The Weekly Intelligencer EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

AND A COPT PARS TO PERSONS CETTING UP AND COUPTRY. ALL ANONYMOUS LETTERS THE INTELLIGENCER, or Building.

the Cancaster Intelligences LANGASTER, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

The Shareholders.

Friday evening a large number of anaylvania railroad shareholders met in diadelphia to listen to Mr. John Taylor,

The meeting was called by him against hes of the officers of the company ndesvored to dissuade him from his ek upon their policy by insisting that on would be injurious to the value the stock. To this Mr. Taylor very reperly replied that "there is nothing at as mystery, concealment and un-He said that in England rs courted discussion of their feeling that endorsement of it give them strength. That at a ng of the British shareholders of the vahia company he had been chosen visit America and urge a change of y in the matter of dividends. They anable to understand why the comany should pay small dividends when g large ones and having a large and ring surplus, and he had found that whole matter was left to the discretion of the managing body.

He had been told that the surplus was ld for use in rate wars, and then he ruck at the root of the evil by saving that to wars were due to the notion that railways cannot be successful unless run as dies. "We will have to learn in this country," said be, "that there is such thing as healthful competition, which, dividual corporations, develops the busiand resources of the country."

Replying to Mr. Taylor, Mr. James Mil-liken, of Bellefonte, praised the conservapolicy of the company and said that as the road, when first built, had been constructed as cheaply as possible, it was now necessary to replace much of it and also to reserve a surplus as a safeguard against future loss.

Mr. Milliken was possibly selected by Pres! ent Roberts to reply to Mr. Taylor, because he did not know anything about the mat ter he was to discuss. He should however have been more careful of his reputation that to be willing to put himself in a position from which the Englishman would no readily rout him. But Mr. Milliken and his friends, the Pennsylvania railroad ditors, hold the fort in fact, however weak heir logic, and Mr. Taylor may go home with the assurance that he will never get a dividend of the road's total reported earnings, until he and his fellow stockholders use their power to put the present mana-

It is quite impossible for an American rail ad manager to see that he should divide all the profits of his road among the stockiders. He does not regard the stock colders as his owners. He sees that the majority of the stock is so held as to give him no trouble and then swings away rediess of any further ownership interest. He considers himself and his coadjutorsto be the substantial owners of the whole

Mr. Taylor, as an Englishman, is pervaded with the idea that what seems to be is, that the nominal stockholder is the real owner, and that a published surplus as a substantial existence in readi. for distribution among its owners.

If. Taylor discovers that in the United the stockholder is but a brevet owner of a railroad, being permitted to enjoy the distinction without the out; and that a railroad surplus exists in directors' report for the sake of its beauty which is supposed to be satisfaction enough to the stockholders without more solid comfort coming from it. The surplus is intended to be a thing of joy forever; and sident Roberts and his directors quite all to understand wherefore Mr. John Taylor is not content with its contempla-

Mr. Milliken might have reminded him that there is a vast deal more pleasure in ntemplation than in realization. It would we been quite as satisfactory as anything he did say. He might have said that the directors did not divide the surplus because they did not have it; and that would have been the truth. He might have informed Mr. Taylor that despite its surplus the company was short of cash. He could have said that the managers used their earnings to pay not only for the permanent improvements of their road but to extend and that its surplus was so tightly ked up as to be wholly lost.

Mr. Taylor has not learned much from Mr. Milliken or the directors. He could not even get a list of the stockholders. He is surprised that he is not told all that he ted to know concerning his property. He thinks the secrecy and mystery of its ement is wrong. And he is right.

That Patronage.

