sel must be respected for bonesty, sincerity

PRINSYLVANIA LABOR. MEPRY ODOROR SAYS OF THE

STATE'S SHORTCOMINGS. by the Extremist of the Conditi stry in the Coal and Iron Countie Wages Paid Miners, and the Relottes of a Tariff to Labor

T George in North American Review. ally, Pennsylvania is a most inting state, and would well repay a comin its varied industries. For this, howin the content of the I cannot now spare time. In three mares are in that even below those of coal mining, for the reason that there is less combination smong the miners. In Lehigh, a Northampton and in Berks, according to the reports made by employers to the bureau of industrial statistics, fron miners are working for 70 cents a day and engineers for 80 and 90 cents. In other counties the rate fiese to 75 cents, 80 cents, 90 cents and \$1 per day for miners and correspondingly for engineers. But these wages, it must always be remembered, do not secure steady work. Of the returns I have noted the highest number of days worked in the year is 255—a case of which 70 cents a day were paid miners. In another are in that even below those of co cents day were paid miners. In another case in which miners' wages are placed at 70 cents the number of days worked is 190. Carnegie Brothers & Co., who have been "protected" into enormous fortunes by the "protected" into enormous fortunes by the lariff, and who are really generous men, pay their miners \$1.10 to \$1.15 per day. But should "Triumphant Democracy" point to this with pride it should add that in the year for which these returns are given the Carnegie miners had only 119 days work. THE GREAT CORNWALL MINE.

The highest wages paid in iron mining apears to be in the Cornwall mine, in Lebanon nty, where miners get \$1.40 per day. These exceptionally high wages seem to be attributable to the liberality of the managing owner. But what, in the face of such a depost of ore as this, becomes of the contention that a heavy duty on iron and iron, ore in necessary to prevent the suppression of the Pennsylvania iron industry by the competi-tion of the pauper-made iron of Europe? The Cornwall deposit was worked for years and years before we had any duty upon fron and tron ore. It could not, of course, be worked if the Colemans and Grubos chose to abut it up, as the eccentric proprietor of an iron mine near Edinburgh chose to do with his mine some years since, answering all remodstrance as to the destruction of a con-siderable industry, and the starving out of a considerable population, with the laconic ob servation that the ore in the ground might stay there, since it would "not eat anything." But with the permission of the Colemans and Grubbs this rich iron deposit could be worked, not only if there were no duty on fron, but if the "pauper" iron-ore producers of Europe would work for nothing and pay their own board. It came out in legal pro-ceedings taken in about 1859 to determine whether the right reserved to as much ore as would feed one furnace applied to such a furce as was in use in the last century, or to s modern furnace, that the cost of mining ore in Cornwall was only 16 cents per ton, which, to say nothing of the superior quality of the re, is much less than the transportation of propean ore would cost. It is not probable European ore would cost. It is not protected
that a single additional ton of iron ore has
been mined at Corn wall because of our tariff.
If the tariff has had any effect it has simply
been to increase the profits of the Cornwall
owners, and not in the slightest degree to add
owners, and not in the slightest degree to add to the wages which they must pay their men.

If, as a matter of fact, they do pay more than current wages it is because of their own liberality. Mr. G. W. Childs also pays more than current wages, but his business is unprotected by the tariff.

GRIEVANCES AS TO COAL. So, too, it is with the duty on coal. This tries of California, the Gulf states and some parts of New England, and gives protection to the monopolies which largely neutralize the natural advantages of Philadelphia as manufacturing city by compelling her people to psy a considerably higher price for coal than the same coal is sold for shipment at the Philadelphia wharves. But its benefits, such miners or to their immediate employers, the coal operators. If any one at all is benefitted it is the owners of coal land and the monopolists of transportation. The competition which would force the wages of miners down to a point that would give them only a bare subsistence is only held in check by miners' combinations and strikes, bitter struggles of endurance, not always entirely bloodless, which entail almost as much loss and suffering actual warfare, and which, under the pressure of necessity, are fought with such issuacity that I find in the recent number of the Coal and Trade Journal a statement made as cool matter of business information, hat at the conclusion of a recent strike, nea Reynoldsville, the miners were in such re-duced condition physically, for want of proper food, that they could not perform a day's work for some time. No matter what profits of coal mining may be, it is evident that under what we call the free compe don't hat under what we call the free competition of labor and capital they cannot, for any length of time, go either to miners or to operators, but at length must be taken up in the royalties paid for the privilges of mining coal and in the increased values of coal lands. The royalty now paid in the anthracile district ranges from 40 to 60 cents per ton, and while probably average 50 cents, and where mines are worked by the owners, as is the case with the mines owned by the creat the case with the mines owned by the great railroad companies, the royalty, whatever it may be goes, of course, to the credit of the capital invested in the purchase of the mines; so that the effect of the duty, whatever it may be, is not to benefit the miner or the operator, who is his immediate employer, but erely to increase the charge which the owner of coal land can make for the use of the natural agent of production—the coal im bedded in the soil by the slow process of nature ages and ages before man came upon the earth, and which would exist with all its ss unimpaired whether the owner bould get any royalty or not, or whether there was any individual owner or not.

WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA. There is, of course, in Pennsylvania, what may be called a general level of wages, just as there is a general level of water in the ocean, even when its billows heave in storm
—a line, theoretically it may be, toward
which both depression and elevation tend to
return; but this fact of itself proves the fuality of the tariff in raising wages. Pennsylvania the largest single industry is the agricultural, and the industries for which any pretense of protection by the tariff can be made amount to only a small part of the total industries, since manifest y not only the agricultural industry but all such industries as building, raliroading, etc., cannot be pro-tected by any tariff. The level of wag s in any particular occupation can, therefore, no mat-ler how high the tariff, only be raised above the general level by conditions, natural or artificial, which in them check the competi-tion for employment. And the same law must apply to the profits of capital, so that it is impossible for any amount of protection to permanently increase wages, or to augment the profits of the manufacturer or oper-ator, except as the element of monopoly enters in and tences off from home competiion those whom the tariff may fence off from breign competition. As a matter of fact, where no monopoly exists, wages and profits a the protected industries of Pennsylvania sther lower than in the unprotected indus-stant lower than in the unprotected indus-sia. Protection has been for years a super-liton in Pennsylvania, taught to the rising passers into as an article of faith, and propa-lated by all the organs of public opinion and higher, but I am inclined to think sition in Pennsylvania, taught to the rising passarion as an article of faith, and propasted by all the organs of public opinion and discation. I think, however, its real and parmanent strength lies in the fact, perceived by the working classes, that the competition of men whose only hope of gaining a livelihood is in getting the wages of some employer does tend to cut down their earnings; in in the habit of thought that arises from his state of things, of regarding work as consthing that must be furnished or provided for the laborer, instead of something that has its catural origin in human wanta. WORKINGMEN AND PROTECTION.

At the present time, at least, I think the reshingmen of Pennsylvania realize pretty

generally that the tariff which excludes the productions of foreign pauper labor gives free ingress to the foreign pauper labor itself, and that they are anything but satisfied with their share of "protection." But, as rall-roads that may make half a dozen twenty-fold millionaires, at the expense of the georal public, will command the vote of the needy laborer whose only hope is to get the poor pay of a few days hard work, so in spite of all its manifest absurdities and iniquities, does the idea of tariff protection commend itself to the masses of workingmen, because to them it seems to have at least the merit of "keeping work in the country,"—or "preventing foreigners from doing our work."

For my part I do not think it makes more than a temporary difference to the workingmen of Ponnsylvania, or any other state, whether there is a protective tariff, a revenue tariff or no tariff at all. A tariff only operates upon the movement of goods, not upon the movement of labor, and in its effect is similar to that of a range of mountains, a sandy desert, or a pirate-intested sea, in making more difficult the transportation of commodities. And with or without any of these things to effect the transportation of goods from other countries, the conditions of labor in Pennsylvania are such as must beget a tendency of wages toward the minimum generally that the tariff which excludes the

in Pennsylvania are such as must beget a tendency of wages toward the minimum which gives the mere laborer only a bare existence, a tendency which can only here shd there be held somewhat in check by and there be held somewhat in check by custom labor combinations, boycotts and atrikes. The existence of the tramp, the puper, the needy workman vainly seeking the opportunity to sell the only thing he has to sell, his power of labor, is proof of the existence and force of this tendency, against which the strongest labor combinations struggle like swimmers against the current. But the belief in protection, by drawing the attention of men away from the real cause of this tendency, and hounding them upon a this tendency, and hounding them upon a laise scent, diverts them from the only road by which the rights of labor can be secured. A SUPPOSITITIOUS CASE.

If Pennsylvania could be cut off from all the rest of mankind by an impassable ditch or an unscalable wall—an isolation which the philosophy of Pennsylvania protectionists might lead them devoutly to wish-the natural growth of population and the progress of material development must constantly tend to force the wages of the mere laborer to the point of bare existence. For though labor is the appointed means by which all our material needs must be satisfied—the active factor in the production of all wealth—labor is of itself absolutely helpless. To labor is of itself absolutely helpless. To make labor of any use it must have something to impress itself upon—must, in short, be able to avail itself of land. In any community, therefore, in which the land is the private property of some of the people, the other people, who have nothing but the ordinary power to labor, provided they get food, clothing and shelter, become helpless and must compute with seed other for permismust compete with each other for permis ion from the first class to live and to work. The influence of competition with each other among these mere laborers must tend to force them to give up to the owners of land all that their labor can produce upon it, save ust enough to keep them in life.

HELPLESSNESS OF THE LABORER. The whole philosophy of the labor question may be seen as clearly upon a Pennsyl-Vania coal estate as amid the primitive indusrial conditions which obtain in Connemara or Skye. From zenith to nadir, that part of the globe embraced in one of these coal estates is the exclusive property of one man, or corporation. Other men can only live on his sufferance, and can only go to work at his pleasure and on terms agreed to with him. Having an absolute power over the natural means of livelihood, he has thus a power over the laborers, which is only modified by their power of moving away, and of making combinations among themselves by which he can be compelled to treat with them in the aggregate, and can be put to loss or inconve-nience by their refusal to work. In the complex industries of the great city which iles at the other extreme of the industrial scale, Where much labor is devoted to exchanging, to the rendering of services, and to the working up of materials that have been taken from their original natural reservoirs, the re-lation between land and labor is not so obvi-ous, especially as there are many other monopoles of various kinds that share with the monopoly of land the earnings which the helpfulness of labor compels it to yield up. But the same relation still obtains. No marter where he exists, man is a land and mal who can only live on and from land, and all of Whose production is but the chang ing in place or form of what he finds alread; n existence on the superficies of the globe. The mere laborer, unless he has such special skill or ability as makes a peculiar demand for his services, is as helpiess in the one place as the other, and every avenue of em-ployment is crowded with applicants who, disinnerited of their natural right to employ themselves, must compete with each other

