THE RACE FOR CONGRESS.

POUR CIRDIDATES WHO WILL BUUR CARTAGE THE COUNTY.

Hye Mintend to Maye the Seppor of poncenty-The May Ring Chiefinia Undeeded Who to Ald-The Bitts-

tion at the Present.

When the Crawford county system was adopted by the Republicans of Lancaster county, candidates for office deemed themselves in time if they amounced their names a lew weeks prior to the election. In hames a law weeks prior to the electron.

a few years the prectice adopted was to announce a few months in advance of the primary. For the campaign of 1887 candidates were announced as early as January, and to

ready for the campaign of 1888.

Mr. Hissiand the Mr. Hissiand, the present member of Con-green, to set all doubts at rest as to his candi-dacy, was the first in the field. The Quaker Boy of the Ostoraro, who was struck by lightning from a clear sky in the summer of ed to the world that he would conheld by the Great Commoner. three in the list is Col. S Frank Rebleman. Number four has not aunounced his name, but it will be ex-Senstor R ebuok.

With these four gentlemen in the field there will be a lively contest for the nomination. All have elements of strength. Mr. Hiestand, from his long connection with politics in the county, has made many friends; but it must be remembered that he, too, has by his scrivity in the interest of friends, either through the columns of his paper or by his own exertions, made many enemies

Mr. Brosius will start with the temper ance men of the city and county, and a fair share of the soldier vote. The latter he will get by reason of a wound be received when doing battle for his country. If the news-papers get into the fight he will be mate-rially benefitted, for the two G.'s Gelst and Griest, of the New Era and Inquirer, are his personal friends. This candidate would have had it all his own way two years ago if he would have listened to his friends and gone on the ticket again with Beaver and Davies. He would thus have had the advantage of one term in Congress and with his ability would have taken so prominent a part that the Lancaster county leading Re-publicans could not have afforded to ignore his candidacy. He would have had a walkover. To-day he starts out with a diesdyan tage. He is not a practical politician, and practical politics wine in Lancaster county. He can get the votes of the thinking Republicans, but his past experience shows that they are few and far between. The counting : and they do it for whichever fac tion captures them, on the day of the primary. Mr. Broaius, too, it must be remom-bered, will have the united opposition of the liquor vote of the county. While his views on that subject are pronounced, he is not a fanatic on the temperance question, and as a congression has nothing to do with the passage of liquor laws, his views on that subject ought not to be dragged into the cam-paign. But they will, and they will hurt him.

B FRANK ESHLEMAN'S CANDIDACY. rounger element of the Republican party. He has had congressional aspirations for some time and four years ago point of announcing his name in opposition to that of A. Herr Smith. The main desire that time was to best Smith. Mr. Hiestand was considered to be the most available can didate and Mr. E. did not appounce. He reasoned that he was young and could afford to wait. While there has been some talk that so arrangement was made that the present given two terms, no one appears to know Friends close to Hiestand say that no such bargain was made. On the other hand, it is Hiestand was not informed of it.

Private Eshleman has one decided advan tage over the commodore and his legal and neither of his opponents have that account plishment. If he could induce them t ravel the county with him particularly that part where the German language is princi-pally spoken, he would have them at a dis-advantage. Mr. Eshieman has an extended acquaintance in the county; he will make personal canvase and will poil a big vote.
Dr. Roebuck's strength lies principally i

the north. He, too, has many warm frien and if he enters the field it will be to stay. THE OLD BULL AND HOG RINGS,

The question naturally arises, where will the big political bosses be in this contest? Sensoning of course will be for the present member. Who will the friends of Menizer stays of that faction in the Northern district in the last few primaries and his friends will make a great effort to have him stated on the combination in opposition to Hiesland. Bro-stue' friends will also endeavor to have that gentlemen slated, as will those of Mr. Eshle-

Mentzer and the leaders of that combine tion will be governed by circumstances. They will not be in a hurry to siste anybody. Their main deeire will be to take the strongest man for the purpose of downing the commodors. They will be willing to throw aside their personal preference to accomplish their purpose. From the above it will be seen that there is an opening on the Mentser siste. As alfound idates consult the political column of the Intelligences, the three who want to get on that combination will no port from time to time bow they are progreening. The INTELLIGENCER will keep an eye on their political moves and they will be put lished as eccasion requires.

Dectine of Pauperism in Regiand.
From the London Times.

