

The Weekly Intelligencer

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNI DA TRAR, CLASS FOR SIX MOSTER. CLUBS OF THE MARK, AMD A COPY FRANCE OF PRINCIPLE OF THE

STED PROM BYERT PART CPTE STATE AND COUNTRY. ALL ANORTHOUS LETTE THE SE COMMISSION TO THE WASTE BARRY. WILL SE COMMERND TO THE WASTE BAS Address all Letters and Telegrame to

THE INTELLIGENCER. seer Building. Lancaster, Pr

The Cancaster Intelligencer

LANCASTER, APRIL 30, 1887.

Guiding the Law to Justice. The president has earned a large measure of public applause by his expressions concerning the attempts of the Northern Pacific railroad to sieze a poor man's farm, lying fifty miles from its road, upon the d that it had been given by Congress ground that it had been given by the title to it in aid of the building of its road. It is surprising that this corporation should have been so unwise as to expose itmif to public indignation for the sake of these few acres of land. Doubtless if it had known that the public would ever get to hear of it, or had suspected that the president of the United States would tell the tale, it would have left the poor man's farm alone. The iniquity of a great corporation seizing this far off patch of ground, to which it had not a sure title at law and a very poor one in equity, strikes the public mind as very great ; and there is no one to call in question the wisdom of the president in directing that the ill deed shall not be done. The attorney general decides that the

railroad company has a right to lay claims to land within sixty miles of each side of its road, in the territories, until it gets an amount equivalent to a strip forty miles wide on each side of the road. It is almost inconceivable, now, that Congress should ever have been so foolish as to give a railroad company a strip of land through the territories to the Pacific, eighty miles wide. Certainly no such grant would now be made; and the forcible suggestion is that the company should not have a perpetual privilege of selecting lands in the indemnity strip of twenty miles, to make up any lands in the forty mile limit that may be unavailable to it The attorney general finds that there is no limit of time to the exercise this privilege. For many years the lands within sixty miles of the railroad have been withdrawn from homestead entry, awaiting the pleasure of the railroad to select its forty mile grant, and the government has given its aid to the preservation of the wilderness. It does seem as though this was a misconception of the law; and that the privilege needed to be taken advantage of with diligence. Certainly after the lapse of years the gov. ernment would be justified in declaring that the privilege was cancelled. It must be upon this impression that the president has suggested that the secretary of the interior direct the Northern Pacific to release its hold upon land that has been settled upon. It is true he proposes that it shall take other land in lieu of it; but if he has the right to direct the exchange, he has the right to direct the surrender without exchange.

Perhaps he thinks that the innate justice of his position is such that the Northern Pacific people will not incline to dispute its legality, and will be tractable, in wholesome dread of public opinion and in fear that they may get nothing if they do not take what they are offered. And there is no doubt that the president's action is sufficiently based on law and justice and power to be acquiesced in.

There Will Be Few Mourners.

While all disturbances of the good order of any assemblage are much to be regretted. there will be few tears shed at the fate which befel the play "McSwiggan's Parliament" in McCaull's opera house, Philadelphia, on Thursday night. It was a brutal caricature of the long awaited Irish Parliament, and in it the Celtic legislators were all ruffians of the O'Donovan Rossa type.

Just now all civilization is eagerly watching the earnest struggle that Ireland is making in defense of her rights, and to attempt to poke fun at it in the creation of stage amusement, is decidedly perilous. Nothing so weakens a good cause as ridicule. If people cannot be brought to look at a subject from a serious standpoint, it has little chance of ever appealing to their real sympathies.

Therefore, let the earth be quietly show eled on the grave of "McSwiggan's Parliament." It has come to an untimely end and there will be few mourners to deplore its demise. And would it not be well if all the coarse stage caricatures of the Irish, German and Jewish character met a similar fate?

Wanted-A Swimming School. There are a great many things that Laneaster deserves to have that she will never gain, unless her citizens keep their restless erprise abreast of their growth in wealth and numbers. We want larger free libraries, a park and underground electric wires. rears few things that we should deire more than a swimming school. Every se should learn to swim; not only as a possible means of saving life, but for the sake of the invigorating exercise. If one does not tay too long in the water, there is no form of exercise superior to swimming. By it the muscles are developed in their natural symmetry, and the whole body becomes at

e same time strong, supple and graceful. That mental and bodily health are mutuily dependent nobody can deny, and we dready have excellent local gymnasiums leier good work in the line of physical cul-But to many the work of a gymnabey enter upon it at first with enthu-

more that of it, simply from a clear more of the good it does them. Swimming gives pleasure that never fails, combined with the very best of exercise. Men never tire of the cool refreshing plunge, the jolly water fight, or the quiet floating; nor, for that matter, do women sither.