for the wages of an employer. How monopoly begets monopoly, and special privilege leads to general corruption, might nowhere be better filustrated than in ring ridden Pennsylvania, with its railroad ring ridden Pennsylvania, with its railroad cotopus, its coal combinations, its Standard Oil company and its pig-iron "statesinen." And Pennsylvania may well feel hopeless of cutting away the monopolistic creepers which have enmeshed the Keystone state. "Take a pass." "said a Pennsylvanian to me, as I manifested some mild surprise at the statement that, although railroad passes are prohibited by the constitution, Governor Pattison was the only man in the state who would not take a pass." Take a pass! What would not take a pass—"Take a pass! What is the use of fighting a corporation that rules the state. I would take a whole freight train they would give it to me." But though it may be useless to hack away at the branches. the tree of monopoly will fall if the axe be aid at its root. And private property in and, it will be found on examination, is the root of lesser monopolies,

How to Tell the Age of Any Person.

From the Hartford Daily Times.

There is a good deal of amusement in the following magical table of figures. It will enable you to tell how old the young ladies are. Just hand this table to a young lady and request her to tell you in which column or columns her age is contained, and add together the figures at the top of the columns which her age is found, and you have the est secret. Thus, suppose her age to be 17, you will find that number in the first and fifth columns; add the first figures of these

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A Tale of Russell Sage.

From the New York sun.

One night last week, after the Hon. Russell Sage left a meeting of the directors of the Fifth Avenue Stage Line company, he was secosted on Sixth avenue by a tramp : "Parding me, sir, but would you kindly give me a nickel terget somethin' ter eat, and he stood bare headed and shivering be

fore the millionaire.
"Well, my friend," said Mr. Sage, "1 am in a hurry, but if you are hungry come in here," and he waiked into a bakery followed by the tramp. "There," said Mr. Sage, sweeping his band over the cakes, pies, and doughnuts, "help yourself; take all you

The tramp's face fell, but he brightened ip enough to say: "Boss, pardon me once nore will yer? Yer wouldn't have me eat all those sweet things on'r run stomach, would you? Say—" But by this time Mr. Sage bad dropped a silver dollar into the tramp's hand and was out of the shop, saying som, thing about this being a sad world.

An Unimproved Opportunity. Tom-What's wrong with you, old man You look all chilled through.

Jack (without moving a muscle)-That stunning English girl has been talking to me for half an hour, and just now asked me if I kbew where I was sitting. I told her that I believed it to be on a s sola, and now that she's gone off with that cad, I've just discovered that bunch of misiletoe overhead.

DRIFT.

Now that a great and appailing majority of our New Year's resolutions have already come to grief by compound fracture, it would be as good a time as any, for those who have not done it before, to form another, new resolution, soberly, seriously, and to carry it out firmly and perseveringly. I mean the resolution to start and keep up a live library; not a public library, though there is large room for one in our city, but a private one, for personal and family use. I am quite sure that nothing more sensible could be done by anyone than just this; nothing capable o giving more solid pleasure; nothing that would be more far-reaching in its beneficial results.

A GOOD LIBRARY-not necessarily a large one-in a house is the foundation upon which the future intelligence, culture and refinement of the family largely depends. Upon it are built, rather in it are rooted, the chief factors of the education, the mental and moral growth and expansion and elevation of character, which shall give the children and children's children of your home those tastes, inclinations, habits and abilities that shall secure for them recognition and stand ing in the society of their fellow-citizens in a few years to come. So, also, the intelligence, character and standing of the whole community are actually determined by the number and quality of the private libraries to be found in the homes of its citizens. In this respect they do what mere money can never The latter can do no more than characterize a place, in the eyes of the world, as " a rich town," or a "gay place," or a "magnifi-cent city." The former will stamp upon it the marks of "a highly cultivated place," "a community of superior intelligence," or "a very refined people." And the latter charac-ter every one will admit is preferable to the ter every one will admit is preferable to the former. It is an advance upon the former in the scale of human progress and civilization. For, after all, is not the great and only legiti-mate end of wealth the procuring of the means of refinement and culture?

Triant's why I consider an inheritance of a collection of good books worth more to the heir than an inheritance of mere pecuniary wealth. It gives him direct the means of education and culture, without running the risk of his so misapplying the money or other property that it would degrade instead of elevating him. And very likely, too, it gives him with the books also the inclination, at least the incipient taste, for rightly using them. So true are the well-known lines of Wordsworth, that books "Are a substantial world, both pure and good: Round these, with tendrils strong as firsh and

Our pastime and our happiness will grow."

On this subject Mr. Beecher has written some characteristically wise and strong words—indeed what subject is there on which he has not? He says, and I shall quote at some length; " If on visiting the iwelling of a man of slender means we find that he contents himself with cheap carpets and very plain furniture in order that he may teem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautiful. there is nothing else that so beautifully fur-nishes a house. The plainest row of books that cloth or paper ever covered is more significant of retitement than the most elabor ately carved stagers or sideboard. Give us a bouse furnished with books rather than fur-niture. Both, if you can, but books at any rate! To spend several days in a friend's couse, and hunger for something to real white you are treading on costly carpets -ni sitting on iuxurious chairs, and sleeping up in down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of chesting your mind. Is it not pitiable to see a man growing rich, augmenting the comforts of home, and lavishing money on estentiations upholstery, upon the table, upon everything but what the soul needs? We know of many and the soul needs? We know of many and many a rich man's house where it would not be safe to ask for the commonest English classics. A few pictorial mons rosities, together with the stock of religious books of his "persuasion." and that is all ! No poets. no essayists, no historians, no travels or bi-ographies, no select fiction, no curious legen-dary lore. But the wall paper cost three doi-lars a roll, and the carpet cost four dollars a vard !