A Parliamentary paper has been is used containing a return for comparative monthly etalements of the number of the paupers of all classes (except lunation in anylume and vagrants) in receipt of reliaf in England and Wales on the last day of every week in Wales on the last day of every week in each month of the several years form 1857 to to 1867, both inclusive, together with a statement of the number of paupers, destinguishing the number of souls able-bodied jumpers, relieved on the lot day of January, 1857, and a similar statement for the lat day of July. The return completes the monthly comparative statement for the quarter ended at midsummer, 1857, and above that for the last 31 years in almost every year a continuous charges week by week throughout the white quarter, the exceptions to this rule being few and mimportant. The tables show the number of paupers in every 1,000 of the population was 26.3 at the end of June. From the last day of the first week to the last day of the fourth week of June the number of paupers in receipts of indoor relief decreased from 175,473 to 171,749, and the number remaiving outstoor relief during the same period decreased from 857,325 to 532 771, total decrease being in the first week 1,850, and in the fourth week 4,181. In the metropolis the number of paupers in the first week 1,850, and in the fourth week 4,181. In the metropolis the number of paupers from 1856 to 1866. The proportion of pauperium to population was a bowever, smaller in 1867 than in any of the 50 previous years mimefailedly preceding it. The proportion of pauperium to population was however, smaller in 1867 than in any of the 50 previous years mimefailedly preceding it. The proportion was sowest in 1865, when it fell to

My soul, the seas are tough, and though a

ESSET ESLOQUIE ETELSSESAN. Life of a Religious Plouser of Pennsylv His Work Among the Gorman County

He Work Among the German Gesenies is the Engineesia Quatery.

From the Philadelphia American

The German Protestants of the American colonies formed a considerable body at the time of the Revolution, but most of their etrength lay in Pennayivania. In the first half of the seventeenth embury, the stream of German migration, as it poured into this colony, was alike a cause of concern to the other Pennayivania elements, and the occasion of surprise and wonder to everyone who viewed it from without. No such movement, nor anything approaching it, had before been seen in America. To most of the colonies immigration had been comparatively slow; a few hundreds seemed a large accession. But into Pennsylvania there came, in the summer of 1749, twelve thousand Germans, and in the autumn of that year since thouand in the autumn of that year nine thou-

and in the autumn of that year nine thoumand more arrived.

Many of these Germans were of the Peace
sects—the Mennonites, the Dunkers and the
Solvenk folders; others were Calviniata, the
"German Reformed," as then called—but a
larger number were of the chief church of
Protestant Germany, that which Luther had
himself organized, and which owned as its
its biading tie the con fersion of faith formulated at Augsburg in 1530. Many thousands
of these had arrived before 1742, but in that
year therecame the man who is now regarded
as the father of the Lutheran church in
America. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg had
been born in 1711, at Kimbeck, in Hanover,
and after studying at Gottingen—where, as
the university was established in 1785, he
was one of the very first matriculates—had
peaced to Halla, and taught there for a time
in the famous "Orphan House," founded by
Herman Augustus Francks. He had come
in coatact, as his bigrapher says, with the
spirit and form of piety originally represented
by Phillip Jacob Spencer, and had become
fixed for life in it, his devotion to the strict
usages and formulae of the Lutheran
church being tempered and influenced by axed for life in it, his devotion to the strict mages and formulas of the Lutheran church being tempered and influenced by this "Haile Pietism" throughout his career. In September, 1741, he had consented to the proposition that he should go as a missionary to the oburches in Pennsylvania, and in June of the following year, after a stay of some weeks in London (in companionship with Ziegenhagen, the "court prescher" from 1722 to 1776 of the German Lutheran chapel which Prince George of Denmark, consort of

weeks in London (in companionship with Ziegenheren, the "court preacher" from 1722 to 1776 of the German Lutheran chapel which Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, had established), he miled for America. It had been arranged that he should first visit, in Georgia, the settlement of "Salzburger" Lutherana, at Ebeneser, near Savannah, and he therefore took a ship to Charleston, landing there on the 234 of September (1742). Having visited Ebeneser he came North a few weeks later, and reached Philadelphia on the 24th of November.

