CENTENNIAL

tion of the Journalistic V That and Followed It.

me in the Lancaster Prote Presse.

Instruction to but few of our citizens that

Its, 167, marks the contemntal of the

set establishment of the newspaper

Lancaster. The first newspaper ever

in this city was the Lancaster Ga
tish was immed by H. Miller and S.

in 1761. It was published fornight
deer to the postedies. It was

the perallel columns—German and

the perallel columns—German and to to the possession. It was a provided in perallel columns—German and the perallel columns—German and the perallel columns—German and the perallel columns—German and the perallel colory, at Philadel-After January 1753 Miller withdrew to believe of the paper was insued by md. On June 5, 1753, the paper consed published and from that date up until 773 no other paper was printed in this Con February 4, 1778, Francis Bailey is—the first number of "Die Fennsylva-lie first number of "Die pennsylva-lie first number of 500 copies being auberd for by that body and gratuitously for by that body and gratuit ed. The paper was printed in Lan-aring the occupation of Philadelphi during the occupation of Philadelphia British and was in the interest of the ouncil returned there again and the tage being thus taken away from the ag, it collapsed. No further attempts made to establish a paper in this city, s, of that year, appeared the first numing und Anzeigs-Nachrichten" issue Sininer, Albrecht, and Lahn. A bound of this paper from August 8, 1787, to and luding January 27, 1790, is owned by and semession of Mr. John F. Sehner, of this

MARLY GERMAN JOURNALISM. mer died April 14, 1788, and was ed in the Zietung by a postical sulogy.

March 17, 1790, the firm name Al. brecht & Company, was substituted for Albrooks & Lahn, who had issued the paper after
beamer's death. Lahn was born in Frankcot, October 23, 1747, was liberally educated
and had been a teacher in Philadelphia bebecame to Lancaster. He died January
2, 1801. John Albracht, the mainstay of
the paper, was born near Bethlebem in 1745.
He learned the printer's trade under Christage and the printer's trade under Christage and the printer's trade under Christage Beater in Germantown, and came to
the otty in 1787. He died August 15, 1806.

The Estuag is avored the Federalist party
without any decided strong partisan feeling
however, as is evidenced by an examination of
the file of it in the hands of Mr. Sehner. A
shange evidently came over Albrecht, for in
1787 he announced that he intended to enlarge his paper and publish it after January
1, 1798 under the name of Der Deutsche Porcupeta. At the same time he avowed in
lowing colors his admiration for Wm. Coblett, the anti-Democratic editor of the Force,
and Gazette in Palledelphia. ring colors his admiration for Wm. Cobthe anti-Democratic editor of the PorcuGazette in Palisdelphia, Dr. O. Seisticker, of Philadelphia, in a letter to the
ser of this article, says that he does not
w of a single existing copy of the Porfas, but that it must have been issued, as
are numerous allusions to it in
Lancaster Correspondent and the
dding Adler." The opposite party made
of the Porcupein and called it the
stacke Stackesschwein. In 1800 Albrecht
aptized his paper and called it Das

the latter part of the last or beginning of this century. He was educated a Catholic, but bacquently became a Swedenborgian through William Helchenbach, a professor in old Franklin college. He died on March 6, 1862, and is interred in Woodward Hill cemetery. He was 79 years old when he died, and some of his descendants are yet living in this city.

True it is that the newspaper press was stablished one hundred years ago in this established one hundred years ago in this city, but there were printers, who did job work, located here prior to that. As early as 1747 a printer named James Coulter was resident here and printed a 16 mo. 17 page pamphlet called "Exceptions to the present mode of administering the Lord's support in mcs. Presbyterian Societies, last before the Synod of Philadelphia in 1747, by the Presbytery of New Oastle." (See Hildeburn, Vol. 1, p. 225, No. 1,628) James Chattin in 1752 printed an almanae in this city for the year 1753. His establishment was "the new printing office near lishment was "the new printing office near the market." The almanac was a small 8 Vo. pp. 16. (Hildeburn Vol. 1, p 267, No. 1,251.) Gilliam Duniap printed from 1754 to 1757, Bibbert Stewart from 1771 to 1774, Jacob

Billiam Dunant from 1772
Billow from 1780 to 1785.
Balley from 1780 to 1785.
Balley from 1780 to 1785.
Clerman papers mentioned in fortnight test all of the German papers mentioned in this sketch were either weekly or fortnight this sketch were either weekly or fortnight by, and that no German daily paper was issued in this city until in 1871 when Joseph and Gottlieb Schmidt started Die Taeg. Siehe Laterne, which was issued for five menths when it caused to be published. The weekly, however, was still issued by the same publishers. In 1870 the publishers sold out a labort and Schneider, who continued the malifestion of the weekly Laterne until in 1870 the publishers until in 1870 the publishers and Schneider, who continued the malifestion of the weekly Laterne until in 1870 when Mr. J. H. Schneider purchased it. Seibert's interest and still continues the malifestion of the same.