On the same subject he continues: "A home without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. He cheats them Children learn to read by being in the pres-ence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge in a young mind is al most a warrant against the interior excite-ment of passion and vices. Let us pity these poor rich men who live barrenty in great bookless houses! Let us congratulate the poor that, in our day, books are so cheap that a man may every year add a hundred vol-umes to his library for the price which his tobacco and his beer would cost him. Among the earliest ambitions to be excited in clerks, workmen, journeymen, etc., indeed, among all that are struggling up in life from nothing to something, is that of owning and constantly adding to a library of good books. A little library growing larger every year is an honorable part of a young man's history. It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life."

EVERY word of that is true as gospel. And It might be corroborated by the te-timony of nearly all the greatest men in all the various walks of life from old Richard de Bury. who in the fourteenth century wrote his conviction that "the library, therefore, of wisdom is more precious than all riches; and nothing that can be wished for is worthy to be com-pared with it," down to our own practical Dr. Holmes, who so naively tells us how he was "brought up" in his father's library, and claims that a child ought even in tender-est infancy be allowed to "tumble about among books."

"Ir we come down for a moment," said George Dawson at Birmingham some few years ago, " and look at the bare and immediate utilities of a library, we find that here a man gets himself ready for his calling, arms himself for his profession, finds out the facts that are to determine his trade, prepares him-self for his examination. The utilities of it are endless and priceless. It is, too, a place of pastime; for man has no amusement innocent, more sweet, more gracious, more elevating, and more fortilying than he can find in a library. * * * A library is the strengthener of all that is great in life, and the repeiler of what is petty and mean; and half the gossip of society would perish if the books that are truly worth reading were read." What he said of the homes of the majority in England is only too true also of those in our own country. "They can give you a gorgeous bed, with four posts, marvelous adornments, luxurious hangings, and lacquered shams all round ; they can give you dinners ad nauseam, and wine that one can, or cannot, honestly praise. But useful books are almost the last things that are to be found there; and when the mind is empty of those things that books can alone fill it with, then the seven devils of pettines: frivolity, fashionableness, gentility, scandal, small slander, and the chronicing of small beer come in and take possession.

SUCH testimony is especially weighty because Mr. Dawson is not "one of them literary fellers" who, as such, might be suspected of being blased in their Judgment. Still less open to the charge of a literary biss is old John Bright. This everyone will acknowledge. He is a man of practical and sound common sense, as well as an honest and eloquent statesman. This is what he said, at the same place and on a similar occa-sion as Mr. Dawson: "You may have in a cuse costly pictures and costly ornamer and a great variety of decoration ; yet, so far as my judgment goes, I would prefer to have one comfortable room well stocked with books to all you can give me in the way of decoration which the highest art can supply. * * In the houses of the humble a little library, in my opinion, is a most precious

I HAVE quoted the words of these men of world-wide reputation, rather than give my own, because they must be accepted as author ities. They know whereof they speak. Their advice cannot be despised or sneered at. They are entirely disinterested witnesses; with no cause of their own to serve; with nothing in view but the real benefit and highest good of their fellow men.

JOHN RUSKIN is another one whose coun-

of purpose, and as the result of much ught, hard study, and long experience I will refer to only one of many golden para-

graphs to be tound on the subject scattered throughout his writings. In his "Sesame and Lilies," he says: "I would urge upon every young man, as the beginning of his due and wise provision for his household, to obtain as soon as he can, by the severest economy, a restricted, serviceable and stead ily—however slowly—increasing series of books for use through life; making his little library, of all the furniture in his room, the most studied and decorative piece; every volume having its assigned place, like a little statue in its niche, and one of the earliest and strictest lessons to the children of the house being how to turn the pages of their own literary possessions lightly and deliberately, with no chance of tearing or dog's ears."

Such advice is commonly met by the plea that few people of the humbler classes can afford to buy books. That this, however, is a poor excuse and quite invalid, is proved by the fact that we find more useful books, pro portionally, among the poorer classes than among those who have plenty of money. We have a hundred families in Lancaster, for exhave a hundred families in Lancaster, for ex-ample, who could easily afford to have libraries numbering thousands of volumes, but who have no libraries worthy the name at all. They can afford it; for they spendenough on brica-brac, on horses, on furniture, in par-ties, on the table, and in dress, every year to supply not only their own houses with the best of literature, but enough also to found and furnish, what our city much needs, a good public library as well.

I WILL close my talk on this subject by quoting the true words of Prof. Baidwin one of the most reliable literary guides in the country. He says in his charming little volume entitled "The Book Lover," plead poverty-the insufficiency of your salary? But do you not spend for other things, entirely unnecessary, much more every year than the cost of a few books? The immediate than the cost of a few books? The immediate outlay need not be large, the returns which you will realize will be great in proportion to your good judgment and earnestness. Not only will the possession of a good library add to the means of your enjoyment and increase your capacity for doing good, it and increase your capacity for doing good, i may, if you are worldly-minded—and we al are—put you in the way of occupying a more desirable position and earning a more satis factory reward for your labors."

In short, it is not only a duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the community of which we are a part, but it also rays, really and substantially pays, to have a good, growing, usable and used library in the house. Start one.

Guarding Against Droughts. From the Germantewn Telegraph.