The Philadelphia natatorium was opened on Friday night and several hundred spectators, relatives and friends of the swimmers, watched a very cheerful scene. The swimmers were the female pupils of all ages of the last season. Children of a little over five swam about in the shallow water and some swam quite well; while in the deeper part of the tank twenty two young girls showed great perfection in the art They dove from spring boards, dropped from overhead beams, floated and swam in many ways and with perfect confidence and evident pleasure.

Lancaster can if it will have a swimming school equal to that of Philadelphia in all essential particulars. Who will start the ball rolling?

THE INTELLIGENCER, with that kindly consideration for its readers that has always characterized it, presents to them to-day, it addition to its regular supplement an extra supplement containing twenty-eight columns of the finest original and selected mis cellaneous reading. The marked features of originality that have long characterized the Saturday issue of this journal have been highly appreciated by the public, as is evidenced by our growing subscription list. To-day's paper will challenge comparison with the most pretentious of the metropolitan journals. It contains fifty columns of reading matter. These fifty columns represent 10,000 lines of type of seven words to a line. If to-day's INTELLIGENCER was bound in book form, it would make an octavo work of 120 pages of minion type. Besides the excellent special features, the INTELLIGENCER has unequalled telegraphic facilities, possessing a private wire in its own office and getting the full telegraphic report of the United Press that goes to all the large papers of the country. The INTEL LIGENCER is determined to keep abreas of the progressive demands of modern journalism, and it will continue to try to de serve the large share of the appreciation of the public that has been vouchsafed it.

WILKESBARRE is to get a \$400,000 free ibrary. When will come Lancaster's turn

WE print elsewhere in this issue an at stract of Prof. W. B. Owen's paper read be fore the Cliosophic society on the subject of "Spelling Reform." Prof. Owen is a distinguished educator of Lafayette college and he makes a forcible plea for harmonizing the written and spoken word. His remarks on the pecuniary loss sustained through our present system of spelling are novel and in teresting and will cause to think on the sub ject people who could be reached by no other argument. The abstract is a faithful repre sentation of the thoughts evolved and it wil bear close reading by all who are intereste in the subject of progressive spelling.

THE president fits well in the role of th friend of the homestead settler.

THE bearing of the Canadian fishery ques tion on the Alaska fisheries is not general? appreciated, but it adds very greatly to the ecessity for caution in pushing our claims Canada matter. Our position with regard to the Alaska seal fisheries does not differ greatly from that of England on the mackerel question, and, as sauce for the goos is sauce for the gander, the United States must be very careful to claim nothing more on the Nova Scotia coast than we are willing to grant in Behring sea.

JOHN WANAMAKER thus accounts for his success in life: "Thinking, trying, toiling. trusting in God is all of my biography." It is a great platform.

We wonder whether Mr. Wanamaker sin cerely belives that trust in God has been the bottom rock of his fortune. Men can make themselves believe almost anything that they to believe, but in view of the assistar the newspapers have given Mr. Wansmaker, we are disposed to protest against all the credit going the way he sends it. Mr. Wanamaker pays cash for his advertisements, but we are not satisfied that they are divinely inspired.

READ the story of Lancaster's mathematical prodigy in this issue of the INTELLIGENCER,

It is proposed to build an underground system of railways in New York which will only require excavation to the depth of nine and a haif feet. This will be accomplished by having the trucks at the ends of the car and not beneath them and by using electric motors of 300 horse power. Such a motor is now being built at Providence, R. 1. The excavation is to be 35 feet wide and the cost is estimated at \$2,000,000 a mile. It is the expectation to build a mile each month.

It is reported that the general feeling in the internal department over the Miller land case made suddenly famous by the president's letter is that the "railroads have violated every principle of justice" but "have the law on their side." To the average citizen this will seeu: about as pure a specimen of paradox as any one not a lawyer could pro duce, for the impression generally prevails that the law is devised to uphold principles of justice, and the intention of its framers should be considered in applying it.

EUROFE is again composed. Germany has shown that it does not crave for war and France that it does not hanker for it as much as the newspapers would make us believe Against this apparent indisposition, we see each side incurring great indebtedness in sustaining vast armies, and we know that this burthen cannot be borne forever, and that some day some one must get hurt.

SENATOR EMERY but repeated a well worn truth when he said in the Sanate at Harrisburg that the Standard company had re ceived \$50,000,000 in rebates from the trunk line railroads in five years, by which its com-petitors were ruined, and it was enabled to gain control of the entire oil business. How much longer is this outrage to be endured ?