THE FIRST GERMAN DAILY. ber 23, 1882, Mr. Scheider and Prof. meetics withdrew after a few months one-tication with the paper, which has been is-test from the office in the INTELLIGENCER milding ever since.

In the county of Lancaster, the Ephrata Community printed numerous volumes, small and large, from 1745 to 1792. Some of the books printed at Ephrata are worth their veight in gold and the most celebrated of them in 19er Blutige Schau-Platz oder Maeriters Speigel, "printed in 1746. In compling this abort acted the writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. Oswald Scientister, of Philadelphia, and to Hilden 18 indebtedness to Dr. Oswald Scientister, of Philadelphia, and to Hilden 18 indebtedness and reservates."

They velocity notes and reservates.

They writing the above, it has been learned to the acted the province of the Portain and Portai

mount the circle of the year mingle perfect day that lies y fair before our envaloes eyes, qualities of Setal bloom appear, trust the Seta deed lent and sero

THE RISTORY OF A SAULL Strange Facts in the Life of Lord Altham—Hot Mis Uncie Usurped the Title and Retate and How the Young Man Recovered Them. Columbia Corr of New York Times.

There is in the possession of a physician of this county a portion of a woman's skull which was plowed up in a field near the foot of the Chickies hills many years ago. The owner asserts that it is the skull of a woman who was the daughter of one of the early settlers in that part of Lancaster county, and who, but for the sudden and untimely death of her lover would have become the wife of James Annealey, Lord Altham, who suc-ceeded to the title and its cetates in the unty Wexford, Ireland, in 1743. The story at the crumbling skull recalls is a pathetic mance of the olden time.

romance of the olden time.

Among the passengers on board of a vessel that landed in Philadelphia in the early aummer of 1728 was a boy who said his name was James Annesiey. He was 13 years old, and said he had been placed on the ship at Dublin by his uncle, who had deserted him. The boy's passage had not been paid, and as his story was not believed by the captain of the vessel he was sold, after the custom of that day, to serve his purchaser until his of the vessel be was sold, after the custom of that day, to serve his purchaser until his service had satisfied the amount paid for him to the ship's captain. Unfortunates of that kind were called "redemptioners," and as the rich agricultural lands in Lancaster and adjoining counties were then being taken up by settlers and farm help was scarce in the country, farmers owning such lands were always on hand at the lunding of every vessel from abroad, with the hope of securing sel from abroad, with the hope of securing one or more redemptioners to labor on the larms they were making. The boy Annesley was purchased by an old German farmer who owned a tract at the foot of the

Annesley was purchased by an old German farmer who owned a tract at the foot of the Chickies hills. He was put to work at farm drudgery, and slaved for the farmer for over 10 years. Once during this term of service he attempted to escape from his master, but was captured and locked in the log building which was then the county jail, and stood in what is now the centre of the village of Columbia. The building was still standing within the recollection of middle sged residents of Columbia to-day.

The boy could have been kept prisoner at the pleasure of his master, but the story is that he was released at the tearful solicitation of the farmer's daughter—a girl one year the junior of Annesley. The young redemptioner went back to his drudgery on the farm and never attempted to escape from it again. As he grew to manhood he developed a wild disposition, and the farmer's daughter, between whom and the Irish lad a strong affection had grown, was the mer's daughter, between whom and the frientlad a strong affection had grown, was the only person who could hold him in check.

The girl's father objected to the intimacy between Annesley and his daughter, and at the and of 10 years tried to dismiss the youth

end of 10 years tried to dismiss the youth from his service and drive him away from the neighborhood; but the young man relused to go. He said he intended to marry the farmer's daughter as soon as he could go back to Ireland and recover the rights of which he had been robbed. The old German did not believe the stories Annesley was in the habit of telling about his just claim to wealth and rank in his native land, but the girl had the greatest faith in them.