The president says that discatisfaction with the distribution of federal patronage s chargeable with a good deal of Demolic election disappointment; and every - lee thinks the same. Such discontent an svoidable in a large degree, though we convinced that the federal patronage generally been handled by the peratic politicians in a very bungto way. They were new to the and did not know how to

hold the edge tools. It requires a good deal more tact and knowledge of men than ninety-nine out of a hundred have to deal out a small number of loaves and fishes among a large number of beggars and to satisfy those who do not catch them that it was not the fault of the thrower. It is easier to preside over a base ball match than to handle such a crowd. It is no wonder that the Democratic cause has suffered in places, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we suffered no

Democratic Success. As the returns of the election make

manifest its general results, the Democratic party finds that it has great cause for congratulation in the evidence given of its growing strength. There have been some losses of congressmen in New York, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. We have made gains in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Minnesota, California and South Carolina. There will be a good working Democratic majority in the next Congress. The states in which we have gained show the spreading influence of the party; our losses in the Southern states are such as are encountered without detriment to the general vigor of the party. The growing Democratic sentiment in New England and in the Northwest and on the Pacific slope is especially encouraging as showing the fresh field-ripening for the Democratic sickle. The senatorial gains in New Jersey and

heart. The general result is encouraging to the expectation of a long and vigorous growth of the party.

Indiana also gladden the Democratic

EVERYBODY will hope that the prediction that the pleasant delightful weather is likely to continue may prove true. It is said that there is no reason to fear that the genia autumn will be rudely broken up at once. While we may have shortly some sharp, cold spells, the outlook is for a continuance of comparatively mild weather into the early part of December.

INDIANA and New Jersey will send Dem ocrats to the United States Senate in place of Republicans, and Colorado is ready to do the same as soon as she can. This is why Demo crats smile.

A WRITER in the Brooklyn Magazine be wails the falsity that prevails in modern so clety and dolefully declares that flowers are worn in profusion, jewelry loaned, and carriages hired by those to whom the acquire ment of the necessities of daily life is a struggle. Society, instead of being made a gree compact designed to promote the good of man and woman, is used only as a cunning contrivance to palm off unreal virtues, and give to the unsophisticated wrong and injulous impressions. Host and hostess shar in the general deception with their guests although neither is conscious of the other seceit. The china on the table of the hostes s admired and its possession envied by he ruest, while the former is driven to a madlening inward jealousy at the gorgeous garments of her guest. The guest knows no that the china is loaned, the hostess is ignor ant of the unpaid bill of the dressmaker. All of which is a very false view to take of the situation. Because there is some hollowness in society, it by no means follows that it is a Some of life's dearest pleasures are to be found in social life, and those wh decry society as one large sham know not of what they say.

CONGRESSMAN BINGHAM SO far forge nimself in a recent election speech in Phila delphia as to refer to Mr. Randall as 'coward and poltroon," Now he wishes he hadn't, for the correspondence is published cherein Randall forces Bingham to abjectly apologize.

SOFTLY ring the jobestnut bell on the remark "The smoke of Tuesday's battle has cleared away.17

WHAT has become of the old familiar cry times? It will be remembered that the depression prevailing in business during the last presidential campaign was ascribed to the unsettling influence of political discussion, that men with the tariff bee in their heads, thought that the business world wa waiting in horror and suspense for the settlement of that great Issue, and those afflicted with free trade hornet, agreed that prosperity would only follow the adoption or their riews; while the impression was general that the stagnation of trade was largely due to the activity of politicians. In the struggle that has just closed, the

the conditions force an opposite conclusion.

If bad times during a political agitation can se ascribed to that as an all efficient cause, then it is quite as fair to credit it with good times ; but that would reduce the reasoning to absurdity. Of course, all admit that the excitement of

a campaign has an appreciable effect upon the business world, but the experience of this campaign has shown that the influence of politics on business has been greatly exaggerated. Though there may have been an nterruption of business all over the country on election day, and a decrease of industry for the day after, yet the general tide of prosperity swept on with hardly a ripple, and during the week's preceding the election, the reports of clearing houses all over the country, showed that men were not pausing from labor to discuss politics to any alarming extent.