It is known that in forests where there is a large quantity of vegetable matter in the shape of decayed leaves, etc., moisture is much longer retained than in a soil that is sandy; now, if soils are well supplied with vegetable matter or humus it possesses a power of ab-sorbing and retaining moisture that a soil without it would not. For that reason all the actimal manure that can be employed assists, being largely vegetable in its character. On the other hand, the employment of commer-cial and chemical manures will have a ten dency to increase the force of a drought and their exclusive use should be avoided

A Good Missionary Field.

From the Oglethorpe (Ga) Echo Not a great while since Judge Lumpkin was organizing the superior court in the free state of Madison County. The court was delayed by a search for a Bible upon which to swear the jury. The judge became vexed, and in a rather whort way said: "Bailiff, go out and buy a Bible." "B-b-b-bt there ain't nary Bible in this town," quickly answered the frightened official.

THE DEMON OF THE FIRE in the deepest death of midnight,

White the sad and solemn swe Still was floating faintly echoed From the forest's chapel bell, Faintly, faltering, floating, O'er the sable waves of alr. That were through the midnight rolling, Chafed and pillowy with the tolling. In my chamber I lay dreaming. And my dreams were dreams foreshadowed Of a heart foredoomed with care

Of the midnight's mystic chime Lisping through the sable billow Of the thither shore of time aving in the starless slience in a quivering sigh departed From my couch ; in fear I started-Started to my feet in terror, For my dream's phantaemal error Painted in the fittul fire A frightful, fiendish, flaming face

On the red hearth's reddish centre. From a blazing knot of oak," Seem to grin and gibe the phantom As in terror I awoke. And my slumbering eyelids stratulng
As I struggled to the floor—
Still in that deadly vision seeming, Turned my gaze toward the meaning Hearth and then O God ! I saw !! And from its flaming jaws it Spat a ceaseless, seething, histing,

Bubbling, gargling stream of gore. Speechless, struck with stony silence, Frozen to the floor I stood, Till my very brain seemed hissing With that hissing, bubbling blo Till I felt my life stream coring. Octing from those lambent lips, Till the demon seemed to name me Then a wondrous calm o'ercame me in apparent soul eclipse.

Thus, as in death's seeming shadows in the toy pail of fear, I lay stricken, came a hourse and Hideous murmur to my ear, Came a murmur like the murmuy Muttering, higher, higher, higher, 'I am demon of the fire, i am arch flend of the fire. And each blazing roof's my pyre And my sweetest incense is The blood and tears my victim a week

How I revel on the prairie How I roar a midst the pines, How I laugh as from the village O'er the snow the red flame shipes How I hear the shrick of terror, With a life in every breath, How I scream with lambent language As I huri each crackling ratter Down the feel abyes of fire, Leap the high priests of my a

" I am monarch of the fire, I am royal king of death, World encircling with the shadow Of its doom upon my breath, With the symbol of hereafter Gleaming from my fatal face I command the eternal fire. Higher, higher, higher, higher Leap my ministering demon-Like phantasmagoric leman-Hugging universal nature In their hideous embrace.

Then a sombre allence shut to

In their merry dance of death

In her solemn, shrouded sleep, And I stumbered like an infant. In the cradle of the deep, Till the belfry from the forest Trembled with the matin stroke And the mariins from the edge Of their lichen hidden ledge Shimmered through the russet arches. While the light, in torn files marches Live a routed acmy struggling Through the cerried ranks of oak.

Through my open fretted casement Filtered in a tremulous note, From the tall and shady linden, Where the room swelled his note, Tiny wooer, brave breasted robin, Quaintly calling for his mate From my slumber, nightmare ridden, With the memory of that dire Demon in my central fire, In my eye-laterior mirror Like the shadow of a fate.

But the fiendish fire had smouldered To a white and formless heap, And no knot of oak was blazing As it biazed upon my sleep. But on the red hearth's reddest centre, Where the demon's face had shown, The shadowy lightning seemed to linger, and to point with seetral fauer To a libble, ma sive, golden, On a table carved and olden And I bowed and said : " All power is of God and God alone."

-Unpublished Perm of Edgar Allan Poe.

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND CASES

PROSECUTED BY EX-DISTRICT ATTOR-NRY RESERVY DURING BIS TERM. The Offenders He Plan of Terring To an of

Several Homicide Cases In teny year trace

There Conviction-More Larceny Indict-

ments Than For Any Other Crime. During the term of District Attorney Eberly there were returned to court 1,980 cases. There were not that many indictments framed because the court compelled a consolidation where there were a large number of cases returned against a single individ-

ual, as in the Rote and Gerlitzki cases. There was comparatively little difference in the re turns each year, as will be seen by the fol lowing figures 117 145 198 215

Total. ... 671 651 Of that number of cases there were 165 surety of the peace, and equally as many assult and battery cases. Larceny cases head the list as to number, and many of these were of a trivial nature. While all the higher grades of offenses were represented, the number of returns of crimes of that nature was small. The 1,995 cases returned em braced all the offenses known to the law.

CELEBRATED CASES. Among the celebrated cases tried during the late district attorney's term of office wa that of Thomas and Adam Behny, for the murder of old Barney Short. The details o that terrible crime-his murder in his sleigh when on his homeward Journey, are still fresh in the memory of the readers of the In TELLIGENCES. While suspicion pointed TELLIGENCER. While suspicion pointed strongly to the Behnys as the guilty parties. the commonwealth was unable to furnish the testimony to warrant a conviction. What little testimony they had they brought out and presented forcibly, but it was not considered sufficient. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the murder of Barney Short is

rendered, and the murder of Barney Short is still unavenged.

