THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

The Pioneer Quakers is the name of the

THE book is a model of conciseness, joined

with thoroughness and yet never sacrificing

more like them. American history is still in a confused and vapory condition. Such works are needed to clear away the rubbiah of tradition and mists of sentiment, and give

Miss Emine Godale's Life Work. From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Miss Elsine Goodale, the young woman

whose name is to many a household word,

has left General Armstrong's school, where

the pleasures that art, literature, travel an

us truth ; real history.

UNNECESSARY FLIGHT.

Why I left the Pullman car service at sleven o'clock at night at a water tauk in Middle Arizona, will also explain why, al-though I am not yet thirty five years old, my nervous system is shattered, my health wrecked, and even my mind so affected that now and then my ideas get uncoupled in a curious way, and go running wild all over the division and break into sidings where they have no business to be. The doctor says I must have had a bad fail some time, and perhaps taken too much bromide of pod perhaps taken too much bromide of potaselum since, but I know better ; it is all on account of "upper five." I was a conductor on the Southern Pacific system at the time it happened, and my run was from Tucson to Los Angeles. Old tourists will remember

my car-it was the Grenada. Most men any the business is a dog's life, but I own I rather liked it. A sleeping car is a procentum box in the theatre of life. Single acts of everybody's little dramas are continually played before one. People beome naturally unreserved and communica tive on a train. You get down beneath the surface, their peculiarities are laid bare, their oddities stand out like bumps, you see their hopes, disappointments, prejudices, likes, hopes, disappointments, prejudices, likes, and dislikes, and feel before the end of the division as if you had known them for years. This was particularly true of a carload we carried out of Tucson one certain day in Au-gust. I remember we had a bridal party on board, two or three drummers, a couple of stockmen, and, what I especially recollect, a portly old gentleman named Bliss, and a widow named Paxton, who was traveling with her invalid daughter, a young lady of about twenty.

Mr. Bliss was not in good health himselt, Mr. Bliss was not in good neutrin ing. He had a dusty voice, little eyes with large pads of fat under them; and I can see him now, sitting exactly in the middle of his seat, growing and gasping, with his collar unbut-toned in front, and the two ends sticking up like borns on each side of histacs. Mrs. and Miss Paxton were, on the contrary, accom-plished travelers, and made the best of everything. The mother was a pleasant, grave, old fashioned lady, and the daughter a sweet-faced, hollow-eyed, patient little feather of a girl, who could not have weighed above eighty or eighty five pounds at the

most. The weather was scorching. The desert of white sand was simply a big reflector that threw the sun back into the lower air until, when it stirred, it was like a breath from a furnace. Everybody was tattoed with the fune black cinders and hoarse with the dust The bride was a sight to behold, and the cat themen swore like pirates in the smoking room. Bilss cursed the management of the road, root, tree and branch, and grimy perpiration poured off him is streams. Toward night the beat was still excessive,

and I believe it was about nine o'clock when and I believe it was about nine o'clock when the porter began to make up the berths. The Paxtons had section five. There is a differ-ence of opinion among travelers as to the comforts of lower and upper berths in sum-mer, and a good many hold that the uppers are the best, as being nearest the ventilating windows. This was the view the ladies took of it, and when the berths were made up I lifted the invalid girl in my arms into upper five. I remember hearing her say good. five. I remember hearing her say good night to her mother and telling her she

About half an hour later old Bliss came About hall an hour later old fillss came tottering and swaying into the smoking room, where I was counting my tickets. He was furious. His berth was lower seven, next to the Paxtons, and he wanted to know why the upper berth had been let down. "There is nobody in...it," he spluttered, "and it is all foolishness to make it up. It just makes mine as hot as a bake oven." I explained to him that the rales required all disengaged berths to be made up to ac-commodate possible local travel.

"But notedate possible local travel. "But notedate possible local travel. "But noteday's going to get on in this desert," he insisted testily. "Why can't you just push that one up ?" "I can't do h." I replied, a initie nettled,

"unless you pay for it." He abused the road, myself, and every-body else incoherently for a while, but the upshot of the matter was he paid for the upupshot of the matter was he paid for the up-per berth, and asked in a surly voice that it be put up at once. By that time I was pretty mad, and surrying back into the car I parted the curtains, unbooked the two wires that hold the upper berth down, seized it by the edge, and with one violent push swung it up in place. I heard the spring-locks click, threw the curtains together, and re-turned to the smoking room. Meaning spring trade, and the Wasters when the the

for the spring trade, and the Wastern the offered dignant over some statement as to civil ser-vice to continue the argument, and went staggering out. He returned almost mme-

<text>

"Were you not in the upper five that night?" "Let me see," she replied. "I think I was. Yee, I remember: I was in it for a while, and then the jolting made me sick, and I crawled down with mamma." I rushed out of the cathedrai like a mad man. I seemed to walk on air. My past like appeared as vague and unreal to me as the factoric of a dream. I sughed and cried, and went along the streets talking to myself. That night I slept on the other side of the river. Perhaps the rescition was too much for me, for I have not been very well since, and these fits of nervousness have pulled me down to what you see me to-day. It seems as if there were chords twanging and quiver-ing through me now and then, and that is when my kless get side-tracked, and wild trains go salling over my mental railroad. But maybe that's the bromide. -From the New Moon.