In the summer of 1740 two Irish immigrants who had landed in Philadelphia and were on their way afoot to a settlement on the Susquehanna, in what is now Dauphin county, while passing by the old German's farm stopped to ask for a drink of water. Young Annesley happened to be the person of whom they made the request. Noticing that the men were Irlahmen he asked them from what part of Ireland they came. He from what part of Ireland they came. He was told that they were natives of County Wexford, and that they had been tenants of Lord Altham, whose cruelties had forced them and others to leave Ireland and come to America. Annesies surprised the two Irishmen, who were brothers, named John and William Brody, by telling them that he was James Annesies, the real Lord Altham, and that at his father's death in 1728 he had been induced by his Uncle Richard to leave his school in Dublin and go with him aboard a vessel which had silled with him to America. The Irishmen told him that the uncle was in possession of the title and estates, he having proved the death of his nephew, James, and being the next of kin.

The proposite party made for the Porcupein and called it the Deutsche Stackescherein. In 1800 Albrecht programment of the Porcupein and called it Data Americanische Stadatsbote and Lancaster during Nachrickten. The Research and the Stadatsbote and Lancaster during Nachrickten. The Amount of this paper from January 27, 1800, \$1803 is the Mechanics labrary of this city.

Alle First English Newspaper.

In June, 1704, the first strictly English newspaper was issued in Lancaster by Will cooks and Hamilton and it was called the Lancaster Journal. The Weekly Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser appeared on July 31, 1799 published by William and Robert Dickson, and these two journals smand through the hands of various proprisons and editors, until in 1839, when they wave merged into the Intelligence of the Salaman and the Salama Ritted a man in a brawl in London. He was arrested and indicted for murder. His uncle used money without stint to secure the young man's conviction, but he was acquitted, it having been shown that he killed the man in self-defense. The proceedings against his uncle followed and resulted in the complete success of the claimant's suit, in November, 1742.

1743.

A few months after James Annesley left Philiadelphia to press his claim as Lord Altham the old German's daughter gave birth to a child. Its paternity was never in doubt, and on receipt of a letter from the girl begging him to return and marry her the claimant of the Altham estates and title replied and renewed his promise to return to America at the very earliest moment practicable and fulfill his vows. He wrote to the girl by every vessel and on the announcement of the decision of the court in his favor sent her word that the next vessel after the one that carried the news to her would have him as a passenger to America, whence he would return to his estates in Ireland with her as Lady Altham.

The defeated uncle sent fairs Lady Altham.

tham.

The defeated uncle and false Lord Altham appealed from the decision of the court to the House of Lords. While the case was pending there the young Lord Altham died suddenly and mysteriously in his apartment in Loudon. The uncle then became Lord Altham to the court of and mysteriously don. The uncle then became Lord Altham in fact and the case was at an end. The sad news of the young tord's death was carried to the expectant German girl in America by one of the Brodys, who had remained in the control intending to take service under the England, intending to take service under the successful claimant. The news unbalanced the mind of the unfortunate girl and she died a hopeless maniac three years later. She was buried on her father's farm, at the spot where the skull was found 125 years later. The old German sold the farm after his daughter's death, he being a widower, and went away, no one knew whither. He left his nameless grandchild a care upon street. his nameless grandchild a care upon stran gers. The boy grew to manhood, and was killed in one of the frontier indian fights before the Beautiful or indian fights Rilied in one of the fronter indian figure before the Revolutionary war. The old English novels of Roderick Random and Fiorence Macarty were based on the story of young Lord Altham's life.

Much of the Story Pure Fiction. samuel Evans in the Lancaster Examiner.

In "The History of a Skull," which you copy from the New York Times of August 9, 1887, the history and trial of Lord Altham is given as published a hundred years ago, and in our state histories. Where the author of this letter deviates from the book from which he quetes, he deals in pure fiction. If he desires to deal in facts pure and simple, he will find them in the reports of "State Trials," in the Yeates Library in Lancaster, Ps. The German farmer with whom Altham lived, resided close to the "Compass," between forty and fitty miles from "Chickles Hill."

Altham was in the jail at Barber's place,

Hill."

Altham was in the jail at Barber's place, now at the cestern boundary of the borough of Columbia, a few months. He was probably arrested as a runsway redemptioner.