From this time until the day of his death. October 7, 1787, Municatory was engaged in laboring among the German Lutherana of Estern Pennsylvania, and in along and encouraging the congregations of New Jersey, New York (in New York city and on the Hudson) Maryland and Virginia. He had scoepted, in the beginning, a call to the pastorate of three churches—those of Philadelphia in 1784. All of them in 1742, were week and struggling. With the first coming of the German Lutherana, twenty five years before, some congregations had been formed, but there was as yet neither orderly arrangement nor competent pastors. In Philadelphia the congregation gathered in a butchershop, at Providence (Trappe) in a barn. Ministers engaged here and there, as chance occurred, who were in many cases not fit for their office either by abilities, education, or behavior. Add to this that the Moravian influence had apread among the Lutheran, and that many of them were inclined to accept the leadership of Zinzendorf, who, for a year had been in the leadership of the Lutherans—that Muhlenberg had to contend. Fortunately for him, he was weit equipped for his work. His natural abilities were good; he could speak in English as well as German, and even, after a little preparation, in Dutch. He was loyally supported by the Haile authorities, and by Ziegenhagen, in London, and received from both sources valuable and in money and supplies. Moreover, he had patience and good common sense, the chief qualities needed f

in money and supplies. Moreover, he had patience and good common sense, the chief qualities needed for the work he had in hand. In a short time he had surmounted the greatest obstacles and was recognized on all hands as the head of the Lutheran churches in the American colonies. He established local schools, which were greatly needed, and began new church buildings at Philadelphia and Trappe. So far in the interior as Tulpebockeo, in what is now Berks county (established in 1752), he laid aix months after his arrival the corner-stone of a church, Christ's, whose successor, built in 1785 d, has in this aummer of 1887 been destroyed by fire from lightning. It was there, at Tulpebockeo, that he made the acquaintance of Conrad Weiser, one of the most remarkable characters in early Pennsylvania history, whose daughter he subsequently married, as alliance of value to him in many ways. The Weisers were of that Palatinate inmigration, which, having left Rhine in 1709, came to New York under persuasion of Governor Hunter, and actiled first on the Hudson, at Rhinebeck and elsewhere, but which removed later to the Mobawk in Schoharie county, and afterward came in large part to Pennsylvania.

Never Judge by Appearances. From the Baltimore American.

Because a man's face is tanned, you are not compelled to believe he has been to the sensebers for a month. The sun shines brightly in many a back yard.

AN OLD RIDER'S DEATH. Bring me the jacket and cap, wife ; you needn didn't mean to speak so harsh, but so long

lying here
Has made me hind of prevish like, it's along of
the awful pain.
But I'd like before I die to put the old colors on

The doctor says there sin't no hope, and it had to come some day --If it wasn't for leaving you, old lass, I'd be giad to go away, For I rode my last race long ago, and I'm no use anyhow, They can give me pounds and a beating, the lads

And the men that I've ridden at times all of 'em dead and gone, And other owners are claiming the colors I've

often wors,
Except the green and yellow, that I've rode in
many a best,
For the man that claimed 'em as his was a terrible one to best.

I shall never forget that day, when he took me under the stand, And looks me square in the eye, and catches me hold by the hand, And says, hinder cool and collected, "You must ride your best to day,
For I've get my all on the filly, so don't throw
a chance away."

and I did my best by the master, and I did my and I'd have won by a head had it been but a But the extra fur ong did it, and the head was

But it broke the master up, and he never raced And many a year has pessed since in his grave be's lain. But if I should meet him above I can look him As a man that has done his duty, and never sold

And you say old Bill has been asking; why
don't he come and see?

Cod as I was, he was better, by a couple of
pounds, than me,
And if he was coming behind me, I rode for all
I was worth,
And I'd rather have seen the devil than him at
my saddle girth,

So put my arms through the sleeves, and the old cap on my head.

It's only a finery, you know; you'll be giad of it when I'm dead;

For it makes me feel quite happy, and I ain't afmid togo
To meet the Haster above in the colors I've ween balow.

BARCE SOULAL POSEBBLE. no of the Tricks That are Re-

Rome of the Tricks That are Reserved to Got
Into acciety.

That the most humiliating feature of modern society is to be found in the artifices of
those who wish to "get on" in the fashionable world has often enough been remarked;
yet there is still room for amissment at the
ingenuity of the devices to which snobs will
resort. We have had a good many weddings
recently in the neighborhood of Boston, and
among other brides of high social position
has been Miss X., whose family is rather
noted for its exclusiveness. When the invitations for the wedding were sent out Mrs.
A., a woman who is really devoured by social ambition, was not isoluded in the lift of guests. She had met Mra X. and had somewhat overstepped the strict proprieties of etiquette in the manner in which she had called upon that exclusive lady. Now, also was doubtless much chagrined at not receiving a card for a wedding which was to be a very large one, but she was by no means ready to abandon the field. On the day after the invitations went out Mra. A. sent Miss X. a valuable and well selected piece of plate as a wedding glit. Miss X., in the privacy of a select circle of intimate friends, declared that she would not have the present. It was urged upon her that she certainly could not return it.