PROFESSOR ATWATER, in the May Cen tury, denounces the unjus: o'eomargarine law in these words: "Legislation to provide for official inspection of this, as of other food products, and to insure that it shall be sold for what it is and not for what it is not, is very desirable. Every reasonable measure to prevent fraud, here as elsewhere, ought to be welcomed. But the attempt to curtail or suppress the production of a cheap and use-ful food material by laws, lest the profits which a class, the producers of butter, have enjoyed from the manufacture of a contlier article may be diminished, is opposed to the interests of a large body of people, to the spirit of our institutions, and to the plainest dictates of justice."

\$100,000 for a Library at Wilkesta re-Mrs. Osterhout, reliet of the late I saac O: terbout, died in Wilkesbarre Thursday terhout, died in Wilkesbarre Thursday night, aged 74 years. Her husband, who died April 12, 1882, by his will bequesthed about \$200,000 for the erection and establishment of a free library in Wilkesbarre, but provided that the fund abould accumulate for live years. The five years have just expired, and now by the death of the widow the fund is increased to nearly \$4000,000. The trustees of the fund are Hon. H. B. Payne, L. C. Payne, E. P. Darlington, Sheldon Reynolda, A. C. McClintock, A. F. Derr and Hon. E. L. Pans. They are now taking the initial sleps for the carrying out of the trust, and it is understood will erect a magnificent building and establish the finest library in this state.

TO REFORM SPELLING.

AN ABLE PAPER READ STROKE TH CLIOSOPHIC SUCISTY.

Closing Meeting of This Local Literary Institu tion, at the Residence of J. W. B. Bausman, Made Memorable by an Essay of Prof. W. B. Owen, of Lafayette College,

The Cliosophic society held the last of their regular series of meetings at the residence o Mr. J. W. P. Bausman, West Chesnut street on Friday evening. The chairman intro duced as the essay ist of the evening, Professo W. B. Owen, of Lafayette college, who has long been associated with the movement for spelling reform. Professor Owen prefaced his essay with a complimentary reference t the Cilosophic society, which he had frequently heard most highly spoken of. Th earnest and quiet delivery of the speaker commanded close attention and his dry humor greatly entivened a learned essay of the subject of spelling reform. An abstract of the same is herewith presented.

The paper was devoted mainly to showing of reform and the obe the obstacles in the Most languages i way of the movement. Most languages is our part of the world are written phonetically or nearly so, and the spelling follows changes of pronunciation that occur from generation to generation. The English language, how ever, has passed through periods of special disturbance, notably the Norman conquest when the orthgraphy was thrown out o joint by the mixture of races that had differ ent ways of representing sounds. Three cen turies of chaos made a return to the phonetic habits of the Anglo-Saxons impossible, for the writers had forgotten that there was any necessary connection between sound and

After the invention of printing they aimed to make the spelling uniform at least. Two or three centuries more—closing with Baily (1721), and Dr. Johnson (1756), brought us to a rigid system of spelling—a system in which words are mere groups letters without regard to the legitimate power

Eminent scholars have tried to give the system fitting characterization. Prof. March calls it "the worst on the planet." Sir C. E. Trevelyan, "a labyrinth, a chaos, an ab-surdity, a disgrace to our age and nation," Prot. Owen then exhibited in detail a few

of the irregularities; for example; that there are twenty five ways of denoting the sound u(u, o); twenty-five ways of denoting that of short; twenty-two for long i; eighteen for long a; sixteen for long o, at.

The word face, which has but three elementary sounds, may be smalled in 1962 ways mentary sounds, may be spelled in 952 ways and everyone justified by a good English analogy. One of the ways would be-gheighted, viz: ght in laugh, tough, enough &c.: eigh-a in eight, Leighton, &c.: sch-s(ce.

The worst irregularities occur within small group of words—about 1500, but they are the most common words—800 of them nonosyllables-and cover the entire vocabu

lary of the masses.

The bad results of this chaotic orthography can hardly be overestimated. There is first the cost of printing useless letters, amounting to hundreds of millions in a generation. Three volumes of the Encyclopedia Britan nica are thus devoted to dead matter. The library of Congress would, if the books were all in modern English, contain 50,000 volumes as the tombs of dead letters. Then there is the cost of paying teacher for this extra drill work in reading and spe

ling which a rational system would mak unnecessary, amounting to \$15,000,000 a yea in this country alone. The greatest loss, however, is in the time spent in learning to read. An average of nearly three years might be saved in the school life of every child, if we had a rational

system of spelling. As it is, it is a painful drudgery, induces dislike of reading, and is a least weight upon the intelligence of our Thirteen per cent, of our people above the age of ten years are unable to read at all, and a much larger proportion of thos: who can read, cannot read with sufficient fluency and case to

make it a source of pleasure and profit. Then there are the perverting effects on reason, and directly or indirectly on character. The essayist then discussed the proposed methods of reform in the alphabet, the lists o words whose spelling may be amended at once under the sanction of the highest lin-guistic authority of the English speaking world, viz. the philological associations of London and this country; the progress thus far made and the plans for the future. The announcement of a forthcoming quar-terly magazine to be the organ of the reform

was received with special interest. The time honored objections to the move ment—such as the uncouth appearance of phonetic spelling, the fear that the derivation of words would be obscured, were briefly handled and the essay closed with a discuson of the more serious hindrances