If the author of this letter will visit the old graveyard at Columbia he will find a representation of a skull and cross bones, and a dog upon an old tombetone which marks the grave of an officer killed by the Indians in 1755. He might weave a story around this old stone which would make the reader shudder.

Sensible Advice.

A MORAVIAN CENTENNIAL.

PROUGHTS INSPIRED BY THE ANNI-FRESARY CELEBRATION AT LITIES.

Why To-Day and To-Morrow Will Be Glad some in the History of Warwick's Capital-The Early Beginnings of a Now Flourishing Congregation.

Apropos of the centennial anniversary selebration of the building of the present Moravian church at Lititz to-day and to mor row, the following sketch from the pen o be read with special interest.

It may not be amiss in this centennial year to glance back over the past one hundred years and see what the Lord has done for us and we for him. We want to say a few words concerning this church in its early days and how it came to be built. In 1742 Count Zinzendorf, while visiting other settlements, delivered an address at the house of Jacob Huber, in Warwick townstip. In 1744 a Lutheran church was built on the land of Jacob Huber, in Warwick township.

1744 a Lutheran church was built on the land
of George Kiein, Huber's nearest neighbor.

The Lutheran clergyman being favorably
disposed toward the Brethren, this church
was opened to all the iductant Moraviar

was opened to all the iductant. But the was opened to all the ithresh the Court ministers who visited that region. But the Moravians wanted a church of their own Moravians wanted a church of their own, and in 1746, in a meeting at Klein's house, it was determined to build a gemeinhaus to erve for a dwelling for the minister, church

on the 9th of February, 1748, this house was dedicated, and on the 22d of July follow-ing the Rev. Leonhard Sonnell moved into it as minister and school teacher. This house was known as the "Warwick Church and was known as the "Warwick Church and School House." In 1753 George Klein donated his entire farm of 600 acres to the Unity of the Brethren to enable them to establish a community like that of Bethlehem. In 1757 the village was laid out and the name of Littiz, given to it in memory of the village in Bohemia, from which the Brethren had emigrated. The brother and sister houses were built in 1758 and 1759. In 1761 the present paragraps was built and the the present parsonage was built and the greater part of the upper story was dedicated

for a place of worship.

On the 13th of August, 1787, the present church was consecrated. In 187, on the 50th anniversary of the consecration, a pulpit was first placed in the church, the minister hav-ing previously officiated at a table covered with black cloth. Such is a bare outline of the rise and growth of the Moravian com-

munity of Littiz

Now, we would ask, what are the lessons
to be deduced from this? Has this Moravian
church at Littiz made itself felt in the immediate neighborhood, as well as the world mediate neighborhood, as well as the world at large? I think it has, mainly through the avenue of its schools, and as year after year Linden Hall sends out its quots of youthful graduates equipped for the battle of life, we are confident that something of the purity of the Moravian doctrine, which is also Christian doctrine in general, is disseminated throughout the world at large. Though undenominational and unsectarian the Moravian schools have always been the church's ravian schools have always been the church' greatest power for good, and this our Littz church too has richly experienced. Again the church has worked by means of

its Sunday-school, although it is only about 30 years since we have a Sunday school. Numbering at its highest tide of prosperity 400 children and 25 teachers, it is evident that it must have absorbed a very large percentage of the children in the neighborhood. This too after Lititz had ceased to be a dis-This too after Littiz had ceased to be a distinctively Moravian community. It is very plain to be seen that the church has improved outwardly along with the world's onward march in science and the arts. Instead of the old benches with backs to them we now have cushioned pews. The dieners and dienerinen are no longer obliged to go about snutling the tailow candles, which were in their turn displaced by the sperm oil lamps, and again by the coal oil lamps we now have in use. The old organ has long been replaced by a new one. Our graveyard has been enlarged and we now have a beautiful and commodious Sunday-school chapel.