An Actress' Requirements. Georgia Cayvan, in February Brooklyn Maga-

The requirements for young women who The requirements for young women who wish to adopt the stags are serious and potent factors in one's career. Talent is always ap-preciated when it has its opportunity; of ge-nius there is no question; but even with great talent the absence of what is termed stage appearance is almost fatal. For this reason many girls obtain access to the stage who are magnificently endowed with all re-quirements sare one-talent; but all though these endowments are most gradful at times, and add much to our pleasure, simere pretti-news become literoone, and their requirements.

T cannot do better, in speaking of require-meuta, than to revive a list and to a young woman seeking advice, by a clevar far West-ern critte, which is the shortest and most complete lecture on the stage that could, per-haps, be found. One only night be added—

DRIFT.

THE memory of the old New Engla Puritane has never been specially dear to ma In spite of their great and in many respects most salutary influence on the social, polit-icat and moral development of the whole country, I never did think they deserved country, I never did think they deserved anything like all the honor and praise, not to any worship, that has so long and generally been accorded them. Especially nonsension has it always seemed to me, not only that they should be exalted at the expense of all the other settlers, to many of whom the country owes perhaps just as much as to them, but particularly that it has been com-monly deemed incumbent upon nearly every historian, from Bancroft down, to either pass over their vices and hemous alas in silence, or to try to explain them away, or even make them appear as virtues. The service done to America by the Purliame was not in any sense done because of, but only in despite of, their narrow bigotry, flerce fanaticism, in-tolerant tyranny and savage hard-bearted-

tolerant tyranny and savage hard-hearted ness and crueity.

The Pioneer Quakers is the name of the second of these books. It was written and read as lecture before the "Baturday Morn-ing Club" of Hoston, by Mr. Richard P. Hall-owell, whose "Quaker Investon of Mame-chusetts" called forth considerable notice a year or two ago. The present volume has been by New England Quakers from the significant statement of the early New England Quakers from the significant statement of the ready new England Quakers from the significant statement of the early New England Quakers from the significant of the presentations to which they have been subjected by nearly all bis-torians. Mr. Hallowell shows with much fore, and by evidence that seems conclusive, that Bancrott, Paltrey, Parkman, Dester, that Bancrott, Paltrey, Parkman, Dester, and secrifice the truth," "For reasons which I need not now consider," he mays, "most historians find it convenient to cover the crueit deeds of Massachusetts Puritans history resounds with praise of their intelli-gence, estaltation of their purity, and apology for their crueity, instead of with the deserved condemnation of their pions stupidity, and horror for their crimes." At the same time, however, I am scarcely ready to go all the way with Mr. Brooks Adams in the merciless arraignment he has made against them in his recent work en-titled "The Emancipation of Massachusetta" —a book which, unless I am much mistaken, is going to stir up a interary and historics bornets' nest, and bring a whole swarth of angry critics about his ears. It certainly is fortunate for him that he did not live and write such a book in the days of Hugh Peters, Norton, Endicott, or even of the comparatively mild Governor Winthrop. He would assur-edly have been hanged, or at least whipped and banished, or starved to death.

Or course Mr. Adams' copious facts to prove the bigetry, cruelty and despotic arro-gauce of the disgraceful old " saints," cannot be questioned. He is too careful and inex. orably accurate a historian to admit of doubt penides the most of his evidence is cited word for word from the original authorities, to which every skeptical reader is referred. In fact, the author shows the effect of his own which every skeptical reader is reserved. In fact, the author shows the effect of his own Puritan ancestry in nothing more than in the almost fierce temper with which he brings forth the most merciless facts, the stern justice and desire for "the whole truth and nothing but the truth," that are evident upon every page, and unke themselves felt from cover to cover. Indeed, while reading the book, so fresh and new, almost startling, in spite of the cidness of the subject, I have wonetimes almost thought that Mr. Adams was a little like those famous big trees of Cal-ifornia, which were so straight that they leaned the other way ! His intense desire to get at the whole, bald truth about his fore-fathers may have inclined him to bring out even more than the truth. Not content with bad enough, he strives to make it wores.