There is a prevalent crudeness and ignorance in the notions of most people as to the sounds in words. The phonetic sense of the

sounds in words. The phonetic sense of the community is, so to speak, torpid. The piea for the amendment of spelling is a meaningless one to those who do not see that the spelling is absurd. There could be no better preparation for a change than to give one generation of children a thorough training in the phonology of the language.

There is also the stubborn inertia of habit. Our system may be bad, but it is here, and we have in a measure mastered it. That appetes of conservatism is respectable and furnishes a perfectly valid reason against a change for those who are not disposed to take anyone but themselves into account. But for those who are capable of a philanthropic humanitarian view, there is no practicable movement of recent times that has on the ground of its beneficence anythic gilke an equal claim to favor.

There is no invention or tool or set of tools

like an equal claim to favor.

There is no invention or tool or set of tools we use that can be compared in vital importance to the devices by which we communicate one with another. Says Pro', March, "The difference between a family who can read and one who cannot, is vastly more important than the difference between a family that use railroads, telegraphs and telegrams and one that does not."

The English speaking race communicates.

and one that does not."

The English-speaking race communicates more and has more to communicate than the rest of mankind. The probable deatiny of the English language is a thought that of the English language is a thought that should quicken our race spirit and our patriotic pride. Aside from this one hindrance the English has every advantage in the great rivalry of tongues. It is the language of progress, of intelligence and liberty; its vocabulary is magnificent whether for science, for poetry or philosophy; its grammatical structure is so simple that it might be the easiest language in the world to learn: be the easiest language in the world to learn; but the eccentricities of spelling present an atmost impossible barrier to foreigners. Jacob Grimm, the great linguistic genius,

Jacob Grimm, the great linguistic genius, a few years ago congratulated the other Europeans that the English had not made the discovery that a whimsical antiquated orthography stood in the way of the universal acceptance of their laguage.

According to results carefully worked out of the statistics of nations, in two hundred years, the Italian, Spanish, German and French will altogether be spoken by 788,000,000, white the English alone will be spoken by 1,837,000,000. That represents, however, merely the relative increase of population in English speaking lands. The English itself should widen the domain even more rapidly, and would do so if there were harmony between the written and spoken word.

The essay was followed by a discussion

The essay was followed by a discussion which developed strong sympathy with the speaker in his portrayal of the dreadful condition of our machinery for expressing words by combining letters. Many strongly sendorsed phonetic spelling; and many, white admitting the urgent need of reform, did not see the way clear to it. Prof. Owen distribu-ted, after the debate a small pamphlet on the

question that had been discussed. After the argument had closed, the question of holding a final meeting for the season on July 4 was discussed. It was voted that the practicability of holding such a meeting be referred to a committee, and that if their decision be favorable, it shall be held. The society then resolved itself into a social meeting, and one of the most enjoyable sessions of the year was closed with the singing of glees and choruses.

PERSONAL.

MILO H. DAKIN has been expelled from membership in the Michigan House of Ref-resentatives on charge of bribery. The pub-lic conscience in the West must be awaken-

EDWARD McPherson writes a letter to the Lancaster Inquirer, denying the authen-ticity of the alleged New York Man interview about the circumstances under which Lin-coln's Gettysburg speech was written.

WM. J. FLORENCE intends to shine socially in his declining years. On the \$15,000 site which he has purchased in the fashionable West End of Washington he will erect a

costly residence and entertain his friends

CITIZEN GRORGE FRANCIS TRAIN MAY CITIZEN GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN says that when he stopped eating mest, thirteen years ago, and began living on fruit and grain, he weighed 210 pounds. He now weighs 180, and as he is six feet in height he thinks he has the correct proportion. He has not been ill an hour since he began fasting.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROY has made a drama out of Tennyson's beautiful Idyl of Elaine. It was put on the Madison Square stage, New York, on Thursday afternoon, in the last of a series of authors' matiness, in which Mr. Palmer has from time to time tried new plays by American authors. The house was crowded, the appliance unatinted, the recalls frequent. Taken all in all, the play was an artistic and poetic success.