But external improvements are largely the

But external improvements are largely the creatures of circumstance. Time, decay, the manners and needs of the sgs, demand and dictate them. Here there certainly is no room for self-congratulation. We must look below the surface. We see from the off in of these early times that we have fallen off in low the surface. We see from the records two things—simplicity of attire and the strict-ness of pious observances. In those days the Moravians, like the Mennonites and Quakers, were noted for a uniform plainness in their dress. The women all wore caps, being distinguished in age and condition by the color of the bow of ribbon by which they were adorned. Religion among these early daily existence in an intimacy as strange as it would appear distasteful to the present gen-eration. Services were held in the church every evening throughout the whole year, to which the greater part of the congregation repaired, regardless of the summer's heat or winter's cold. These services consisted of prayer-meetings, missionary meetings, ser-vices of song, or meetings in which the Gemelunachricten or items of news from the pose of cementing a closer union. The holy ing a hearty church patriotism. The holy ascrament was administered once every four calivals were always sacrament was administered once every four weeks and the choir festivals were always ushered in by the most solemn and careful preparation. Throughout the week previous to the festival those intending to participate in it repaired to the pastor's house for the "sprechen," as it was called, when he was expected to examine into their spiritual condition and administer religious advice, admonition or reproof, as it was needed. The single brethren and sisters usually repaired to the pileger and pilegerinen for this purpose. The latter was sometimes known to end the interview with a kiss and a small cake, which rendered the "sprechen" a very dedesirable thing to the younger children. According to the church diary, under date of which rendered the "sprechen" a very de-desirable thing to the younger children. According to the church diary, under date of July 20, 1773, "We recommenced our noon-day liturgy which had been omitted during the harvest." Would not some of our young people nowadays be disposed to regard a noonday liturgy in July as somewhat of a hore?

bore?
In little things like this we notice the difference between the present and the past, and while it is all well enough to talk about the impracticability of these matters in our day and to reiterate the assertion that the deday and to reiterate the assertion that the de-cline of the week-day meetings does not necessarily indicate a decay of vital Chris-tianity, we cannot help looking back to those primitive days with a feeling of most genuine and hearty regret as well as a vague sense of loss. Have we on the other hand gained apything to make up for this loss?

New occasions teach new duties, Time makes ancient good uncouth. He must ever on and upward Who would keep abreast with truth.

The decay of the brother and elster houses and the abandonment of many old customs was the necessary result of outside pressure and the progressive spirit of the age, and while many regret these things, they fail to see that the Lord has other work for the Moravian church in these days. This is an age of reform, and our Moravian church, like a true church militant, should lead the van here as elegations.

a true church militant, should lead the van here as elsewhere.

Many avenues of good in the past are closed, and instead of clinging to past prejudices and resting upon past laurels, we must step forward boldly and utilize the opportunities of the present. We must prove all things and retain that which is best. The Moravian congregation at Littly bears, I think, as fair a record as any in this American province. We have increased in numbers; we have had seasons of spiritual refreshing and we have by God's grace been able to do somewhat in the way of furnishing both men and money for the conflict with svil at home and abroad.

Albeit, our church, like many another,

and money for the conflict with evil at home and abroad.

Albeit, our church, like many another, may have been tampering somewhat too freely with the spirit of worldliness and infidelity which stalketh abroad in this giddy nineteenth century, giddy from the rapidity and spiendor of its schlevement, and hence may have lost some of the fervor of that first love, she too, like Lucdica, has room to repent and do the first warks. Though the Lord of the harvest may now be etanding by with grieved voice saying: "I have somewhat against thee," it remains for us to change that reproof into the giad words of commendation of approval: "Well done good and faithful estvant." There is a latitude which is more than liberality, and a liberality that it worse than sectarianism. From these faults, although they appear to be the faults of the age in general, our Moravian church here, as elsewhere, has been singularly free. She has gone ar enough to avoid the imputation of bigotry or sotarianism, thus keeping loyal to the fundamental prisciples of non procesylism so faithfully inculcated by our forefathers, without going so far as to incur the suspicion of proving traitor to her churchly traditions and customs. Sinter churches have sprung up around the case distinctively Moravian community, and to auch our oburch has always held out a halping hand and chown a friendly case.

prayer-meetings held in the winter alter-nately in the different churches, the three churches of Lititz are on as friendly a footing as could be desired. What more would we wish my friends and brethren? At peace at home and abreas', temporarily and spiritually blessed, coloying the protection of a govern-ment which is the best under the sun and with the Lord Jesus Christ for our Captain and King.

with the Lord Jesus Christ for our Captain and King.

Truly the Moravian congregation at Little has reason for rejoicing in her jubiles. A century of usefulness to look back upon!

What a blessed privilege! And who knows how many centuries of usefulness to look forward to! May God grant us his blessing uow as hitheric; and to Him be all the praise and honor and giory henceforth and foreyermore. Amen.

PASSION NOTES.