WHAT I mean by this is that, not satisfied with showing the " hierarchy " of the old Puritan "theoeracy" in Massachusetts to have been bigoted, fanatical, arrogant and

cruelly despote, which he abundantly proves by facts, he charges them also with having been, as individuals and as a body, moved been, as individuals and as a body, moved by no other inclives than vanity, world ly ambition, love of power, envy, and low self-ishness and hypórisy-for which I fail to find any really convincing evidence in the volume. I still think that old John Norton, as described by Mr. Adams, was a true type and representative of the great mass of the Puritan divines, and not as he implies an al-most solitary exception. Let me quote this plece of characterization; for it is also a good specimen of the clear and forcible style of the author, to which is due not a little of the entracting interest of the book. He says of Norton: "A gentleman by birth and breed-ing, a ripe scholar, with a keen though pol-ished wit, his sombre temper was deeply tinged with fanaticism. Unlike so many of his brethren, temporal concerns were to him of but little moment, for every passion of his gloomy soul was intenaely concentrated on the usefare he telived himself waging with the fiend. Doubt or compassion were imthe warfare he belived himself waging with the fiend. Doubt or compassion were im-possible, for he was commissioned by the Lord. He was Christ's elected minister, and misbelievers were children of the devil whom it was his sacred duty to dostroy. He knew by the Word of God that all mave the orthodox were lost, and that berettes not or were lost, and that berettes not be the word of the innocent to their doom he therefore hated and faared them more than robbers or murderers. * * * By nature, moreover, he had in their fullest measure the three attributes of a preacher of a persecution—eleguence, resolution and a heart callous to human suffering. To this formidable churchman was joined a Do less

The Seman Onthone Minstees, From the London Daily News. The amount of the sums collected by the Roman Oatholics for missionary purposes since 1822, when the Propagnada Fide was established, is £3,800,000, from which the Vations created 200 apostolic prefectures, with nine bishoprics. (At present India has 26 bishops and archbishops and 1,300 priests; China and Japac, 50 a postolic vicars and 1,400 missionaries; Africa, 2 archbishops, 12 bishops, 17 vicars, and 16 apostolic prefect. ures; British America has 30 bishops and 2,-000 priests; Australia, 23 bishops and 900 priests. of the Quskers and their influence, he who reads only the standard histories without this important little study of Mr. Adams at hand to correct and supplement them will be utterive misled. In so far, then, "The Kmanscipation of Massachusetts" is an im-portant and notable contribution to the his-torical literature of our country, and essen-tial to every student of the sume. THIS same may also be said of another This same may also be said of another, smaller volume, also fresh from the River-side Press. Indeed, this fact in itself is quite significant, that two books, both dealing de-structive blows at New England's most obsrished traditions and most sacrod idols, abould be issued from the press of the lead-ing firm of New England publishers, even Houghton, Minlin & Co., of Boston.

THE POOL'S PRATER. THE FOOL'S FRATER. The royal feest was done : the king Soughtsome new sport to banish care, And his jester cried, "Bir Fool, Kneel down for us and make a prayer !" The jester coffed his cap and bells, And stood the mocking court before ; They could not see the bitter smile Behind the painted grin he wore. He bowed his head and bent his knee Upon the momer's silken stool : His pleading voice arose : "O Lord, Be merciful to me, a fool ! Mo pity, Lord, could change the heart

No pity, Lord, could change the heart From red with wrong to white as wool ; The rod must heat the sin ; but Lord,

Be merciful to me, a fool ! Its by our guilt the onward sweep Of truth and light, O Lord, we stay :

Of truth and light, O Lord, we stay: The by our follies that solong We hold the earth from heaven away. These clumsy feet, still in the mire, Go erushing blossoms without end These hard, well meaning hands we thrust Among the heart strings of a triend. The lil-time truth that we have kept-We know how sharp it pierced and stung! The word we had not sense to say-Who knows how grandly it had rung ? Our faults no tenderness should ask, The chastening stripes must cleanse them all But for our blunders-oh, in shame Before the eyes of Heaven we fail. Earth bears no blossoms for mistakes : Earth bears no blossoms for mistakes ; Men crown the knave, and scourge the tool That did his will ; but thou, O Lord,

Be merciful to me, a fool ?" The room was hushed. In stience root

The king, and sought his garden cool And wa'ked apart, and murmured low, " Be meretful to me a fool ! " Bu E. R. Set.

with thoroughness and yet never sacrificing grace of literary style. In its hundred pages will be found a sufficiently full, eminently clear, and exceedingly interesting account of the rise of Quakerism in England, its dis-tinctive peculiarities of faith and custom, fol-lowed by a review of its progress through fire and blood, and despite the most iniqui-tous and disgraceful persecution in the New England colonies down to the time when it secured exemption from the unjust tax levied for the support of the orthodox church and the Puritan clergy. There is also given a glance at the relation of the New England Quakers with those of Pennsylvania and with the Indians. Trouble Ahead. When the appetite fails, and sleep grows rest When the appetite fails, and sleep grows rest-less and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead The digestive organs, when healthy, crave food, the nervous system, when healthy, crave food, due nervous system, when vigorous and tran-quil, gives its possessor no uncasiness at night. A tonic, to be effective, should not be a mere and soothed by the unaided action of a sedative or a narcotic. What is required is a medicine which invigorates the stomach, and promotes assimilation of tood by the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as other parts of the physical organism are strength-ened. These are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine whose reputation is found firmly in public confidence, and which physicians commend for its tonic, and which the best results in lever and ague, the unaiddler. In the weakness, and other inside. WE may not agree with the author's closing sentence, that "It is no exaggeration to ing sentence, that "It is no exaggeration to say that they anticipated the wisest states-manship and political sagacity of two cen-turies; for since the close of the seventeenth century, the only real substantial progress made in the science of government consists in the development and application of princi-ples formulated and carried out by the Penn-sylvanis Quakers;" yet one can not help burning with indignation that so examplary s people, to whom America owes so very much, should so long have been misunder-stood and misrepresented in history. 1 at least rejoles at the publication of these two honest and truthful little books. We need more like them. American history is still in

