that it is earnestly to be hoped some steps may be taken in this direction at no distant date.

ALEXANDER LOWBEY

or the INTELLIGENCES. In Donegal, in Erin's Isle Stern Scotia's children dwelling, Grew restive 'neath oppression's hand, Their souls with freedom swelling. While often o'er the western waves. From out the land of wonder, Bright visions of the great New World

Had rent old ties asunder. Then up 'rose Lazarus Lowrey bold, His wife and bairns beside him, Resolved to seek for freedom's home Whatever fate betide him. God-trusting heroes, on they came,

As fed with heavenly manna, And bought from Penn their Canaan fair Upon the Susquehanna. The lads grew kingly with the breath

Of freedom, only fearing Their father's God, their brother man His every right revering. Nor deemed the simple forest child, The Red man, less than brother, noble natures recognize The noble in another.

And when the days of trial came, Of which we know the story, No Ertn's son of Scotia's blood Was ever found a Tory.

I non the Constitution's page Of Penn's blest land is written Brave Alexander Lowrey's name.
As fee to king and Briton.

By Susquehanna's and beyond The Juniata's waters.
The many thousand acres ite He left his son and daughters. And lest the infant nation could In freedom's battle falter, A thousand acres more he laid Upon his country's altar.

In his old age, at Brandy wine Undaunted by war's rattle, The men of our own Donegal By him were led to battle Brave, generous, true in every trust, The King of Terrors found hi Still dauntless, when his country had

With many honors crowned him Peace spreads her wings above the homes Unmenaced by war's dangers, But Alexander Lowrey's lands Are owned by many strangers. Yet, ye descendants, every drop

Of blood so precious cherish, Shun every act that he disdained, Though every hope should perish

Revere him in yourselves, and live. Such lives as will not shame him; His lofty spirit emulate That ye may justly claim him

A nobler heritage is yours Than acres rich and flowery,-Be worthy, children, of the blood
Of Alexander Lowrey.

— Mrs. Samuel Econs.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 17, 1886.

The Same Human Nature.

Many vain attempts are made to repeat the remarkable success of Benson's Capcine Plaster. This splendid remedy is known, sold and used This splendid remedy is known, sold and used everywhere, and its prompt action and unrivalled curative powers have won for it hosts of friends. Initiations have sprung up under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicin," "Capsicum," etc., intended to deceive the careless 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 "Capcine" is cut in the middle of the plaster itself, and the "Three Scals" trade mark is on the face cloth. Any reputable dealer will show you cannot remember the name—Benson's Capcine Plaster—cut this paragraph from the paper. (i) Under Capt. Doyle he was in all of the

> Mother do not give your baby opiates to duli is mind but use Dr. HAND's Colle Cure. Of all remedies, Dr. HAND's Pleasant Physic is the only only one which cured my babe of constipation. John Wang, Troy, N. Y. For sale by H. B. Gochran, Drugist, No. 137 and 1.89 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. sepl-lmdAw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Grins.

Pleasant, heatthy grins are seen only on the faces of heatthy persons. The dyspeptic and debilitated can smile only in a half hearted way. Purify the blood, tone the stomach, and strengthen the tissues with Burdock Blood Bitters, if you wish to laugh well and often. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Will it Really Cure Rheumatism?

We answer, honer bright, it will cure rheumatism, and the severest cases too. Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil was specially prepared for the rheumatic and lame. Notice letters from the people relative to its merits in nearly every paper in the country. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 133 North Queen street, Lancaster.

"Completely prostrated for days with indigestion and billous fever. The effects of two bottles of Burdock Blood Bilters astonished me; visible improvement right off." Mr. Noah Bates Eimira, N. Y. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster,

Detectives and Private Officers Usually wear their badges of authority concealed under their clothing, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil wears its badges in the form of printed labels attached to each and every bottle, so that all may know its mission. It is given full and complete authority to arrest all aches and pains, and does its duty every time. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

The Kind We Like. The Kind We Like.

The medicine we most like is that which does its work quick and well. Burdock Blood Bitters are the quickest kind of a cure for dyspepsia and liver and kidney affections. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 135 North Queen street, Lancaster.

What Three Applications Did. What Three Applications 1910.

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Three applications of Thomas' Electric Oil entirely cured them. Nothing better in the market." Jacob Entler, Reading, Pa. For sale by II. R. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Quoen street, Lancaster.

DYSPEPSIA IS A DANGEROUS AS lected, it tends by Imparting nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way of Rapid Decline.