" M'SWIGGAN'S PARLIABENT." The Objectionable Irish Play Lvid Quietty in Its Grave.

closed Friday night, and the performance of Mass. Barry and Fay's company in McSwiggan's Parliament" did not take place, although tick ets were sold at the box office until seven o'clock in the evening. Then Manager Morton told the ticket seller not to sell any nore tickets for half an hour. During that half hour Manager Morton, Treasurer South-well, Fred G. Maeder, the author of the day, and Barry and Fay had a consultation in Manager Morton's office. Both Barry and Fay were up all night after the egg throwing and hissing on Thursday night and took the 7:30 train to New York Friday morning. They left New York at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and arrived at the theatre at 7 o'clock, noon and arrived at the theatre at 7 o'clock, both pretty well broken up over the egg-throwing and the loss of rest. Just before the arrival of Manager Morton Fay had started for his dressing room and was going to make ap for his part. He said that the play would proceed as usual and that the Parliament scene would go off just precisely as it had on Thursday night, eggs or no eggs. Fay also said:

as it had on Thursday night, eggs or no eggs.

Fay also said:
"I'm going to play if they kill me."
When Barry came in a moment later he told his partner that he was not going to play.
Fay was surprised, and Barry said he was too hoarse to talk. Fay insisted that the play must go on. Then manager Morton told him that it would be very unwise to go on with the play.

that it would be very unwise to go on with the play.

Manager Morton told Messrs. Barry. Fay and Maeder that there would be trouble just as sure as the curtain went up. He said it was plain that the play was objectionable to many who would be patrons of the theatre and Treasurer Southwell said there was no use of risking the lives of people who would occupy the parquette seats for the sake of opposing popular sentiment. Hugh Fay began to think that it would be better not to play. Manager Morton gave him to underbegan to think that it would be better not to play. Manager Morton gave him to under-stand that it had been whispered to him that there would be a riot if the play was per-formed. Fay said finally: "Very well, I'll give in. I'm a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and I and my partner did not mean to oftend them or any other Irish society." He Fay opened his coat

did not mean to offend them or any other Irish society." He Fay opened his coat and showed those standing about a little gold badge. "If a committee of the Cianna-Gael had come to us," he continued, "and had told us that the play was objectionable, why, we would have cut out the offensive paris; but I don't feel like giving up to a handful of men who throw eggs at me and hiss me. But I suppose it is best not to agitate the thing, so I'il give in."

The theatre will remain closed and "Mc-

The theatre will remain closed and "Mc-Swiggan's Parliament" will be laid on the shelf for the present. Fred Maeder thinks of cutting out the Parliament scene and reconstructing the play and giving it a new name. Barry has some ideas about the lakes of Killarney and a bower of roses that will be worked into the play. Barry and Fay spent most of the evening as spectators at the Central theatre. The members tators at the Central theatre. The members of the company were paid their salaries up to to-night. Barry and Fay went to New York on purpose to get money on Friday. They have lost about \$2,000 on the production of their new play. Barry said.

their new play. Barry said:
"We're each out a thousand this week."
Billy Barry said: "I'm Irish to the back Billy Barry said: "I'm Irish to the back-bone; so is Fay. We wouldn't offend the Irish people knowingly. It's unfortunate, the people didn't seem to understand that we were only illustrating an Irishman's dream—an Irishman like O'Donovan Rossa, a dynamiter, whom every good Irishman has

WHEN THE APPLE BLOOMS.

For the INTELLIGENCER. And the grass it is velvety growing : All the birds are so busy a-flying about. And the apple-blooms soon will be blowing.

And why do I long for the apple to bloom? I'll tell you-such joy I can keep it all never My lover will come "when the apple's in

And go away from me not again ever ! No orange I want to entwine in my hair, For my bridal the apple is growing, and never was maiden so happy as 1— If old Time were but swifter a-going !

— Will F. McSparron.

A sovereign remedy for pain. Sulvation Oil— twenty five cents. Beware of counterfeits. A word to the wise. If you are troubled with cough or cold procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. Its use may save you from severe sick-

RELIGIOUS. RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:15, Sunday school at 1:45 a. m. When the hour is different it is specially noted:

GRACE LUTHERAN.—Corner of North Queen and James street. Rev. C. Elvin Houpt, pastor. Preaching at 19:30 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

STRAWBERSY STREET—African M. E. church. Preaching at 19:4 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor, W. W. Grimes.

W. W. Grimes.
PRESETTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, South Queen street. Services by the pastor at the usual hours. All are welcome.
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH—West King street, E. L. Reed, pastor. Divine services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 1:45 a. m. Derwalt Street Mission Sunday school will be open every Sunday afternoon at 1:45 p. m., sharp. sharp.
CHURCH OF GOD—Corner of Prince and Orange.
Preaching at 19:3) a. m. and 7:3) p. m. by the
pastor. Sabbath school at 1:45 p. m.
SECOND EVARORICAL (English), on Mulberry
street, above Orange—Preaching at 19:30 a. m.
and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 2
n. m.