All That science and Skill

All That science and Skill could do to make Benson's Capcine Finsters the best porous plasters, and also the best general external remedy in the world, has been done Whenever it is possible to improve them it is done. Benson's plasters are not made to impose upon the credulous, but to cure disease. Their emi-nent success has procured for them the volum-tary endorsement of 5,000 physicians, pharma-cists and druggist throughout the coultry, and the outspoken preference of the intelligent pub-lic. They are prompt, powerful, cleanly and certain. They cure where no others will even relieve. Befuse imitations styled " Capsicio, " relieve. Ecfuse imitations styled "Capsicin, ' "Capsicum" or "Capucia" plasters. Relia ble druggists only. The "Three Seals" trade mark on the genuine and the word "Capcine" out in the centre of the plaster

APBOIAL NOTICES.

An Eimirs (N. Y.) Lady,

has left General Armstrong's school, where she has been teaching negroes and Indians for the past three years, to be a teacher at a day school among the Sloux at the Lower Brule agency, Dakota. Miss Goodale is scarcely out of her teens, beautiful, finely educated, refined, intellectual, full of life, and a warm lover of nature. Standing on life's threshold, with a keen appreciation of the pleasures that art, literature, travel and An Elmirs (A, X.) Lody, Mrs. H. L. Clark, 394 E. Clinton street, declares. *Burdock Ricod Bitters* are a medicine i admire Best remedy for dyspepsia in the world. Keep house supplied with it. For sale by H. B. Coch-ran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancester. the pleasures that art, literature, travel and society have to offer, sho has deliberately chosen to devote her life to ald in the solution of the Indian problem. To many she will doubless seem a sickly seatimentalist, and quite likely her friends will be consured for allowing her to sacrifice herself in such a way. But she is something more than the itimentalist. She has been study if the Iedian question with the true philan shople spirit. She has tudied it at Hampton and the the reservation. She believes that education (which means civilization and Christianiza-tion as well) is the true and only solution.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitts. For mie by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen strost.

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Is an irrevistable fellow, brim fell of stories, jokes, courage, self-assurance and grit. He is very taking withal. Burdock Blood Bitters are a very taking medicine: they take everywhere, and are sold everywhere. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY-a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, and Canker Mouth, Yor sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.



Are often in that most wretched state of being, really too sick to work, but so situated that that cannot afford to lose the time it requires to take medicine and rot well. Loss of time means loss of money. Medicine is needed to invigo-rate, regulate and tone the system. But many medicines make halfsick people wholy sice, and time and money are but in getting well after taking them The Liver is the cause of nearly all bodily allments, such as DTSPEFALA, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, BUTSPEFALA, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, BUTSPEFALA, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,

BOUR STON ACH, BILIOUSN BOS, COLIC, LOW SPIRITS, KIDNEY AFFECTIONS

And a medicine like Simmons Liver Regulator, that will remove and cure these disorders without cataing loss of time, and strengthen and build up the worn out body even while the person is at work is certainly a boos to working works

TRAINS LEAVE COLUMNA for Reading as Lis and Lis and Lis and TRAINS LEAVE QUARTY VIALS TRAINS LEAVE QUARTY VIALS for Lossen as it is and Lis and Lis and the loss of the set Lis and Lis and the loss of the set Lis and Lis and for Reading as ton a the lis and Lis and for Reading as ton a the lis and Lis and for Converying as the set and a set and Lis and for Leanon as to for an . Is and Lis and Lis and for Leanon as to a set all a set and the set for Leanon as to for a set all as and Lis and Lis and for Leanon as toff a set all as and Lis and Lis and for Leanon as toff a set all as and Lis and Lis and for Leanon as toff a set all as and Lis and for Leanon as toff a set all as and Lis and for Leanon as toff a set all as and to be and for Leanon as toff a set all as and to be a set for Leanon as toff a set all as and to be a set for Leanon as toff a set all as and to be a set for Leanon as toff a set all as and to be a set for Leanon as toff a set all as and to be a set for Leanon as toff as and Lis and be and for Leanon as toff a set all as and to be a set for Leanon as toff a set all as and to be a set for Leanon as toff a set all as and to be a set for Leanon as toff as and Lis and a set all as and for Leanon as toff as and lis and a set all as and for Leanon as toff as and lis as and for Leanon as toff as and lis as and for leanon as toff as and for leanon as and for leanon as toff as and for leanon as toff as and for leanon as and for leanon as toff as and for leanon as toff as and for leanon as toff as and for leanon as and for leanon as toff as and for leanon as toff as and for leanon as and for REV. R. G. WILDER, Princeton, N. J., says: "I dad nothing beips me so much to keep me in working condition as Simmons Liver Regula-tor." [ED2 coddw

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SURDAY TRAINS.