There were several other homicide cases tried during the past three years. In only one was there a conviction of mansiaughter, William Wilson, Charles Thomas and Lewis Parker, three colored men, killed a compan-ion on the way home from a dance, and they are serving their terms in the Eastern peni-tentiary. Itentiary

Dr. Potts, one of Lancaster's well-known characters, was brought to justice under Dis-trict Attorney Eberly, and he too is paying the penalty for his offenses in a prison cell. Joe Herzog's forgeries startled the community in the early part of his term, but it was not until the last year of his term that judgment was passed upon him. The delay was not the fault of his (Eberly's), but of other counsel who wanted sentence postponed to take his testimony in the civil proceeding brought to recover on the alleged forge-

THE BUZZARDS CAREERS ENDED. It was during his term also that Abe Bur. zard, the king of Lancaster county's outlaws, surprised the prison officials by walking into the prison to cheat the 101 detectives who wanted to capture him for the reward on his head. He was also among the first to suggest to the court the propriety of transferring to the Eastern penitentary Abe and his part-ners because our rotten old jall was not strong enough to hold them.

To the indictments against them for jall breaking, Abe and all the rest entered a plea of guilty, and when brought into court sentence was imposed on Abe and Ike Buzzard, Tid Brimmer, the fire bug; John Lippincott, James Clifford and Joe Groft, the thieves, and John Frankiord, the one-eyed horse thief, whose love for other people's horses has put him in the front rank of horse thieves.

District Attorney Eberly was conscien tious in the discharge of his duties, and it can be said that during his term cases against can be said that during his term cases against prominent people were not pigeon-holed. There was no such thing as settling notorious cases, although frequently importuned to do so. He tried the cases to the best of his ability, goes out of office with clean hands and for the next few years at least will devote himself to the practice of his profession, when he expects to be called by the votes of his fellow-citizens to a higher trust. A TEMPERANCE SERMON.

A reporter of the INTELLIGENCER had a talk with Mr. Eberly the other afternoon about quarter sessions cases. His opinion is that too free an indulgence of liquor sends nearly all the surety of the peace and assault and battery cases into court. Many cases returned, he said, are very trivial, but under the law the magistrate is bound to return them. He was asked whether the action of the commissioners as to magistrates bills. the commissioners as to magistrates' bills did not swell the trial list. He believed it did, and said if the commissioners had deal fairly with the aldermen and justices, and paid them their fees in dismissed cases, the would return fewer cases. As managed now the magistrates have great difficulty in get-ting their bills approved, and rather than that the bills approved, and rainer than have that trouble they will return cases to court. The records show, he said, that at least one-half of all cases returned reach court from the offices of the aldermen of the city. He believed that magistrates and constables should be paid for their services, but had no plan to offer to avoid the difficulties that exst between the commissioners and those efficials over the right of the former to strike items promiscuously from bills presented.

A Nice, Quiet Family Game From the Buffalo Courier.

A veteran married man living on the east side says that cards came within an ace of ruining his dome-tic happiness. Contrary to the orthodox method of ruination in this par ticular line of vice, he did not frequent gambling rooms, clubs or saloons to find the broad path, but stumbled into it right in his own house. He had taught his wife to play poker two or three winters ago, and fre-quently since then they had friendly little sessions, using buttons for chips. The other night, though, he brought home a box of the genuine, nice stacks of whites, reds and blues.

"Now," he said, "I'll just show you how poker is played among the boys. I never could take any interest in it with them cussed buttons, but this seems natural. We'll call it a dollar limit: white's a nickel, red's a quarter, blue's 50 cents, and take \$5 worth

each. Now, if you break me I'll buy you that seal muff." that seat mun.

The game proceeded without any material
change in the size of the piles for nearly an
hour, when Mr. Brown had three tens pat. Mrs. B. took three cards—pair of buliets all the time—caught the third, and beat him out of three dollars. This was all right, except that Brown remarked that he had never in his life seen a poor player that didn't have all the luck. Finally he lost the other two "Gimme 'nother five, and if I don't knock

"Gim'ne 'nother five, and if I don't knock you out in filtes minutes by that clock I'll never ture another card," he said.

Mrs. B. didn't answer; that is, she didn't say anything, but her look said, "That's all right." The idek seemed to go Brown's way this time, and he pulled in quite a few chips. Mrs. Brown was dealing, a third party, Brown's brother, was a looker on at this period, and of course it was Brown's age.

age.
"I'll come in," said Mrs. B.
"Oh, of course you will," said Brown;
"weil, then, put up another dollar and you
won't have so many chips." "I'll raise you a dollar, James," said his You will, will you? Dollar bettern

you."

Mrs. Brown just came in and drew two cards. Brown thought he'd keep his, and when his wife chipped without looking he promptly raised the limit. After carefully looking them over the lady thought she'd raise it another dollar. This made Brown fairly bound off the chair, but he had to call, only to have a flush beaten by a full. He quit there, and when his wife giggled, said: "I don't see anything funny about it at all. Anybody could play with the cards you get. It I had them, you would have been broke two hours ago."

LEON ABBETT.



The Doughty Democrat, of New Jersey, Cand date for the Senate.