"But I will not acknowledge it!" she declared angrily.

"But I will not acknowledge it!" abe deciared angrily.

"But then, my dear," her mother said,
"you will be putting yourself in the wrong.
You cannot be rude, and especially to a nobody like Mra. A."

"I don't care," persisted the daughter, "I
will not invite her, anyway. This is my
wedding, and I will have whom I please.
She can't buy an invitation with her trumpery old present."

But, of course, in the end, Mra. A. was invited, and she appeared at the wedding with
the air of being the most intimate friend of
the family. It amused those who knew the
story, but Mra. A. is clever enough to make
the fact that she was there tell for a good deal
in her struggle up the social heights.

story, but Mrs. A. is clever enough to make the fact that she was there tail for a good deal in her struggle up the social heights.

A still more amazing trick was resorted to by a Sosion lady this winter to get to a reception where she wished to appear. She wrote to the hostes, to whom she had never even been presented, that she had a lady high in Washington society staying with her, and that it was so much the custom in Washington to attend receptions uninvited that her friend had seen no impropriety in telling some acquaintances that she would meet them at this gathering. The note went on to say that as hostess the writer was put in so sawk ward a position that she had ventured to lay the case before the lady giving the entertainment, hoping that she would be willing to send cards to herself and the stranger. On this occasion the scheme was a failure. The mote was answered merely by a formal regret that the list of guests having been made up before the receipt of Mrs.—'s great that the list of guests having been made up before the receipt of Mrs.—'s note, it was impossible to comply with her request. The tady from Washington probably never knew of the use made of her name. At least she did not present beresif at the reception.

And apsaking of the Washington vice of

ably never knew of the use made of nername. At least she did not present hereoft
at the reception.

And speaking of the Washington vice of
intruding upon social gatherings, which has
become so much of a scandal that it is strange
hostesses at the capital do not in self-defense
resort to the device of demanding cards at
the door, a lady of that city told me redently
of her own experience.

"I aent out invitations," she said, "to
800. Anywhere but in Washington that
would have meant about 600 guests. I ordared supper for 1,000. About 1,200 came.
When supper was served a mob precipitated
itself on the dining room, and of course the
uninyited were first on hand. Not very
long after I went myself to see that the wife
of Senator Q., whom I especially wanted to
be polite to, had something to eat. The dining room looked as if it had been sacked by
a famished army. I looked about and said
to her: 'Mrs. Q, there is a candle on that
table if you are Russian emough to eat it,
and over there is half an orange. That is
positively all there was left, and the caterer positively all there was left, and the catere and I was fortunate that the mob did no carry off the dishes and the furniture Party giving in Washington has come to b

Happily, we have not come to this in Bos they exist .- Boston letter, Providence Jour-

From the San Francisco Examiner.

Johnny Quinn, age thirteen, had been as rested for slamming doors, running into hall-ways, yelling therein and generally disturbing the peace of Brannan street, near Sixth.

if he wished to make a statement and wen right to the judge's railing, a mark of confi

dence which gratified the court.
"I wasn't doin' nothin,' " said Johnny "I was sittin' thinkin' on my mother's doorstep, when that policeman came up and grabbed me. He didn't say nothin' on the way down, an' the first I knowed what was the matter was when he said 'malicious mischief' to the prison-

"Your Honor, I chased him a block," said a policeman, "and then had to crawl under a house to get him."
"I'm afraid you're a pretty bad boy," ob erved the court sternly.

"No; you're off judge," said Johnny, eagerly, and pressing nearer. "I sin't; I'm a hardworkin' boy. I only got back from Los Angeles last Sunday, an' I give my mother \$15."

other \$15."
"Where did you get it?"
"Workin' down to Los Angeles."
"Working at what?"
"Carrying water for a prospector."
"Isn't that a new trade?"