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Rev. T. J. Roserrer, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church. Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator, and very strengthening."

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SKIN TORTURES II TORTURES

HUMILIATING Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly Plunply, Inherited, Scrotnious and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from Infancy to old age, are positively cured by Currotta, the great Skin Cure, and Currotta Soar, an exquisite Skin Beautifler, externally, and Curioura Resouverst, the new Blood Purifier, internally.

COVERED WITH SCRES.

I have been afflicted since last March with a Skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Curiousa Remembers so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Curiousa and Curiousa Soar externally, and Resouvest internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

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SCAUP, FACE, EARS AND NECK I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your Curroura Remembs, and after five days use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my cars, neck, and the other part of my face cured.

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ITCHING DISEASES CURED. CUTICUEA STANDS at the head of its class, especially is this the case with the CUTICUEA SOAP. Have had an usually good sale this summer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravated form of 1tch through some localities in the country, in which the CUTICUEA REMEDIES proved Satisfactory, W. L. HARDIGG, Druggist. UNIONYOWN, Ky. Uniontown, Kr.

CURED IN EVERY CASE: Your CUTICUEA REMEDIES outsell all other medicines I keep for skin diseases. My customers and patients say they have effected a cure in every instance, where other remedies have falled.

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No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mindone or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force and breaks up the most robust of constitutions, ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave, it is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of file Rabical Cuss has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snutding and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

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Tried in the Crucible S.S. Tried in the Crucible

About twenty years ago I discovered a little sore on my cheek, and the dector pronounced it cancer. I have tried a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. Among the number were one of two specialists. The medicine they applied was like fire to the sore, causing intense pain. I saw a statement in the papers telling what S. S. had done for others similarly afflicted. I procured some at once. Before I had used the second bottle the neighbors could agrice that my cancer was healing up. My general health had been had for two or three years—I had a hacking cough and spit blood continually. I had a severe pain in my breast. After taking six bottles of S. S. s. we cough left me and I grew stouter than I had been for soveral years. My cancer has healed over all but a little spot about the size of a half dime, and it is rapidly disappearing. I would advise everyone, with cancer to give S. S. s. a fair tried.

MRS. NANCY J. McCONAUGHEY, Ashe Greve, Tupperance Co. led.

MRS. NANCY J. McCONAUGHRY, Ashe Grove, Tippecanoe Co., Ind. FRBRUARY 16, 1886.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSUR-ANCE COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 5, 1886.

	MUTUAL LIFE.	NORTHWESTERN
Dec. 31, 1885.	Insurance in force	£110,710,881 00
**	Admitted Assets	#24 228 046 00
	Payments to Policyholders \$14.402,049 00	00 007 704 00
	Penintum Income	#1 795 OAE OO
**	Dividend Paid Policyholders \$3,183,023 00	\$3,750,043 GG
	Dividend Paid on each 1,000 lns 28 63	\$118,000 to
	No. of Policies in force 120.888	\$7 03
	Average Dividend to each policy 135 14	50,100
**	Death Losses Paid \$5,920,034 00	#1 040 COL CO
**	Death Losses Resisted 192,782 on	\$1,049,094 00
	Expenses of Management 123 Per Cent.	\$59,000 00 16.6 Per Cer

And in order to expose the true inwardness of the Northwestern's PROGERSSIVE DIVI DENDS, we quote from the Insurance Commissioners of Pennsylvania Life Reports for the year

NORTHWESTERN. Insurance in Force. Premium Income. Paid Policyh

Comment on the above record is unnecessary.

But in order that the falling off in dividends may not be attributed to the Northwestern's TONTINE FUND, would add that this fund aggregates \$3,332.25.

For further information on all matters pertaining to Insurance address or apply to

JAMES H. MARSHALL Agent Mutual Life Ins. Co., of N. Y.

60 N. Duke St., or to Robert Holmes, District Agent, Reading, Pa.

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BUGGIES, PHÆTONS, BUSINESS WAGONS, MARKET WAGONS. I have now on hand and for sale cheap the following first-class second-hand work: One Light One-Man Wagon, suitable for track purpose, one Light Four-Passenger Drag, one First-class Extension Top Phaston, two Light Jump-Seat Carriages. Also, Second-hand Top and Trotting Pagies, both side bar and end springs, Business Wagons, Sporting Wagons and Market Wagons, which will be sold at the MOST EEASONABLE PRICES. Give us a call whether you wish to puschase or not. No trouble to show the work.

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