On and After SURDAY, ROYSERSE N. T

For Columbia and Landaurer at Life and noon and 6.10 p.m. for Quarryville at 7.0 h m. and 8.0 p.m. for Chickles at 7.0 h m. and 18.0 m. TRAIRS LEAVE COLUMNIA

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TRAINS LEAVE EING ST. (Lancaster,) or Reading and Lebanon at 400 a. m. and 300

TRAINS LEAVE EING ST. (Lancastor.) For Reading and Lebanos at 605 a m. and 15 b.m. For Quarryville at 540 p.m. TRAINS LEAVE FEINCE ST. (Lancastor) Por Reading and Lebanos and Sis a m. and Leb p.m. For Quarryville at 545 p.m. For Cuarryville at 545 p.m. For Lancaster at 755 a m. and 545 p.m. For Councetion at Columbia, Mariette June For Councetion at Columbia, Mariette June Tor councetion at Columbia, Mariette June for Lancaster Junction, Manboim, Leafing and Lebanon, see time tables at all stations. A. M. WILSON, Superintendent

DENNSTLVANIA RAILROAD SCHED ULE.-In effect from June 15, 1885, Trains Lavy LARCATER and leave and arrive at Philadelphia as follows:

and the second s	LOAVE	LOAVO
WESTWARD.	Philadelphia.	Lancaster
Pacific Expressi	11:23 p. m.	1:35 8. 21.
News Expresst	4:30 n. m.	6:20 & IL
Way Passongert	4:30 H. m.	6:80 A. 18.
Man train vis ML Joy!	7:00 B. III.	9:51 8. 10.
No. 2 Mail Trainf	via Columbu	9:35 4. 18
Niagara Express	7:40 m. TH.	9:00 8. 10.
Hanover Accou	via Columbia	9:55 a. m.
Fast Linet	11:50 a.m.	1.00 p. m.
Frederick Accom	via Columbia	2:10 D. m.
Lancaster Accom		3.00 p. m.
Harrisburg Accom	\$15 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Columbia Accom	4:40 p. m.	7:30 P. IL
Harrisburg Kapress	5:40 p m.	7:40 D. H.
Western Expresst	0.40 p. m.	(1:43 & m.
	Leave	ATTIVO M
EASTWARD.	Lancaster.	Phile.
Phile. Expresst		4:45 L IR.
Fast Linet	6:05 a. m.	8:35 t. Il.
Harrisburg Express	8:10 A. ML	10:30 a. 31.
Lancaster Accom ar	8:50 B. III.	VIA MLJOP
Columbia Accom		11:45 6. 21
Beasbore Express	12:58 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
Philadelphia Accou	2:06 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Sunday Mail	8:00 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
Day Expressi	4:45 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
Harrisburg Accout		9:45 p. m.
The Lancaster Account		
burg at \$:10 p. m. and ar	rives at Lance	alor at 9:35

The Lancaster Accommodation leaves learns burg at \$10 p.m. and arrives at Lancaster at \$50 p.m. The Marietta Accommodation leaves Colum bis at \$60 a.m. and reaches Marietta at 655, Aleo, leaves Columbia at 11:45 a.m. and 265 p.m., reaching Marietta at 12:01 and 255, Leaves Marietta at 355 p.m. and arrives at Columbia at 250 ; also, leaves at 8:35 and arrives at 8:50. The York Accommodation leaves Marietta at 7:10 and arrives at Lancaster at 8:00 connecting with Harrisburg Express at 8:30 connecting with Harrisburg Express at 8:30 a.m. The Frederick Accommodation, west, sonnect ing at Lancaster with Fast Line, west, at 25 p.m., will run through to Frederick.

caster at 128

at 9:50 a. m.

then Sarped, ville, Parkes Middletown Middletown Columbia, nger Agent. OLBARING BAL Il-lydaw SIX SPECIAL BARGAINS.