The struggle in the city of New York desperate, and the business men and laboring men of that city were most intensely interested in it, yet the volume of trade flowed on with steadily increasing force. As an excuse for hard times the old complaint of election excitement will not do: although the frequent occurrence of that dis turbing force is to be deplored. Yet if the people would govern they cannot shirk this annoyance, and it is a part of patriotism to

WOMAN is the great civilizer. A recent writer, referring to what women have done on California ranches, notes that the religious, educational, and moral tone of the community is largely upheld by women, and reverential bearing is adopted toward them. which is as touching as it is beautiful.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pittsburg Dispatch has proclaimed the discovery of a sensation in which the president, his sister, the publisher of Literary Life, and an eminent lawyer all figure in a mysterious uncertain

The substance of it is that the Hon. W. S. Bissel, of Buffalo, who has lately called upon the president, has also spoken to the ublisher; that it is rumored that Miss Cleve land is going to Europe and that the correspondent imagines that her brother has taken easures to pay her way without her knowledge by means of an arrangement with the

publisher.
Whether this guess be true or not, is a matter of small importance, but if correct it is greatly to the credit of President Cleveland that he should wish his sister to imagine that her trip was paid from the results of her own hard labor, and the journalist who has spoiled his little game is too mean a man to excite anything but profound contempt.

If Miss Cleveland should go abroad she is sure of respectful reception and her un-doubted talent and mastery of foreign languages and literature will give good cause for her countrymen to be proud of the sister of their president.

This great floral county, with its garden city, ought to make a spiendid showing at next week's chrysanthemum exhibition.

SHERIFF ROWAN, of Philadelphia, being mane the duties of his office are being per-formed by the deputy sheriff. Of this the Ledger forcibly says: "An insane man cannot dispose of his own property, even by will. How, then, can an insane sheriff dispose of other people's property by power of

attorney?" GALUSHA A. GROW says he will be a con-didate for United States senator. Galusha usually arrives at the station after the train has departed.

TREattention of Senator John Sherman, and all the rest of the "bloody shirt" shrickers, is called to the assassination of D. Bolton, at Courtney, Texas, by Republican negrees. Bolton was a son of County Commissioner Bolton, one of the wealthiest planters of Washington county. Bolton had taken an active part in the election, working against the Republican ticket, and for this incurred the negroes' enmity The worst portion of the Republican party and press have been so long ringing the changes on Democratic intimidation of the negro vote that it will be interesting to note what they will say of this murder of a white man

PERSONAL.

HENRY VILLARD has again entered into stock speculation in New York. JUDON SIMONTON, at Harrisburg, has de

cided that cometeries are only liable to state RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is represented in English comic papers as a small boy. As a matter of fact, he is middle-aged and above

the ordinary standard height of his country

men, though not, perhaps, of their average MRS. LANGTRY on visiting the New York flower show on Friday had a large white Japanese seeding chrysanthemum named after her. She was presented with a bouquet of brilliant blossoms and a little girl who begged to kiss the beautiful actress got a hug besides.

LARRY JEROME, banker, of New York,

who is a guest of James Duffy, at Marietta, went to Conewago fails, ten miles above Marietta, last Thursday, to spend a day in fishing. He returned with a nine pound salmon. The silver-finned beauty was still alive when he arrived in the cars at Marietta. J. B. ALDRICH at 50 has always a pleasan look and his features are as clearly cut and as graceful as the sentences of his stories. He is exceedingly neat in his appearance and dress, and all his manners and actions sug-gest that refinement of faste almost to fastidiousness which appears in his literary work, and lends to his verses much of their