From the New York Sun. Bonnet brims grow larger. The lace frock is perennial Plaid ribbons are coming in wogne

esson. We are again promised bigger bonnets in

Low shoes are the preferred wear at the moment. Siceveless bathing suits are the latest seashore novelty.

The full sleeve slowly, but surely, gains round in popular favor.

Every woman who has not a fat, splay loot wears low shoes this summer. Checked silk kerchiefs are utilized for hat

trimmings, fichus, and plastrons.
Small colored pocket handkerchiefs of silk musite, ilueu lawn, and batiste are in high Full blouses are so much in favor that the

lapping one over the other, are seen on sum per silk gowns. Der sik gowns.

Travelling cloaks of pengee, foulard,
mobair, checked wool, and linen come with
all sorts of convenient peckets before, behind

and at the sides. Pleated mult and nainacok chemisettes are When the arms of a bather are not pretty

or jersey webbing.

A charming head wrap for the seaside is a

A charming head wrap for the seaside is a hood and cape of bright yellow China slik, finished with gold ball fringes and a big bow of gold-colored ribbon on the top.

The blouse bodice simply fastened at the throat and waist by buckles, the smaller at the top, gains elegance thereby even when made of the least expensive wash goods.

The newest fans are of gauzs, crepe, or liste, and spangled all over the sticks as well as the gauze with red, blue, green, gray, yellow, silver, and gold tinsel dots of various sizes.

cretonnes make lovely draperies for balcony, garden, and summer parior furniture. The only finish necessary for these draperies are netted fringes and pompons of bright wools. Ladies who wish to be seen in the most English of summer hats must wear those lately imported, having big beef eater crowns of puris of lace, brims of porcupine, straw or chip, and for a trimming nothing but a big high bow of ribbon on one side of the front of the crown, with two or more suff feathers

Stringless bonnets and hats also are fastened on the head with all sorts of ornamental pins, gold and sliver headed, and set with imitation and real jewes, cat's eyes, see bonnets and hate also are with imitation and real jewels, cat's eyes, tiger eyes, Cairngorsu atones, or Scotch pebbles, and imitations of these and carnelian, coral, jet, ivory, and other atones in celiuloid and other substances. Some of these bounet and colifure pins are veritable works of art, representing not only balls and pear-shaped ornaments, but swords, lances, spears, and shields, and the heads of animals and birds.

AFTER TWENTY-FOUR TRAKS. A Constable and Ringmaster Who Had a Dec

Each Other. A very remarkable meeting of two soldiers courred on Saturday last at Pottstown While Forepaugh & Samwell's circus was exhibiting there, Mr. Peter B. Lessig, con stable of Pottagrove township, attended the show, and as he looked at the ringmaster, a tall and siender man of peculiar build, during the performance, he got it into his head that he had seen that individual before. He entered into conversation, and found they had both been in the late war, and that they had both been in the late war, and that they had met 24 years ago, as deadly foce on the field of battle. The Pottatown Ledger tells the story thus: Peter B. Lessig was a private in Co. G. Sixth Penna Cavairy, (he served nearly four years,) and at Brandy Station, Va., on the 5th of August, 1863, dur-ing a charge in which there was desperate hand-to-hand lighting, he became angaged Station, Va., on the 5th of August, 1863, during a charge in which there was desperate hand-to-hand fighting, he became engaged in a sabre duel with a rebel trooper, each man trying his level beat to slay his enemy, it appearing that the only way to end the contest was by one of them dispatching the other fellow as quickly as possible. After a few minutes cutting and slashing each other, the Union soldier got the best of the Confederate, dealt him a swinging blow on the shoulder and another over his head, unhorsing his opponent, who fell to the earth apparently dead. The tide of war then carried the victor to another part of the field, and he parsed through the battle asiely, but he always believed from that time until now, that he had killed his man in that "scrimmage"—and that had he not done so the rebel soldier would have killed him. It was the height, appearance and long moustache of the ringmester that attracted Mr. Lessig's attentil non Saturday, thatled him to think there was something familiar about him, and started the talk which brought out the fact that this was the very man he had been engaged with in the terrible struggle at Brandy Station. The ex-Confederate soldier, whose gaged with in the terrible struggle at Brandy Station. The ex-Confederate soldier, whose name is Henry Shumeck, showed Mr. Lessig the marks of the sabre cuts on his Lessig the marks of the sabre cuts on his head and shoulder, and the circumstances of their fight were recoilected so well and recounted so clearly by both that there could be no doubt about the matter. The two recognized each other's laces, or thought they did, and Shumeck told Lessig that his defeat was not enly due to the latter's wicked sabre strokes, but also to a minie bail wounding him in the arm about the same time. He was sent to a hospital afterwards, and finally recovered from what was supposed to be his fatal wounds. Shumeck had belonged first to the "Black Horse Cavairy," but had been transferred to and was a member of the Seventh Virginia Cavairy at the time of the fight. He passed through nearly the whole war, was wounded two or three times, was a prisoner at Eimira, and was at Appoination when Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant. In the meeting of the two soldiers of once opposing armies, on Saturday, all enmity was forgotten—indeed the "Yank" and "Reb" became quite cordial and were engaged for some time in fighting their battle over in conversation and relating was time adventures. They had arranged to spend Sunday together, but the circus train left late on Saturday night, so the two heroes of Brandy Station were obliged to separate. The incident of their meeting was certainly very interesting—but only one of many of the kind that has occurred since "the cruel war is over."