Street, above Orange-Freaching at 16:30 a.m. and 7.15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

First Baptist —Services at the regular hours morning and evening. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Folwell. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Norice —Bev. J. A. Cooper, pastor of Bird-in-Hand. M. E. church will preach Sabbath, May I. as follows: 10 a. m. Soudersburg: 3 p. m. New Holland; 7% p. m. Bird-in-Hand.

St. Stephen's (Rep.) Church College Chapel. Divine services at 10:30 a. m. Sermon by Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple.

United Baythern in Christ (Covenant)—West. United Baythern in Christ, Rev. J. H. Funk, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m. Oilve Branch society at 2:15 p. m.

St. Paul's Repormed—Savvices in the morning. Preaching by Rev. F. A. Gast, D. D. On account of repairs now being made to the audience room, services will be held in the basement during the next two months. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m.

ing the next two months. Sunday school at 1-25 p. m.
St. Luke's Reformed—Marietta Avenue, Rev. Wm. F. Lichliter, pastor. Divins services at 10-39 a m. and 7-15 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. St. John's Reformed—German) church, corner Orange and Mulberry streets, Rev. John Kuelling, D. D. pastor. Divine services at 10-39 a. m. and 7-15 p. m. Sunday school at 1-15 p. m.
The prayer meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held to morrow afternoon at a quarter past 3 o'clock, in the Union Bethel, corner North Prince and Orange streets. The pastor, Rev. C. Price, will lead.
On Tuesday afternoon all the members are invited to meet at No. 141 North Prince street, at 35 o'clock.

Viled to meet at South Church.—At 10:30 a.m. will oblive Baptist Church.—At 10:30 a.m. will unite in worship with the Church of God, corner of Prince and Orange. Baptism after sermon. At 7:15 p. m. preaching in Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Subtect, "A Visit from God." Sunday school at 14.5 p. m.

Subtect, "A Visit from God." Sunday school at 1:45 p. m.
Parsaytraian—Preaching in the morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D. D. Finst Repoints Church.—Rev. J. M. Titzel, D. D., pastor. Services to-morrow at 10:31 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m.
Moravian.—J. Max Hark, pastor, 10:30 a. m. Litany and sermon; 2 p. m. Sunday school: 7:15 p. m. evening service.
Traintry Lotheras.—Usual services morning, afternoon and evening, conducted by the pastor. Evening services at 7:15.
St. John's Lutheras.—Usual services of 7:15.
St. John's Lutheras.—Preaching in the morning and evening by the pastor, fav. Sylvanus Stall. Sunday school at 1:5. Golvaid mission school at 2 p. m. by the pastor. Evening subject: "A few words more concerning theater." Sunday school at 1:5 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Bible study at 8:39 p. m.
Finst M. E. Church.—Lord's Supper at 10:30

Wednesday eveningal 7:30. Bible study at 8:39 p. m. First M. E. Cauren —Lord's Supper at 10:30 First M. E. Cauren —Lord's Supper at 10:30 p. m., preaching by the pastor. 1:45 p. m. bunday school. 6 p. m. young people's prayermeeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., prayer meeting and Bible study East Mission.—M. E. Chapel—2 p. m. Sunday school. 3:15 p. m. preaching by Ray J. E. T. Gray. 7:30 p. m. Tuesday class meeting. 7:39 p. m. Friday prayer meeting and Bible study. Westers M. E. Church—Services Sabbath: morning at 1:31 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by Rev. J. B. Harvey. p-stor. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Tuesday evening prayermeeting at 7:30.

W 100 Salesmen at once on very liberal terms. Facilities unsurpassed BEOWH SHOTHERS, mi7-5mdaw Murserymen, Rochester, E. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

> The New Series

Ladies' Watches.

Made by the American McCauil's opera house, Philadelphia, was | Watch Co , of Waltham,

> A reliable timepiece just introduced by Mesers Caldwell & Co.

One-third less in price than a movement of equal quality has ever before been offered.

Special designs in Open and Hunting Cases

> J. E. Caldwell

& Co.. 903 Cheetnut Street. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK STORE

In addition to the largest sto:k and best as

New Spring Dress Goods WATT & SHAND.

6. 8 & 10 EAST KING ST. LANCASTER PA.

Offer special inducements to purchasers of BLACK AND COLORED

DRESS SILKS

SUMMER SILKS only 25 cents a yard. COLORED DRESS SILKS SIMC. a yard. A few more pieces left of Stapfer Son's well-tnown COLORED DRESS SILES, Soc. a yard. IMPORTED LOUISINE SILE only 6154c. Choice colorings of ALL SILK SATIN RHAD AMAS, \$1.00 a yard; real value for this quality

BLACK DRESS SILKS

At 50c., 625cc., 75c., 875cc. a yard.