INO BASE BALL SPORTS



Al. Spaiding, the Inventor of Many Leets sices for the fiall Player

At. Spalding, of Chicago, who takes his defeat of securing the champtonship for the Chicago club very sorely, is one of the most oted base ball enthusiasts of the country his name is as widely known as that of Al. Reach, of Philadelphia, Von der Abe, of St Louis, and numerous other base ball lights of the past and present generation. Spalding had reckoned on securing the championship most too securely, but now that it has been lost to the club he is already beginning to think and plan for next year, as his ardor and energy in the sporting line acknowledges no defeat, but increases only the desire to be ever up and doing. The defeat of the Chicagos had been prophesied at the early part of the season by numbers of base ball men, on account of Spaulding's one association scheme. You der Ahe, of the St. Louis Browns, who account the championship, had piedged himand energy in the sporting line acknow secured the championship, had piedged him self to stick to the American Association and would not enter into any scheme which would in any way injure his plans. Al. Spaulding is the inventor of many of the numerous useful devices made and used for numerous useful devices made and appayer, the protection of the base ball player. He has also published a number of score books which have merited the unqualified endorsements received by all players of the books which have merited the unqualified endorsements received by all players of the great national pastime game who have ever undertaken to score a game of base ball. Ten years ago, in 1876, Al Spaulding in con-nection with his brother engaged in the busi-ness of furnishing base ball supplies and the business has grown to such an extent that a branch house was established in New York, the general requisition of which seems into the general reputation of which seems to in dicate that the firm stands in good condition

Christian Von Der Ahe



President-Manager Christian Von der Abe, of the St. Louis Browns, Missouri, is among the proudest and happiest of men in the country, on account of the winning of the base ball championship by his club. Chris. Von der Ahe is justly regarded as a success ful manager and one who has few superiors in the great national pastime game of base ball. Under his skillful management the St. Louis Browns have received more champion titles than have ever been held ty pion titles than have ever been held ty any other ciub, for they have wou the championship of the world, the championship of the American Association and also that of St. Louis and the state of Missouri. The last few games played by the club were naturally very exciting ones, as the Chicago's were their only existing close competitors remaining in the field, and they were not much in arrears in scoring their winnings. Von der Ahe is on excellent sociable terms with all the members of the club and after the evation which the club lent sociable terms with all the members of the club and after the oyation which the club received at the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Von der Ahe made arrangementa for a banquet, which was duly given, and the receipts of which were conscientiously divided equally among the players, each of them separately receiving over five hundred dollars. Von der Ahe has been shrewd and discriminating in the choice of his players, and secured his prize man in many instances, where opposition was running high. He is a great believer in discipline and young blood, and he has secured these two elements by his unceasing cured these two elements by his unceasing efforts, and these elements have placed the St. Louis Browns in the victorious swim, which was due alone to their superior playing and not to any stray chances of luck.

THE SIXTH PRESIDENT

OF THE LANUASTER ACROOL BOARD TROMAS B. RURROWES.

A Man Who Was Widely Known in the Edu cational Circles of the Country-Recalling Some Warm Proceedings Over a Vote of Censure.

Thomas H. Burrowes, the sixth presiden of the Lancaster school board, is more widely known in educational circles than any of his predecessors, and did more perhaps in behalf of the common school system than any of them.

Born of Irish parents in the borough of Strasburg, this county, on the 16th of November, 1805, he received the rudiments of an education in private schools, and a more liberal education at Quebec, Canada, and Trinity college, Dublin, where his parents resided for a time and where he acquired a fair knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French and German languages. Returning to Pennsylvants he studied law with Amos Ellmaker, esq., and also for a year in the Yale college law school, and in 1829 was admitted to practice before the Lancaster county courts. In 1831 and 1832 he was elected by the Whigs of this county to a seat in the legislature. In 1835 he was appointed by Gov. Ritner to the office of secretary of the com monwealth, and was ex-officio superintend ent of common schools. In December, 1838 as secretary of the common wealth, in making up the roll of the House, he certified the election of the Whig members from Philadelphia county, whereas the Democrati members claimed to have been elected. Th "Buckshot war" followed, and after great excitement the Democrats secured their seats. Retiring from politics, Mr. Burrowes devoted himself to educational affairs. While secre-

tary of the commonwealth he had in 1836 prepared a revised school law, which was adopted in 1836. In 1837 he published an improved plan for school houses and school rmiture. In 1839, at the close of Gov. Ritner's term of service, he returned to Lancas-er and essayed farming, but after following t for seven years failed, and again returned bls profession as a lawyer. Soon after RENGER a series of papers on the nature, de-eets and improvement of the common school

At the election in May, 1867, he was chosen At the election in May, 1847, he was chosen a member of the board of school directors of this city, and took his seat on the 18th of that menth. He at once took a leading part in the deliberations of the board and in the direction of the schools. In December, 1849, he draited the special school law for Lancaster, which in 1850 was passed by the legislature, and under the provisions of which, with some amendments, the schools are now conducted. In 1851 he started the publication of the School Journal and continued its pub-lication for many years. In 1854 he prepared for the state a volume of 276 pages on school of the Sc

having served as a member of the school architecture.