There is scarcely a doubt but that all the abor men will eventually politheir respective votes for Governor Leon Abbett, of Nev Jersey, for the senatorship, Mr. Leon Ab bett has submitted his last annual message to the legislature, and it is vigorous in hand-ling certain matters that will attract much attention. Mr. Abbett's interests centres greatly in the working classes, and he is de cidedly opposed to convict labor, masmuch as he contends that the state can better afford to maintain the state prison at even a greater cost, than to have its industries crippled by competition with convict labor. He has prominently presided at various labor meetprominently presided at various labor meetings, and has sent "nessages to be read where he could not be present in person, and will therefore, it is thought, receive the universal vote of the labor men for the United States senatorship. Mr. Leon Abbett is a hearty. well-proportioned man, apparently in the neighborhood of thirty-five or forty years o age, and is the senior member of the law firm of Abbett & Fuller, Broadway, New York. His political career has been one rapid and successful stages, and he is determined to secure the seat in the Senate, if I lies in his power to do so. His re-election to the governorship would have been a certainty, but governors in New Jersey cannot under the constitution of that state he elected to successive terms of office. Excitement is running high over the political movements of the candidates, and odds are being laid on Abbett's election, despite all the that may be devised by the opposite parties

A VAIN QUEST.

My songs went out to find a weet Love at sea.

His name their one dear thome But back they came with broken wings to me, And said "It was a dres And said "It was a dream, Not there may Love's home be-

How gladly did they plume themselves for flight, And take their seaward way Through many a long, long oceanic night, Through many along, long day, Till Love should come in sight. And many a goodly ship they circled round,

Saw many a lovely face, But not Love's face, nor ever heard the sound His coming wings should rules, Thrilling the air around.

Alas my songs, from that long, fruitless quest How sadly did they turn t They thought to fold their wings within Love's Against Love's heart to yearn, To know Love a joy and rest

To seek Love on the sea ; They found the waves as barren as the shore, Where no sweet thing may be, Since Love comes nevermore. -By Philip Bourke Marsins

In vain they went where my heart went before

To Consumptives. or those with weak inngs, spitting of blood bronchitis, or kindred affections of threat or lungs, send lo cents in stamps for Dr. B. V. Pierce's treatise on these maiadies. Aduress the doctor, Buffalo, A. Y.

W.Saw

There is Nothing Surprising In the fact that Benson's Capeine Plasters are widely imitated; that cheap and worth eas plasters with names of similar sound and similar appearance in type are freely offered for sale Articles of great and original merit always have to compete with trashy imitations. But as they

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 use This splendid remedy is known, sold and used everywhere, and its prompt sellen and unrivalled curative powers have won for it hosts of friends. Imitations have sprung up under similar sounding names, such as "Capstonu", "Capstonu", "te, intended to deceive the care less and unwary. These articles possess none of the virtues of the genuine. Therefore we hope the people will assist us to protect what are at once their interests and ours. Ask for Benson's Plaster, and examine what is given you, and make sure that the word "Capcine" is the middle of the plaster itself, and the "Three Seals" trademark is on the tace cloth.

iscut in the middle of the plaster liseur, and the "Three Seals" "trademark is on the face cloth. Any reputable dealer will show you the safe guards without hesitation: If you cannot re-member the name-Benson's Capcine Plaster— cut this paragraph from the paper.

SPRUIAL NOTIUES. Gallant Rescues.

Gallant Rescues,
There can be something herofe in a médicine as well as in individuals. Burdock Blood Butter have effected many a gallant rescue among the suffering sice. Thousands have escaped the misories of dyspensia and nervous debility through the use of this wonderful medicine. Is emphatically the best stomach and blood tonic in the world. For sale by H. B. Cochran druggist, 137 and 125 North Queen street, Landenster. Called to Preach.

We feel called upon to preach a few gospe facts—facts that are worth knowing. We wan everybody to enjoy all that is possible in thi-world. We want all those who are suffering from rheumatism, neuralgis, and all achies sprains and pains to know that Thomas' Ecic tric Oil is an unfalling and splendid cure. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 13 North Queen street, Lancaster. From Cleveland, Ohio,

Comes a letter signed T. Walker, saying: "About six months ago commenced taking Burdeck Blood Bitters for protracted case of lumbag and general debility, and new am pleased it state have recovered my appetite and wonted strength. Feel better altogether." For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster. Not a Case.

Not a case of rheumatism, not a case of neuraligia, not a case of lameness, not a case of pair or aprain—not one—has failed to go when a tacked by Thomas' Electric Oil. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 157 and 155 North Queen street, Lamenester.

What Can't Be Cured Must Be Endured. This old adage does not signify that we must suffer the inheries of dyspepala, when a medicine with the curative properties of "Burdock B ood Bitters" is available. It is one of the most substantial and reliable remedies sold to-day. Fer sale by H. B Cochran, druggist, 187 and 129 North Queen street, Laucaster.

" Spent Fifty Dollars In doctoring for rheumatism before 1 tried Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Used a 50 cent bottle of this medicine, and got out in one week. For barns and sprains it is excellent." James Durham, sast Fembroke, N.Y. For sale by H. B. Coohran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

A Case of Many Years Standing Cured With Bix Bottles, in a Man 90 Years of Age.
ALLESTOWS, Pa., May 5, 1885.
DANDELION BITTERS CO.—Gents: I had been roubled with my kidneys for a number of years,

used almost everything without much benefit intil I tried Dandelion Bitters. I used six bot-tles 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 attlicted in this way.

Ship-sindTu,Th,8

JACOB MUSCHLITZ,

A Great Comfort.

From the Omaha World.

Mrs. Finks—Oh! I know Mr. Blinks must be of very aristocratic descent, his feet are so small.

Mrs. Winks—is that a sign?