"I sn't that a new trade ?"
"I dunno."
"Well, " sighed the court, "it beats all how this modern love of luxury infects all classes. Now, when I used to go prospecting in early days I'd no more have thought of having a boy tagging after me with a water bucket than I'd thick of saking Mr. Kenny there to come up here and jaz me So you're from Los Angeles, th?"
"Yes, sir."
"The come was lost to thought for fully

The court was lost in thought for fully a minute and seemed to lose consciousness of his surroundings. Then he asked with ani-

his surroundings. Then he asked with animation:

"Well, how's the boom?

"Great," said Johnny. "And I forgot to say, mister that when I'm to house I go to church every Sunday with my mother."

"See here, you young vitiain," cried his honor, his mildnesse changing suddenly to fercoity, "you're on your way to the gallows. Get out of here, and if you ever come up before me again I'il sand you up to the Industriai School lor life."

Johnny turned his back on the judge, winked at Prosecuting Attorney Coffey and made quick time for the door.

Electrical and Mosmeric Phenome The experiments made by M. Moblen bruck seem to show that in the mesmeric condition an electric current may have a powerful inductive action upon the human nervea. These experiments were made, as reported, with an apparatus consisting of a ring of tron wires wound with silk-covered copper, the latter being placed in circuit with a microphone and a bettery ceil; the ring was about nine inches in diameter. In the first experiment a watch was placed near the microphone and the ring placed upon the head of the meamerized subject, who immediately began to beat time with the ticking of the watch; when the microphone contact was touched with a quili feather he placed his fingers in his ears, and on the microphone being removed to a distant spartment and the connection of the circuit completed as before, a violin was played in the distant room, the patient showing the most distinct indications that she was obviously to speak to the microphone, "and to my great surprise," says M. Mohlenbruck, the patient repeated the words." The last experiment was to send a continuous current through the circuit, which had the effect of causing the patient to throw his arms around in a circle in the vertical plane—the direction of motion being reversed with the reversel of the current—and when the patient was asked what he felt like, he said he was turning. nerves. These experiments were made, as

One of the chief pleasures of a trip to the seashore or mountain resorts in mid-summer lies in making new friends and sequalitances, and meeting face to face many of the men and women, with whose works fame had made us well acquainted before, but whom perhaps we had never seen with our eyes, not sponen to se man with man. It is an advantage, too. You can seldom if ever know a person really until you have seen him. One good look at a man gives me a better insight into what that men really is, than volumes of biography, and years of study of his works.

Some people you overrate from a mere ac-quaintance with them through their produc-tions and through the voice of fame. Others you underrate. Meeting them face to face to the quickest, perhaps the only, corrective.

I have had both these experiences withi I have had both these experiences within the last few weeks. For example, the popularity of one pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York, and president of the American Institute of Unristan Philosophy, had somehow or other led me to overrate some of the qualities of the Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., LL. D., and to fall to recognize others. I met him at Kan Kan Last and the charles of the Rev. Charles F. peems, D. D., Liz. D., and to last to lead of the summer sessions of the Institute Philosophy, not only once but often, and in short time I saw my mistake. Dr. Deems short time I saw my mistake. Dr. Deems is a man of perhaps fifty eight years of age, or a little more; below the average height; has eandy hair and full beard, plentifully sprink-ied with white. He is not an original nor a profound philosophical thinker. It is not his scholarship, nor his eloquence, nor his intellectual force, that has made him the successful pastor and popular man that he not his scholarship, nor his eloquence, nor his intellectual force, that has made him the successful pueter and popular man that he is; for of none of these qualities has he more than the average share. But he has great enterprise; a manner on the pulpit and platform that is pleasing to the many because of its aimplicity, twink ling humor, and familiarity, added to an easy flow of languaga, and a good deal of self confidence and positivaness of opinion, with a politic choice of such opinions as are popular. Socially his suave, genial manners, great cordinality, and aptiness in saying complimentary things and "nice phrame," make him quite an attractive figure in company, and a particular favorite with the ladies. Others may have all these gifts to an equal degree; but few use them as wisely and effectively as Dr. Deems. By their means, and animated with an earnest Christian apirit, be has built up one of the largest and finest churches in New York, which he manages with the utmost Christian test; winning militonarres to give liberally of their millions; infusing his own energy into the members and making of them a body of active workers; and withal doing it in such wise that his own name is ever kept prominent. These same characteristics also distinguish his presidency over the Institute of Philosophy, and editorship of its organ, Christian Thought. Indeed, with all his tact and suavity, I cannot but feel that in both institute and magazine there is just a little too much of Dr. Deems making itself felt. institute and magazine there is just a little too much of Dr. Deems making itself felt.