Having served as a member of the school board from 1847 to 1854, Mr. Burrowes was on the 9th of November, 1854, elected president to serve the unexpired term of Gen. 6. M. Steinman, who declined to serve longer as president. On the 5d of May, 1856, Mr. Burrowes was re-elected and served as president rowes was re-elected and served as president until February 4, 1858, when he resigned, and the board passed very complimentary resolutions for the able, digurified and impar-tial manner in which he had discharged his

duties.

During his presidency much important school work was done. The first county teachers' institute was held at Mount Joy December 30, 1850; a new set of rules were adopted for the government of the schools; a third school building was erected on the West Chestnut street lot: a brick addition was added to the eld high school, and a new plane bought for use in it in 1853. In 1857 Mr. Burrowes drafted the normal school law. In February, 1858, he was elected mayor of In February, 1858, he was elected mayor of Lancaster, and resigned the presidency of the board, but remained a memoer ex-officio. In 1800 he was reappointed superintendent of schools, and in 1804 superintendent of the soldiers' orphans schools, and established solutions of the state. In 1869 he was elected president of the state. In 1869 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania agricultural college at Bellefonte, and held the position at the time of his death, March 25, 1871.

HOW A SPECIAL SCHOOL LAW WAS PASSED As a part of the history of the public schools of Lancaster it will not be amiss to state here that the board of directors in 1856 secured the passage by the state legislature of a special school law for the government of the Lancaster schools, and so jealous of their rights and privileges were the directors of that day that they had a provision inserted i the special law that it should not be repealed cral law passed by the legislature unless the repeal was set forth in express terms in such general law. Therefore, when the general school law of 1854 was passed, all provisions in the special law not concurrent with the general law remained in force. Among these were the right of the Lancaster school board to examine applicants for teachers' po sitions to the exclusion of an examination by the county superintendent and to select school books without conference with the

teachers. The conflicting portions of the two laws led to some angry discussions in the board. The teachers of the high school, in May 1855, re-fused to be examined by County Superin-tendent Wickersham, and appealed to the board for protection against his intrusion. The matter was referred to a committee of the board consisting of the following named lawyers; A. H. Hood, T. H. Burrowes, New-ton Lightner, Amos Slaymaker, and Wm. R. Wilson. On the 10th of June, 1858, the committee made majority and minority re-ports, the majority (Messrs. Burrowes, Lightner and Slaymaker) reporting that the school directors and the county superintend-ent had concurrent right to examine the city teachers, and the minority (Messrs. Wilson and Hood) reporting that the superintend-ent had no jurisdiction.

AGAIN STIBRED UP.

The majority report was adopted by the board, and there was no further trouble on that score until May, 1862 when Col. D. W. Patterson, a member of the board, discovered that an amendment to the school law of 1854 had been "surreptitiously" passed by the legislature of 1862, repealing section 9 of the special law which gave the directors of Lan-caster the right to examine teachers and other applicants for teachers certificates. Col. Patterson presented a preamble and resolutions consuring the state superintendent (Burrowes) and the state senator (J. A. Hiestand) for having compassed the repeal of section 9 of the act of 1859. The preamble and resolutions were referred back to Col. Patterson to report at next meeting.