THIRTY DAY

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Palace of Fashion,

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SIX SPECIAL BARGAINS

-1N-

MES. NANCY J. McCONAUGHY, Ashe Grove, Tippecanoe, Co., Ind.	ing at Lancaster with Fast Line p. m., will run through to Frederic The Frederick Accommodation
Feb. 16, 1886.	Columbia at 12:35 and reaches Lan
	Banover Accommodation, west,
Swift's Specific is entirely vegotable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impuri-	Lancaster with Niagara Express will run through to Hanover, daily day.
ties from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.	Fast Line, west, on Sunday, will stop at Downingtown, Coates, burg, Mt. Joy, Elizabethtown and
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO	f the only trains which run daily
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC U.,	J. E. WOOD, General Passe CHAS. E. PUGH General Manua

About twenty years ago I discovered a little sore on my cheek, and the doctors pronounced it cancer. I have tried a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. Among the number were one or two specialities. The medicine they applied was like firs to the sore, causing intense pain. I saw a statement in the papers telling what S. S. S. had done for others similarly afficted. I procured some at once. Before I had used the second bottle the neighbors could notice that my cancer was healing up. My general health had been bad 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. been for severil years. My cancer has healed over albut a little spot about the size of a half dama, and it is rapidly disappearing. I would advise everyone with cancer to give S. S. S. a fairtrial. Phi Han Long Phi Bung Phi Bung

diately. "Conductor," he wheezed with a sort of forced calmness, "I thought I bought that upper berth in my section ?" "So you did," I replied. "And you told me you part it up ?" "Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir." " You did no such thing !" he exclaimed, suddenly bursting into a rage. "The inter-nal thing has been down all night, and is down now, and my berth steaming like a sweat box ! Give me my money back !" "You looked into the wrong berth," I re-plied. "I put that upper back myself, and nobody's touched it since."

"I looked into section seven," he said furiously ; "I don't believe you ever touched

furiously : "I don't beheve you ever touched it." "I just want to show you that you don't know what you're talking about," I an-swered, leading the way back into the car. "Here is your section. See." At this I threw back the curtains and stopped dumb-founded. The upper berth was down, and what was more, the wires did not appear to have been touched. Bliss started to say something in reply, when I felt of a sudden as though a builet had gone through my heart. A horrible thought had flashed in words. The blood came throbbing through my neck in slow, bursting waves, and more like a machine than a man, I stretched out my arm and opened the curtains of section five. The upper birth was shut. I had made a mistake. In a hideous mov-ing tomb, swung like Mahomet's coffin be-tween heaven and earth, I had buried the girl alive! For a moment it seemed as though the arteries of my threat would burst; my kent had all the icy contraction of a sudden plunge into cold water. I was then that a sort of secondary intelli-

skin had all the key contraction of a sudden plunge into cold water. It was then that a sort of secondary intelli-gence seemed to work within me, and while my senses resied with fear and horror, im-pelled me to push up the berth in the old man's section and get away. I scarcely knew what I was doing, but Blias noticed nothing, and grumblingly crawled into his berth, while I hurried out to the platform. Why did I not open upper five? Because I realized instantily that the victim was long before dead. In a sleeping-car space is econ-uized to the utmost extent. The swinging rths fits into space like a ball in a socket y elasticity of the matress and the slight

rins its into space like a ball in a socket selasticity of the mattress and the slight ...gure of the girl alone made it possible for me to close it with her inside. I gave one hargard look at my watch. An nour and a half had elapsot. She must have died in the first three or four minutes. I stood on the steps and tried to think, but I could not control my mind. In swift defile it pictured to me the discovery, the black-ened corpse tumbling from the blankets, the stifl fingers clutching at nothingness, the mother's shriek, the consternation of the passengers, the excited theories, the quick conception of the truth, the search, the de-nuncfation, the awful machinery of the courts, the prison! By a violent effort I sur-veyed the situation from several standpoints. They all led to one conclusion-might. There was but one time when I could have taken

	the bounds of exactness, and to know with
	infinite philosophy that these easily believed
	reports will be copied throughout the Union,
	and yet never to be betrayed into refutation.
ŝ.,	Our Westerner advises these equipments :
8	A strong physique.
a	An unimpaired digestion.
	A slender figure.
	A marked face.
d l	Strong features.
	A carrying voice.
4	A lack of real feeling.
1	An abundance of pretended feeling.
1	Much magnetism.
1	Great fascination of manner.
	Parity of speech.
	Elocution to a degree.
1	A general knowledge of history.
	A good general education.
đ	A general knowledge of contuming.
ō	A practical knowledge of economy in dress.
ÿ	An artistic knowledge of the effects of dis-
'n	tance,
ÿ	Considerable business faculty.
á	Undisgging industry.
ñ	Undaunted ambition.
h	Utter lack of sensitiveness.
ē	A capacity for taking pains.
it	An absolute and undisputed devotion to
n	the theatre.
1	An unwedded life,
	An ability to distinguish criticism from
	abuse or fulsome gush.
e	A readiness to profit thereby.
	Some genius of advertising.
	A quickness at seizing opportunities.
y	An adeptness at making yourself neces
ň	sary.
~	A well-defined specialty.
1-	A good memory.
e	Good luck.
4.	Quick study.
d	Talent,
ÿ	
á.	LYRID OF ARISTOPHANES.
1.	