The well known fact that, as no stream ever rises above its head, so no association of men ever rises superior to its presiding offioer, but invariably has its character and power determined by his, is strikingly shows by this lustitute of Philosophy. Dr. Deems' activity has always, in his writings Deems' activity has always, in his writings and addresses, been contined to repelling and refuting the attacks and positions of those schools of philosophy and scientific hypotheses which he considers inimical to Christianity. They are exclusively apologetic, defendive, segnitive. And just this it is that has also mainly, and far too exclusively, characterized the proceedings of the Institute.

I was very glad to hear this pointed out at the anniversary meeting at Key East in the remarks there made by our distinguished fellow citizen Dr. E. V. Gerhart, of the Reformed Theological Seminary. He main tained that as truth is its own best defende and vindication, the work of the Institute should be more positive in its nature ; less s refutation of other systems, and more of a plain, clear establishment of the fundamental principles of the truth itself, Leave false philosophies alone. They will die of themselves. Find, establish and clearly show forth the truth. Its own inherent brightness will cause the untrue to vanish, as the mists of night's darkness vanish before the light of the sun. What we want to-day, and what the Institute of Philosophy needs to do if it would live and amount to anything, is not to waste time in picking out flaws in the current philosophies, not to seek for untruth and error, but simply to seek for and maintain and show forth the foundations of true science and philosophy, and thereon to build a system of positive thought, immutable, eternal, as its everiasting foundations themselves.

One of the most unassuming, modest, un btrusive men I met at Key East, was Dr Lyman Abbott, of the Christian Union, one of the very strongest men, ablest writers, of the very strongest men, ablest writers, clearest thinkers, finest scholars, and most forceful and charming spakers, now living in our country. He is a very tower of strength. I had long ago become acquainted with his writings, and in a measure with the man himself through correspondence. He had for years been an inspiration to me, a teacher in many things, and the object of my constant admiration for his broad Christian charity and liberality, his freshness of thought and forcelulness in expression, his independence, originality, and fearliess devotion to his one only master, Jesus Christ, and it is much to say that when I had the privilege of meeting and talking with him I was not disapprinted. I found him all and more than I had believed him to be.

Dr. Abbott is not yet fifty, rather slender in person and of medium height. In spite of his full beard, his face has a peculiarly in person and of medium height. In spite of his fuil beard, his face has a peculiarly spiritual appearance; the forehead remarkably high and broad; his hair is worn long, and falls down below his collar in dark brown wavelets. His dress is plain, almost careless. In his manner there is an open, frank simplicity that is charming; nothing affected or studied, no assumed dignity or gushing cordiality, is to be detacted. He simply is himself, the earnest Christian man and brother. And as he is in private conversation so he is when on the platform he faces an audience. He never speaks from notes; but stands beside the little reading deak, and talks to you, not as if he were reciting his piece, but just as if he were reciting his piece, but just as if he were reciting his piece, but just as if he were respeaks alowly, each sentence followed by a short pause. Soon, however, he warms up to his subject, and his utterance becomes rapid, never hurried; his language piain, accurate, beautiful in its directness and simplicity. There is no verboeity, no repetition, no rambling. He speaks just as "Lakeus" writes. His gestures are lew, unstudied, appropriate. You listen, the even logic carries you irresistioly along, the choice illustrations lighten your path, the occasional bursts of cloquence fire and quicken your mind; and when he stope you cannot realize that you have listened a full hour to the weightlest truths—it seems to have been only a few minutes.

In this last respect, as well as in a number of others, I was reminded most forcibly by Henry Ward Beecher, though neither in ap-pearance nor manner is there any recem-biance between Dr. Abbott and Beecher. It is the similarity of spirit in the two, 1 think that makes the impression. There is in the former the same freshness of thought, and prolound earnestress as were in the latter. The same breadth of view and faculty of looking at all sides of a subject, literally surrounding it, the same broad human, Christlike, sympathy, and the same honest directness and clear common - sense in thought and speech.

M. Mohienbruck, the patient repeated the words." The last experiment was to send a continuous current through the circuit, which had the effect of eaueing the patient to throw his arms around in a circle in the vertical plane—the direction of motion being reversed with the reversal of the current—and when the patient was asked what he felt like, he said he was turning.