On June 5, 1962, Col. Patterson offered the following.

following:
"WHEREAS, This board has learned that T. H. Burrowes, esq., state superintendent of common schools, at a late stage of the sesof common schools, at a late stage of the ses-sion procured the passage of a law enacted by the last legislature, entitled 'A further sup-plement to the general school law of 1854,' &c., in a covert manner, and without any notice whatever to this board or the citizens of Lancaster was instrumental in procuring the repeal of the 9th section of the local school law of Lancaster city which has been in successful operation since 1850, there-

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this board both comity and justice required that notice of the proposed repeal should have been given to the citizens of Lancaster or to this board, to whom are committed the inthis board, to whom are committed the in-terests and welfare of the public schools of

the ctr.
" Besolved, That this board regrets to find that the state superlatendent in using his offi-cial position in the manner stated to effect the repeal of our local law has failed to observe the courtesy due to his former associates in this board and that frankness which his ellow-citizens had a right to expect from

him.

"Resolved, That John A. Hiestand, esq., in consenting as a state senator to receive from the state superintendent the amendment embracing the repeal of the said local law, and in proposing and supporting the same, without giving any notice thereof to this board or to the citizens of Lancaster, they being of his own constituency, and the said repeal not having been asked for by petition or in any other public manner, has petition or in any other public manner, has thereby departed from the usual rule govern-ing faithful public servants, and introduced a precedent in legislation which ought to be discountenanced as being prejudicial to the public welfare."

ATTEMPT TO LAY ON THE TABLE. George M. Kilne, esq., moved to lay the preamble and resolutions on the table. The yeas and nays were called for and resulted

Yeas-Dr. P. Cassidy, Dr. J. A. Ehler, J. W. Jackson, Geo, M. Kline, Horace Rath-

von, Amos Slaymaker, Wm. R. W. Hon, A. L. Hayes, president—9. Nays—Dr. John L. Atlee, Wm. Carpenter, John J. Cochran, Rev. J. H. Knmmer, Dr. John Levergood, Col. D. W. Patterson, R. F. Kauch, Wm. Whiteside and Wm. R. Wil-son—9.

So the motion to lay on the table was not agreed to, and a motion to adjourn was car On the 5th of March, 1863, Col. Patterson

Resolved. That the repeal by the legisla-ture of the 1th section of the local school law of the city of Lancaster without the knowl-edge or assent of the board of school directors of Lancaster was discourteous to the board and the citizens of Lancaster, whose interests are affected."

On motion of A. Herr Smith, the whole

On motion of A. Herr Smith, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed by the following decisive vote.
Yess.—Wm. A. Atlee, Henry Baumgardner, Goo. F. Breneman, Dr. P. Cassidy, J. J. Cochran, O. J. Dickey, Dr. J. A. Ehler, H. S. Gara, C. A. Heinitsh, J. W. Jack, J. W. Jackson, Newton Lightner, Robert H. Long, Peter McConomy, Luther Richards, Amos Slaymaker, A. Herr Smith, D. G. Swartz, Wm. B. Wiley, and Hon. A. L. Hayes, president.—22.
Nays.—Dr. John L. Atlee, J. B. Livingston, D. W. Patterson, Wm. Whiteside and Wm. R. Wilson—S.
And thus the vote of consure on the state superintendent, state senator, and state leg-

superintendent, state senator, and state legslature was evaded rather than affirmed

RANDOM BROTS. Gally the candidate

Who has "got there"
Smiles as he walks about,
Head up in air.
Sadly the other chap Goes to the hote, Pulls it in after bim

The opinion of an old and well-known mer-chant is given in a few words, viz: "I think Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best cough medi-cine that is made." LUTHER B. BLACK, Selma, Ind. "Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth in strange cruptions," and the result of it all to pain. Now Salvation Oil will send this very pain to the right about at the trifling cost of only 25 cents.

There are no dangerous optates or narcotics in Red Star Cough Cure. Twenty five cents.