Our celebrated line of HaskELL'S BLACE DRESS SILKS at \$1.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50 a yard are warranted not to break, shift or crock, and at these prices are the heat value shown in any market. Superior value in BLACK SILK SATIN BHADAMAS, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard. BLACK SILK BHADZIMES, 21 inches wide, \$1.00 a yard; worth \$1.25.

FAILLE FRANCAISE, SATIN MERVELLEAUX, FANCY STRIPED VELVETS,

At Lowest Cash Prices, at the

NEW SILKS.

ATTRACTIVE IN PRICE AND IN QUALITY, GUARANTEED TO WEAR.

Black Gros Grain Silks. Black Rhadama, Black Faille Francaise, Black Satin Dutchess, Black Princess Satin, Black Armure, Black Tricotine, Black Surah.

NEW SPRING COLORS

Satin Rhadama Gros Grain, Faile Francaise.

Surah Silks. China Silk and Pongee, ST NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION. --

HAGER & BROTHER, Nos. 25 & 27 West King St.,

LANCASTER, PA.

SPRING STYLES CARPETS

CHINA MATTINGS. IN THE WINDOWS OF

Hager & Brother,

NOS. 25 & 27 WEST KING ST. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

Gray's Specific Medicine, The Great English Remody will promptly and radically cure any and every case of nervous debility and weakness, result of indiscretion, excesses or overwork of brain and nervous system; is partectly harmless, acts like magic, and been extensively used for over \$5 years with great success.

For Full particulars in our pamphlet which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

So The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at it per package, or six packages for all the will be sent free my mail on recept of the money, by addressing the agent,

H. B. COORBAM. Druggist.

H. B. COCHRAW, Druggist,

Nos. 187 & 130 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 188 Mar

SPRING, 1887. A New Departure for Lancaster in Fine Tai-oring. Importing direct from the best makers of Fine Woolena. I have just received through the Botton custom house, a large invoice of my own importation of

SUITING, SPRING OVERCOATING AND The like of which, for style and quality, has never been equaled in this city, and cannot be never oven equated in talk city, and cannot be surpassed.

A special invitation to hereby extended to all in want of Spring Garments to call carry and secure Choice Patterns. Workmanship the very best, and prices lower than ever.

If GERHART, marif-lydi. No. 48 North Queen Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

Having Removed my UNDERTAKING

Furniture Repair Shops From the corner of Walnut and North Onees streets to NO. 332 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

A. C. ROTE, No. 332 North Queen Street, apr37-1wd

DROPOSALS FOR STREET MATERIAL DROPOSALSFOR STREET MATERIAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the street Committee up to Monday evening. May 8, 1857, at seven o'clock for the following material and work for the ensaing year:

Crossing stone to be not less than is inches wide, 6 inches thick and 4 feet long and upwards. Backing stone to be 4 inches thick.

Brick per thousand at yard.

Brick per thousand where needed

Laying gutters per loot. Contractors to furnish material.

Laying gutters per foot. City to furnish ma terial
Laying crossings per lineal foot. City to furnish material.

Laying crossings por intent four city to fur-nish material.

Sand per cart load delivered where needed.

Sand per cart load at sand hole

Belgian Block by the square foot.

Broken stone by ton at quarry, at where broken
or by the ton delivered where needed.

Stone must be small enough to pass through
a two-inch ring.

Proposals to be addressed to "Street Committee" and deposited in Street Committee box,
at Smeltz's Grucery, corner North Queen and
Lemon streets.

All bids must be accompanied with proper
security. All olds must be seen to the right to reject any or all bids received.

BY ORDER OF STREET COMMITTEE.

BOWLS S. SMELTS, Clerk.

April-1tdW, 8

J. S. GIVLER & CO.

SILKS.

DRIVE IN

SUMMER SILKS, 37c., 50c., 60c., 73c., PLAIN AND FIGURED INDIA SILKS only 75c; real value, \$1.25. PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SUBAH #1LK9, \$1 00 and \$1.25. No Silks in Lancaster as good at

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. Lock in our West Window.

John S. Givler & Co., No. 25 Best King Street. LANCASTER, PA

P. S.—Store open Saturday and Mon-day evenings, other evenings close at 6 o clock.

J. B. MARTIN & CO.

Queensware

New York Store. DEPARTMENT!

DECORATED DINNER

SETS

A New Design-Hand-Painted on English Porcelain, 127 Pieces for \$19.50; three decora-

NEW DECORATIONS at \$11,00, \$10,00, \$25.00 up

One Hundred and One Pieces White Iron-

Five DINNER SETS PRINTED WARE re-

Decorated **Toilet**

Sets.