A Mossanger Boy's Haste

From the Omaha World. Omaha Amsteur-You said I could take instantaneous pictures with this camera It's a fraud.

Dealer—No, I said it would take groups and slowly moving objects. I did not war-rant it to take a racebous or a cannon ball. "Well. I trust it on a research based "Well, I tried it on a messenger boy and

"Impossible!"
"I falled, and that's all there is about it."
"Very strange. Did the boy have a telegram in his hand?"
"No, he was going to his dinner."
"Oh!"

BLUE HILLS BENEATH THE HAZE Biue hills beneath the haze That broods o er distant ways, Whether ye may not hold Becrets more dear than gold— This is the ever new

le't not a softer sun as a not a sorter sain while have won ? Is't not a sweeter air That folds the fields so fair ? Is't not a flast rest That I so fain would test? The far thing backons men the may become the last. Het was yo have to weeth Rat that which has no him for breath within the inn

Ministers' Vacations. A canvas was recently made of fifty-one churches in Boston for the purpose of learn closed, what provision was made for service

Low sad Fall

A Causk of Wisdom.

Do you hear the children weeping. O my

The young lambs are bleating in the meadows.
The young birds are chirping in the nest.
The young fewns are playing with the shedown.
The young fewns are blooming toward the
wast-

SHE WEARS A MEDAL

A TOURS MEMOURS AND NOW AND BARNED THE TITLE.

the Passengers Saved By a Girt Who Fought Her Way Through a Howling Snow Storm to Warn the Engineer,

Newportville, Pa., Corr. Pittsburg Dispatch. To day, at the house of a mutua friend, I met a nineteenth century beroine-a young girl who wears upon he sented to her by the legislature of the state of lows some years ago, as a mark of its appreciation of her wonderful courage and pres once of mind. Tall, erect and well proportioned, with her dark, bright eyes, rosy cheeks and clear-cut features forming a woomanhood, Kate Shelley, of Boore, lows, is a girl that any father or any state might be proud of. She is to-day 22 years old, but she was only 16 when, by an act of daring bravery, she won the admiration and gratitude of the people of her native state, and made her name famous among them.

About dark on July 6, 1881, a wind and rain storm of unparalleled severity burs over Kate Shelley's home in the country near Honey creek. The Des Moines rive rose six feet, and every creek was over its banks in less than an hour. The window of this brave girl's room commanded a view of the Honey Creek Railroad bridge. Peering out into the darkness she saw, by the sid of out into the darkness and saw, by the aid of the vivid flashes of lightning which at fre-quent intervals illuminated the scene, that houses, barns, fences, lumber and every-thing portable within reach of the flood had been carried away, while the wind swept by with fearful and ever-increasing velocity,

steadily to risa.