RELIGIOUS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE
held in the following churches on Sunday,
in the morning at 10-20, in the evening at 7-48,
sunday school at 1-45 a. m. When the hour is
different it is specially noted:
Catanan or goo -Corner of Prince and Orange.
Preaching at 10-30 a. m. and at 7-20 p. m., by the
pastor. Sabbath school at 1-30 p. m.
GRACE LUTRIMAN.—Corner of North Queen
and James street. Eev. C. Eivin Houpt, pastor.
No service in the morning. Usual divine services at 7-15 p. m. Sunday school will meet at
1-45 p. m. to attend special services at Trinity
church.

to p. m. to attend special services at 17thity church.
CRRIST LUTHERAN CRURCH—West King street,
E. L. Reed, pastor. Divine services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 1:45 a. m.
PRESSITEMIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, South Queen street. Services morning and evening at the sual hours. Sabbath school meets at 1:45 p. m.
Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.
OLIVET RAYTIST CRUCKE.—Y. M. C. A. Rooms,
Rev. M. Frayne, pastor. 10:30 a. m. sacrament of the Lord's supper; 7.15 p. m. preaching by the pastor. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m.
St. LURE'S REFORMED—Marrietta Avenue, Rev.
Wm. F. Lichitter, pastor. Divine service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Passavrzanan-Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D. D. pas for Preaching morning and evening by the Dubbs.

OND EVANGELICAL (English), on Mulberry
t, above Orange-Preaching at 18:30 a. m.
7-15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at

and 7.5 p. m. by the present of Covenant)—West
USITED RESTREED IN CHRIST (COVENANT)—West
Orange and Concord streets, Rev. J. R. Funk,
pastor. Preaching at 10:30 s. m. Sunday school
at 145 p. m. No evening service.
First Resoured Church.—Rev. J. M. Titzel,
D. D., pastor. Services to-morrow at 10:30 s. m.
and 7.15 p. m. Sunday school at 145 p. m.
Catechetical instructions Monday evening at
7.15 The Careen control of the Church, (German), North Evansatioal—First Church, (German), North Water street, Rev. Isaac Hess, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor sunday school at 2 p. m.

The Women's Temperance Union will hold their usual prayer meeting to-morrow afternoon at a quarter past 3 o'clock, in the West Mission M. E. church, North Charlotte street near Lemon.

sion M. E. church, North Charlotte street near Lemon.
On Tuesday afternoon at \$0 clock the union meets for business at No. 142 North Prince street.
First Bartist — Preaching at the regular hours morning and evening, by Rev. J. N. Folwell.
Sunday school at 2p. m. Strangers welcomed.
First M. E. Cauccu—10:30 a. m. baptism and the Lord's supper: 115 p. m. preaching by the pastor. 1:45 p. m. Sunday school. 6 p. m. young people's prayermeeting: Wednesday, 7 p. m. song service: 7:30 prayermeeting: 8:30 Bible study.
E. Str. Mission.—M. E. Chapel—2 p. m. Sunday school 7:30 p. m. Friday, prayer meeting. St. Patt's M. E. Guracu.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school st. 1:56 p. m. Friyer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Total Abstinence League and Literary society, on Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

Evening at 750. Total Abstinence league and Literary society, on Saturday at 730 p.m. Chester Valley Ministerial association in 8t. Paul's M. E. church on Tuesday at 230 a.m. and 2 p. m. Sermon by Lev. J. W. Bradley on Mon-day evening. The public invited to all the ses-atons. Monavian.—J. Max Hark, pastor, 1030 a. m itany and sermon; 2 p. m. Sunday school Litany and sermon; 2 p. m. Sunday school; 7:15 p. m. evening service.

TRISTIT LOTAGEAN—Joint commemoration of 150th anniversary at 10:39 s. m. Combined Sunday school testival at 2:39 p. m. Memorial sermon at 7:15 p. m. Sunday school meets in chapel as usual at 1:45 p. m. No Wednesday evening service.

St. Paul's Exponsed.—Preaching in the morning by Rev. Warren J. Johnson. Sunday school St. John's Lutheran.—St. John's Lutheran, Rev. Sylvanus Stall pastor. In the morating the congregation will unite in the anniversary ser-vices at Trinity Lutheran church.

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