The Prince it was eaked what he felt like, he said he was turning.

The story is going the rounds that a young lady, wishing to have another good look at the Prince of Wales recently, walked up to the door of his carriage, when, much to her any he was the light of the mass of the people. I know the felt was the prince of Wales recently, walked up to the door of his carriage, when, much to her any he was his royal hishman, he had not been prevailed upon to enter the public iscuare field during the coming autumn and winter. It is the purpose thus, in a measure to supply the place left vecantive when his recently and society, from a breadity, uncodesistation, Christian mandpoint, in the light of Christian comment cane, and yet in such a manner as to be interesting and at the prince of Wales recently, walked up to the mass of the purpose thus, and when he public iscuare to supply the place left vecantive when his recently and society, from a breadity, uncodesistation, Christian mandpoint, in the light of Christian comment cane, and yet in such a manner as to be interesting and at the public iscuare to supply the place left vecantive when his recently and society, from a breadity, and society, from a breadity, and society, from a breadity, and society to the mass of the public iscuare to supply the place left vecantive when his recently and society, from a breadity, and society from a breadity. I was delighted to hear, by the way, that

visit Languager before long, and give us the benefit of one of his lectures. I think he has never even been in our city, except to pass through it, which is rather strange, for there are few of the larger cities east of the Alleghanies where he has not given some and of an address, lecture, or sermon in the last ten years. I sincerely hope for Lancester's sake that he will be procured to lecture for us before the coming season is over,

A DEADEBAD'S BEFERIENCE.

Wonderful Escape of a Tramp on a Ponneyiva-

spenderful Ecoape of a Tramp on a Pennsylvania Relived Train.

From the San Francisco Chronicie.

Joseph Kneppier, who halls from Chicago,
and lays claim to the title of champion deadbeed, is now in the city. He has made deadheading a science, and boasts of having traveled over 40,000 miles on railroad without
having paid a cent of fara.

Kneppier stood in front of a Third street
saloon yesterday, chewing the barron end of
a match, when a reporter engaged him in
conversation.

"How did I come here," he said, in an swer to a question. "On the cars, of course," and as if satisfpating the next query, he added: "Without paying a cent cither. I've added: "Without paying a cent cither. I've deadheaded it all over this country. Been from Maine to San Francisco four times in as many years. No, don't always get through as quick as a pay passenger, but I get there just the same. I've had some rough experiences, been put off in snow and ics, where there wasn't a house around for miles, but I caught on again. You see, many of the railroaders know me, and many times they've made me jump from a train without alacking 'er up.

'er up.

The most thrilling experience I ever had was on a train on the Pennsylvania railroad going between Johnstown and Altoons over the mountains. I boarded her at Johnstown, and as bed luck would have it the conductor, spied me on the platform before we'd gone many miles. You see, sometimes the conductor don't go through the train between these two stations, as they don't make any stops, and a fellow has a chance to steal through. But this time I was caught. I knew I'd be put off right in the occurre of the Allegheny mountains, and the thought of it chilled me. The night was dark, so dark that you couldn't see your hand before your face. I looked around thinking I could hide myself, but that was out of the question. I was standing on the last step and happened to look around the corner of the car. The window next to where I stood was open and I hit on a boid plan. Where, it makes me shiver to think of it, and I never want to go through the like again, not for all the railroads in the United States.

"Well, sir, when I saw the conductor come from the other end of the car I swang around to the side, caught hold of the window such and hung there. Just then the conductor opened the door, expecting to find me on the platform. He felt for me in the derkness, I suppose, but he never dreamed to look for me on the side of the car. He went on into the next car. My arms were growing tired. er up.

The most thrilling experience I ever had was

suppose, but he never dresmed to look forme on the side of the car. He went on int

platform. He felt for me in the darkness, I suppose, but he never dreamed to look for me on the side of the car. He went on into the next car. My arms were growing tired, and I was glad to get back on the pistform. To my great horror, however, I couldn't reach the step again. Terror select me. I wouldn't hold on another minute. I knew I couldn't hold on another minute. I would have to drop and be mangled under the wheels. I yelled as lound as I could, but that was useles; no one could hear.