Translation From the Comedy of the Frogs LONGIA -"Brekekeker, koar, koar! "Brekekekex, koar, koar ! Brekekekex, koar, koar ! Children from the fountains springing, In the marshy meadows singing, Let us raise sweet strains of song,

And in hymns our voice proion For no charm our music lacks, Brekekekez, ko-az, ko-az !" "Sweet our song, 'koar, koar,' is

When we praise Mysaean Ba Singing in the meadows oczy, When the crowded throng so boozy At the sacred Pot-feast, traly, Dared to tread our precinct holy-And wandered in our hallowed tracts, Brekekekex, ko-az, ko-az !" DIONTSES (AT THE OAR) -

"But I'm weary now with sitting, And my backbone almost cracks; While I row with hard endeavor To keep time time with your 'kear." Won't you stop ? you blasted clacks."

"Brekekekez, ko-az, ko-az !"

Dioxysts-"Cursed be your greenish necks, Your song is naught but ' Brekekekez."

"And justly too, continuous carper, Us the lyre adoring Muses Love, and the Horn hooped Pan, who us The needed pipe, but more the harper Phoebus lover us, since we nourish The marshy reeds which round us flouri He uses these for his lyre-backs Backeters hear hear hear to at Brekekeker, ko-az, ko az "

DIONYSUS-" But your koax don't case my blisters, Come coase this strain, song-loving sisters

"Nay, rather will we sing the more, "Nay, rather will we sing the more, Our tuneful lays reviving ; As from the marshy water's edge Adared with galingsi and sedge We leap with joy adiving. Or when we at the bottom meet, And sens's rains are facing. We there with long each other greet, And with our watery music sweet We sing, in joy agreeds. When with our satery music sweet We sing, in joy agreeds. When with our soft the babble cracks-Brekekekez, koez, koez !" -Robert H. K Robert H. Kirk

neart canous to human suffering. To this formidable churchman was joined a no less formidable magistrate." The portrait of this magistrate is drawn with such consummate akill, with a few strong, clear-cut strokes of the pen, that I cannot refrain from giving it

also. "No figure in our early history looms out of the past like Endicouts. The barsh face still looks down from under the black skull-cap; the gray moustache and pointed beard shading the determined mouth, but throw-ing into relief the lines of the massive jaw, He is almost heroic in his ferocious bigotry and daring—a perfect champlon of the church."

I AM not going to quarrel with Mr. Adams however, tor imputing unworthy and wrong motives to the men whom so long we have been taught to idolize, or at least respect For after all he may be nearer right than For after all he may be nearer right than I suppose. Certainly, being in so good a posi-tion to know whereof he affirms, I would not hesitate at once to accept his judgment, if it were not for the detracting fact that he writes in a spirit inimi-cal to Christianity, judges all religion by the old Puritan caricature of it, and im-plicitly seems to use their selfishness and hypocrisy as but an illustration if not proof of the hypocrisy and self-seeking of the min-just spirit obtrudes itself very unpleasantly throughout the volume, and detracts not a little from its good influence and value.

Ir one bears this in mind, however, it

need not trouble one. The great importance of the work lies not in its writer'sconclusions philosophical or historical, but in the multi tude of well authenticated facts it gives, and their clear arrangement, showing with sinup to the Revolution is but the history of Massachusetts up to the Revolution is but the history of the emancipation of the popular mind there from the tyranny of a grim and false theology enforced by an organized system of ecclesias-ticism that for a time wielded almost abso-lute power. lute power.

THE fond notion that the Puritaus came t our shores in order to found a state where freedom of religious belief and worship might reign, is conclusively, and we may hope finally disproved. They certainly did nothing of the kind. Their purpose was exnothing of the kind. Their purpose was ex-setly the opposite. In our author's own words, "In the tempest of the Reformation a haudful of the sternest rebels were cast upon the bleak New England coast, and the fervor of that devotion which led them into the wilderness inspired them with the dream of reproducing the institutions of God's chosen people, a picture of which they believed was uivinely preserved for their guidance in the Bible. What they did in reality was to sur-render their new commonwealth to their priests." In other words, they came here to establish a particular church, into which everyone clas was to be forced, or else to be treated as the early Hebrews treated the Ca-sumites, or worse.

THE persecution of the Anabaptists, the Antinomians, and the Quakers, is narrated from original authorities ; and its utterly shameful character, its disgraceful lawless ness, and fiendish cruelties, are exposed ness, and fiendish cruellies, are exposed most releatiessly, and presented, in many of its phases, in quite a new light. There is also a specially interesting chapter on the Witcheraft manis, on Brattle church, and a most interesting and timely one on Harvard college. The conclusions of the latter I can-not agree with, though some of the recent phases of the Andover heresy case would almost persuade one to agree with some of Mr. Adams' views !