"I should say it was."

"Well, Mr. Winks' feet are quite large."

"So I have noticed—but of course that don't matter."

"Not in the least; he can afford to hire a bootblack."

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!! A NOTHERS!!!

Are you disturted at night and broken of your feat by a sick child suffering and crying with the exercuciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW S SOUTHING STRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the pisscription of one of the oldest and beat famile physicians in the United States. Sold everywhere. Scentz a bottle. MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

INDIGESTION.

"I suffered for more than a year with indigen-tion, and during the last six months I was very billions, occasionally baving a Dumb Chill, foi-lowed by Fevers, which prostrated me for weeks. I took stumons Liver Regulator and for several months I have been as stort and hearty as any man could desire to be. I am thoroughly satisfied it is all it is recommended for indirection and filling. Constitute for Indigestion and Billions Complaints, for mine was certainly a stubbern case. I have heard many of my friends speak of it, and sit agree that it possesses all the virtue you claim for it.—A. M. HIGHTOWER, Conductor on M. & W. R. R.

"My husband being blind, requires bim to lead a very sedentary life, and, consequently. he suffers greatly from Indigestion, Having heard of Simmons Regulator he commenced using it regularly. The Indigestion has left him and he is now entoying better health than he has known for years." - M 48. STEPHEN ME NARD, Macon, Ga.

CAPCINE PLASTERS.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTERS.

WINTER EXPOSURE CAUSES COUGHS, Colds, Pientley, Rhenmatian, Pneumonia Colds, Pientley, Rhenmatian, Pneumonia Neuralgis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache and their aliments, for which Benson's Capotine Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a few hours, when no uther application is of the least benefit. Endorsed by 500 - physicians and druggists. Because of imitations under similar sounding namos, such as "Capsicium". Uspsicium, or Capsicium". Ask ros Basson's AND TAKE NO OTHERS. Examino carefully when you buy. All druggists.

dit-6mdeedaw Proprietors, New York.

FOR THE BLOOD.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS!

Combining Iron and Pure Vegetable Tonics, quickly and completely Cleanses and Enriches the Blood. Quickens the setton of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the Completion, makes the Sain Smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headach or produce constipation—ALL OTHER MEDICINES DO.

Physicians and Bruggists Everywhere Recom-mend it.

Da. N. S. Brootes, of Marion, Mass. says. "I secommond Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable onic for curiching the blood, and removing all lyspeptic symptoms. It does not burt the eth." Da. H. M. DELEELL, Reynolds, Ind., says; "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of insulia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved theroughly satisfies."

MR. WE. HYRES, No. 21 St. Mary street, New Or-leans, La., says "Brown's Iron littlers relieved me to a case of blood poisoning and I heartily recommend it to those needing a blood puri-fier."

The genuine has Trade Mark and grossed red lines on wrapper, Take no other. Made only by BEOWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Ma.

VOLINA CORDIAL

VOLINA CORDIAL

-CURES-

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION. WEAKNESS, CHILLS AND FEVER. MALA RIA, LIVER COMPLAINT KIDNEY TROUBLES, NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.

It is invigorating and delightful to take, and of great value as a Medicine for weak and Alling Women and Children. It gives new life to the whole System by Strongthening the Muscles, Toning the Nerves, and completely Digesting the food.

This Remedy contains no hurtful Minerals, is composed of carefully selected Vegetable Medicines, combined skilfully, making a Safe and Pleasant Remedy. eines, combined same Piessaut Remedy.

A BOOK, "Voltna," by leading physicians, telling how to treat diseases at HOME, mailed, together with a set of handsome cards by new Heilotype process, on receipt of 10 ceats. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. the dealer near you not keep Voling Combist, result \$1.00, and a full-size bottle will be sent, sharges paid.

PERPARED ONLY BY Volina Drug and Chemical Company, BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

BARLEY MALT WHISKY.

PERRINE'S

PUBE HARLEY

MALT WHISKY.

DISPEPSIA. INDIGESTION and all wasting diseases can be entirely cured by it. MALARIA is completely endicated from the system by its use. PERRINE'S FURE BARLEY MALT WHISEY revives the energies of those worn with excessive bodily or mental effort. It acts as a SAFEGUARD against exposure to the we and rigorous weather.

**TAKE part of a wineglassful on your arrival bome after the labors of the day and the same quantity before your breakfast. Being chemically pure, it commends itself to the med-

None genuine unless bearing the signature of

WATCH THE LABEL.

M. & J. S. PERRINE, NO. 37 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

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CATARRH---HAY FEVER.

Gives Relief at Once and Cures COLD IN HEAD, CATARRE, HAY FEVER. Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from In-Aparticle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Frice to cach nostril and is marker of the second of the se

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debiling, Fremature Decline, Errors of coath, and the untild misories consequent thereon. Stepages 8vo. 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only \$1.00, by mall, sealed. Illustrative sample tree to all young and middle-aged men for the next so days. Address DE. W. H. PAKK EE, 4 Builinch Street, Esston, Mass.

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Warranted to eradicate completely and in a short time, the most obdurate corns, hard or soft, without pain. Sold by Geo. W. Hull, Chas, A. Locher, John R. Kauffman, Dr. Wm. Wormley, And. G. Frey, Chas. J. Shulmyer, and at BECHTOLD'S DRUG STORK, Geold-lyd No. 421 West Orange St.

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

after this notice.

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN,

E. PERCY ALDEN

EDWARD C. FEREMAN,

Attornsy for E. W. Coleman's Beirg.