Through the blackness and storm she saw a locomotive headlight advancing swiftly in the direction of the bridge which the flood had borne away. A second later and the light suddenly dropped down out of sight, and though the roaring of the wind and the and though the roaring of the wind and the waters rendered it impossible for her to hear the frightful crash it must have made, she knew that a train of cars had plunged into the abyss. There was no one at home beside herself, save her mother and her little beother and sister, and she knew that if help was to be given to the sufferers and a warning conveyed to the engineer of the express train then nearly due, she must undertake the awful task alone. Throwing an old water-proof about her shoulders and hastily lighting a lantern, she ventured forth into the storm. The flood was far above all roads and pathways to the water's edge, and she soon realized that it would be impossible she soon realized that it would be impossible to reach the wreck. She must try some other plan. A steep, rocky bluff led up to the track. She began to ascend it. With her clothes torn to rare and her flesh lascer, and the track to the track. ated by the thick growth of bushes, she at last reached the rails. There was still a small portion of the bridge left. On her hands and knees she crawled out on the remaining ties to the last one, and holding on with one hand for her life, she leaned our over the water as far as she could, and wav-ing her lantern, cried out at the top of he

From the black gulf below there came in answer the faint accents of the engine answer the faint accents of the engineer, who told her it was a freight train that had gone over, and that, though badly injured, he had saved himself from drowning by crawling up on some broken timbers. He believed that all the other train hands had perished, and advised her to proceed at once to the nearest station, warning the approaching express train of its danger and return with help for him.

Retracing her steps, the young hereine was soon bastening along the track with all the speed she could make against the howling tempest toward Moingons, a small station about one mile from Honey creek. To reach that point she had to cross the high treetle bridge over the Des Moines river, a distance of 500 feet. Her trembling toot had scarcely taken its first step upon the structure when a sudden and appailing burst of thunder, lightning, wind and rain nearly threw her into be water, and at the same time extinguished the water, and at the same time extinguished her light. Matches would have been power-less to relight it in such a hurricane, even if she had them, and she was now unable to see even a hand's leugth before her, except when a vivid flash of lightning revealed the raging waters beneath her, or the dark outlines of the swaying bridge to which she clung. Throwing away her lantern, this dauntless American girl sgain dropped on her hands and knees and thus made her was dauntiess American girl sgain dropped on her hands and knees and thus made her way through the darkness and storm from the to the over the perilous trestle. Reaching firm ground again she soon covered the short remaining distance to the station, bresthlessly told her story and then fell in a dead faint at the station agent's feet.

Succor was hastily dispatched to the suffering engineer in Honey creek. Telegrams went flying up and down the line, notifying the railroad officials that the bridge was gone. Just one minute after the brave girl had fainted, and while she still lay unconscious, the express train came rushing in. When the passengers learned of the awful secident from which they had been saved by the indomitable courage of one fragile girl, loving hands took her up tenderly, chafed the torn and bleeding limbs, isved the palid face, and soon called her back to life sgain. Then they collected for her a substantial purse, when the fame of brave Kate Sheliey's exploit spread throughout her native state men and women of all classes united to do her honor. Several subscriptions were started for her benefit, and if money is ever an adequate recompense for such heroism she has been well rewarded for her brave conduct. The legislature voted that a medal should be given her to commemorate her daring act and appointed a special committee to present her hands and knees and thus made

given her to commemorate her daring act and appointed a special committee to present it, her beroism being made the theme of

it, nor heroism tesing made the theme or many eloquent specches.

On the day when she received the medal from the hands of the legislative committee in the town of Boone, Is, the event was cele-brated in a manner which surpassed any previous public demonstration ever held in that state. A procession, music, speeches and a banquet were features of the occasion on which not only the people of her native state but also many distinguished guests from abroad united to do honor to brave Kate Shelley.

FRANK FERN.

From the Philadelphia Times. ing how many of their pastors took a vaca-tion, how many of the churches were actually closed, what provision was made for services in the churches now closed and the opinions of the pastors themselves on the subject of ministerial vacations. The inquiry included churches of all the Protestant denominations having church organizations in the city and one Jewish congregation. Of the fifty-one pastors interviewed all but ten are taking or expect to take a summer vacation, and several of the ten stay-at-home pastors were positively of the opinion that all should be given vacations. Fifteen of the fifty-one churches are closed entirely for periods varying from two weeks to three months. In some cases two congregations units to keep open services during the summer. The vote in favor of pastoral vacations was almost unanimous, but about three-fourths of the pastors thought the churches should remain open if comebody else could be found willing to conduct the services.

It is probable that a canvass of the Protestant churches of all our leading cities would show about the same result as in Boston.

From the Macon Telegraph.

"Red river is so low," says a Texas paper,
"it can't get out of it's bed." On the other hand, here is the Comulges so full that it can't be kept in its bed.

From the New Orleans Picayune. Every man who has decision of character will have enemies, and the man who has no decision and no character can have no good

Fre the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads their mothers,
And that cannot stop their tears.

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