It is somewhat surprising, not to say dis-couraging, for the ordinary reader who has been accustomed to got his American history reaty-mad. from Bancroft, Higginson, Pal-frey, Parkman and others, to discover from reading this foonclastic work of Mr. Adams, how much of untruth even our standard histories contain, and how much of truth they have omitted! Every one of them but reflects, to a great extent, popular opinion, tradition and somiment. At least on that most important phase of our history, the early Puritan dominion in Massachusetts, the settlement of a bode Island, and the history

(which means civilization and Christianiza-tion as well) is the true and only solution. She also believes that the best educational centre, the place where the greatest results can be secured, is in the day school on the reservation. She has visited the day schools, has seen how little good they accomplished; what difficulties they have to encounter. She was not discouraged. She saw that in many cases the school was a mere adjunct of

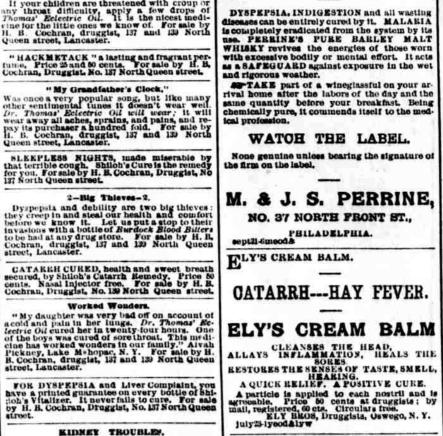
She was not discouraged. She saw that in many cases the school was a mere adjunct of the agency used to increase the agent's in-come by furnishing salaries to members of his family. She saw that in too many cases the teacher was not induced with the mir-sionary spirit, cared little or nothing about the moral, intellectual or spiritual welfare of the Indian, and was interested only in mak-ing the most possible out of government position. When she heard the objection that day schools were of very little use she said, as she mid at Mohonk last year, they ought to be made the great civilizing agencies. They should be the true means of getting hold of the parent Indians. They should combine technical instruction with the primary English studies, teaching the girls to cook, wash, iron, and housekceping gen-erally, and the boys how to make gardens, etc. It is because of her belief in this theory that she has gone among the Sioux at the Lower Brule agency to demonstrate to the doubters what a brave Yankee girl can do with an idea. with an idea.

Experiments in Hypnotism.

Paris Cor. (Jan. 29) N. Y. Herald. Hypnotism and Dr. Caareot continue the Hypaotism and Dr. Charcot continue the the Parisian sensations of the day. A most interesting searce took place yesterday morn-ing in the museum of the Salpetriere Hospi-tal. Dr. Charcot received a delegation from the Soelete de Medecine Legale, commis-sioned with examining the possibility of any one under hypnotic influence making or signing a will. A very curious experiment was made, in which a young girl, under Dr. Charcot's admonition, signed a paper, after hunutes. She remembered having received the paper from one of the members of the commission. Dr. Brouardel then made her a present of 50f. The experiment tends to prove that, if such a thing is improbable, it is not impossible. The study has become a passion among medical men, who say it may greatly help germinals to sleep and dragging their secret from them under hypnotic influence there would be little fear of judges condemining the innocent from the guilty. A theft in the hospital was found out this way by Dr. Marie, for many years Dr. Charcot's assist-ant. The study however, on the part of the young doctor, who told the sleeping girl a was the young man from whom the card play was to be found. Dr. Marie im-mediated a the stolen object was concealed. After a hit of diplomacy, however, on the part of the young doctor, who told the sleeping girl are had been taken, and not to fear telling him where it was, she gave the detailed ac-count of having stolen it and told where the eard case was to be found. Dr. Marie im-mediately went to the spot indicated, where, sure enough the stolen article was found. the Parisian sensations of the day. A most

A Joke on a Conjurer.

A popular performer, whose name I with-hold out of consideration for his feelings, was once made the victim of a practical joke which is too good to be lost. He was exhib-iting the trick in which a borrowed hat is which is too good to be lost. He was exhib-iting the trick in which a borrowed hat is torn to pieces, piaced in a mortar and fired at the gallery. The moment the report is beard the hat is seen suspended from the processium arch, and not until comman ded by the performer does it fall and is caught by him. Of course, the borrowed hat is ex-changed for one belonging to the performer, and, while this is being torn up, the original is hastily attached to a string leading from the upper processium box or from the top round of a high ladder standing inside the the wings, thence through a hole in the pro-sonium arch to an assistant who is stationed there. At the proper moment the hat is infrown from the box or ladder top, and rap-idly hauled to its piace, after which all that remains to be done is to cut the string and let it drop. On the occasion referred to, the performer having had some words with his amistant, that gentleman determined to "get even." That night at the close of the trick, when the professor triumphantly pointed his finger above and was about to remark, as was his nightly cuttom, "We saw the frag-ments of the hat wrapped up and placed in the mortar. Hehold now the reapparition of the hat," his syste caught sight of a distremed looking white hat dangling in the place of the plack froze on his lips, and he beat an igno-minous retreat. - Harper's Young People.



used almost everything without much benefit intil I tried Daudelion Bitters. I used six bot-iles 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. theerfully recommend the same to all afflicte n this way. JACOB MUSCHLITZ. ebi0-3mdTu,Th,8

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