New Patterns Arriving Daily, AND OUR SELECTION IS THE MOST COM-

Ten Pieces BANDED CHAMBER SETS in Red, Bin., Pink and Garnet, at \$5.00 a set; worth \$4.00.

Ten Crates ENGLISH PRINT CHAMBER

One Hundred DECORATED CHAMBER

Cor. West King & Prince Sts.

NEW ADVERTMEMBER GANBMAN & BRO

SOMETHING WORTH BEADING. MANY MOST EXCELLENT PROPLE DE FINE THE WORD

BARGAIN,

As something trasby, simply because they imagine that a coally good article cannot be sold at a price that ap-pears to be less than its real value. To pears to be less than its reat value. To such people we would say that hardly such people we would say that hardly a week passes but some importer or manufacturer for reasons best known to themselves desire to close out lines of goods below the cost of importatation or manufacture for cash. We always take advantage of such opportunity, which accounts for our so often advertising Bargatos, and every time we do this it does not mean that we are making an extra profit, but that our patrons who purchase these goods are saving just the difference between the price we pay and the real market value.

This SATURDAY we shall place on sale 10 Fine Pieces, 5 Different Styles to select from, of English Worsted we make to order from \$15 to \$18, strictly

L. GANSMAN &

Merchant Tailors.

MANUFACTURERS OF Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. S. E. COR. N. QUEEN & OBANGE STS.

The Cheapest (and Exclusive) Clothirg

ROSTON STORE.

Are You on the Lookout

REAL BARGAINS? YOU CAN GET THEM AT THE

BOSTON STORE.

Nos. 26 & 28 North Queen St. STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE TREMENDOUS BARGAINS THAT WE ARE OFFERING.

Twenty five Pieces Silk Finished Poplius, 125c. a yard; usual price Ze. a yard. Fitty Pieces Wood Cloth Sutting, yard wide, 7c. a yard; usual price, 125c. a yard; Thirty Pieces Cloth Suiting, 3s inches wide, reduced from 375c, a yard to 25c, a yard.

Fity Pieces Ladies' All-Wool Cloth Suiting, 36 inches wide, 375c. a yard; in beautiful One Case Silk and Wool Mixtures, 40 inches wide, 375c. a yard; former price, 50c. a yard; all shades. Fifty Pieces Wide-Wale Futtings, 40 inches wide, all wool, former price 50c a yard, reduced to 37% a yard.

100 REMNANTS BLACK CASHMERE

> -AND-Black Henriettas.

At Price THAT WILL OPEN your purse.

We are now Showing a Large and Riegant Assoriment of Satines and Seersuckers

AT LOWEST PRICES. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS AT THE Boston Store.

##-Store Open Every Evening. To SPRING DRESS GOODS.

33 and 35 South Queen Street.

(OPP. FOUNTAIN INN,)

Have just opened a line of LUPIN'S 51LE HENGLETTA CLOTHS and LUPIN'S THIEST SHAWLS in Single and Double, at Lower Prices than were ever retailed in this city. Our \$1.00 quality Henrietta's worth \$1.12% Our \$1.00 quality Henrietta is worth \$1.126. Our \$1.30 quality Henrietta is worth \$1.45. Our \$1.45 quality Henrietta is worth \$1.80. Our \$1.6226 quality Henrietta is worth \$1.80. In Thibet Shawis we can give you bargains that cannot be equaled in the city. We are only & Square South of Centre Square, and our arrenase are not & what they would be

and our expenses are not k what they would be % Square Northeast or West of Centre Square and we can and do offer you bargains in these, goods that will more than pay you to come and see them.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF Spring Dress Goods

From 5 Cents Per Yard Up. All-Wool Cloths, full yard wide, all shades,

In All the New Shades and Styles,

Tigo. per yard.

Try our CORSETS and have your New Spring Suits fitted over them, as we have the best fitting and best value for the money ever sold. An Elegant Corest at Zo. At 50c we can give you what some sell at 75c, and at 75c we have the best value ever given.

33 and 35 South Queen Street, (OPP. FOUNTAIN INN.) maris-lydaw

DENSIONS.

BENSIONS,

SOLDIERS who were disabled from wounds, injury, rapture, exposure, piles, deafness, or who were, in consequence of their military services, incapacitated for manual labor, whether from wounds or disease, are entitled to pension. WIDOWS, minor children, and dependent relatives of soldiers who died of disabilities contracted in the service, are entitled to pension, and by Act of Congress of Jan. 24. 1807, soldiers of the Mexican War are since entitled to pensions. INC SEASE. Thousands of pensioners are entitled to a higher rating. He fee unless successful. Can refer to many successful claimants soldiers, it will cost you nothing to write me, and it may result greatly to your advantage.

Youngardile, Lancaster County, Palmartipulation.