"I thought I was lost, and I made up my mind to that when lineard the whistle of a train on the other track. I could hear her come thundering along. If I dropped then I knew I would fall on the track on which the west bound train was to pees and be ground to pleous. I held on like grim death. The glare of the headlight shone upon me. I felt the strong current of air from the passing train. I also felt my grasp relaxing, and that was the lest that I knew. I had dropped between the two trains between the two tracks and never was touched. The engineer of the west bound train had seen me by the light from the less motive clinging to my particus me, picked me up, and !"...ght me to Johns. town again. It was a miracle, of course, that I escaped death. I've been on top of cars, nearly frezen, rode along for 60 miles on a truck of a car, but never had such a rough experience before, and never want to again. "And say, young man," he continued, "if you ever go traveling like me, avoid steam-ships. I went as a stowaway one time, and I'll tell you what happened. After three days out at sea I was discovered. The captain said to me: "Young man, you'll have to go to work." He set me to acraping off paint for nine days. At the end of that time we reached port, and instead of being allowed to land, I was placed in irons and kept there until we left, when I was liberated and set to work again all the way to New York, where they allowed me to go. I never went to sea

work again all the way to New York, they allowed me to go. I never went again. Railroad are good enough for a A siender lieutenant from Skye, Was as thin as a capital I;
He said "It's too bad,
But then I can pad,"
Which show that figures do lie.

- Life.

The Lack of Descing Men. From the Philadelphia News. All the sesside correspondents unite in stating that there is a great scarcity of danc-ing men at the summer resorts. The only creatures in trousers who seem willing to figure in the ball-rooms are callow youths to whom the use of a rasor is an unknown quantity. This complaint is as old as the hills. The attention of the neglected maidens is called to the "Chorus of Wallflowers," after the manner of the Greek, as found in "The Little Tin Gods—on Wheele":

"The Little Tin Gods—on Wheels":

We, the unfortunate, dull and respectable,
Good, but not beautiful, no one will apeak to.
Fearing lest they will be stuck on us during the
Whole of the evening. Men are but simpering
Idiois anyway. Litt a we care for them.
Karely we think of them. All our delight is in
Culture and intellect, sense and refinement.
We should not wish to be worldly and beautiful,
Footish and frivolous, no, not for anything.

CHORUS OF MEE WHO PLOCK TORSTHER.
Look at those dear little, awest little, nice little
Girls in the corner, who are all dying to
Have us come up to them. Which of the dar-Shall we make happy to-night with our pres-ence? we, the magnificent leaders of fashion,
Fresh from a sait-bath and tony as possible;
We the young men who don't rise in the mo

Wedded to style and without occupation. CHORUS CF WALLPLOWSES. See those detestable, time-solving hypecrites. Probably boasting that we are in love with them.

Pitiful creatures, they think that they flatter us By their grimmers that look like orang-outangs when we assemble for sweet gossip and chatter, Trust us to tinker the little tin monsters.

The Apples Which Bell. From the Boston Post.

1 find an illustration of the power of beauty I find an illustration of the power of beauty even in prosaic matters in the beaps of red apples which always appear at this season of the year on the street fruit stands. The apple I refer to, the Williams apple, is not particularly fine flavored and is rather dry and pithy, but it has such a brilliant color if at it always sells well. It has a predecessor, a much finer red apple in my opinion, called the sope of wine, but this was less brilliant, and though higher flavored the beautiful color of the Williams drove it not only out of the market, but I doubt if it could be found in an occhard. The beauty of the Williams and the great bearing pawer of its tree carried the day. When it is in season fruit venders do not seem to care to have any other on hand. Yet for myself there are a dozen others I would rather eat, and I think everybody would agree with me if they bought their truit peeled.

Green Almonds in Paris. From the Philadelphia Call.

The European chestnut is larger and coarser in grain than the American and is not stall expansive. But still there are some things which tasts like chestnuts but do not belong to that family. Take green almonds for example. You see them offered for sale in the French towns just as peanum and centra glass lesmonade meet you on almost every corner in American cities. They resemble butternuts with the green shell on and are much litted by all classes of Parisians. They are served after your fruit at the best cafes and botels, are munched by the gamins at any time. You cut the soft sui with a knife, remove the slippery skin from the kernel and proceed to butiness. The said the kernel and proceed to butiness. The left the burr a few hours. For five some you buy a large package of these ante; spend teachers the burr a few hours. For five some you buy a large package of these ante; spend teachers and you become tired of them and never want to see green almonds again. Barring all knowledges of the matter it would require a delicate palate to detinguish between the almond and the obsents.

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To make room for the Winter Goods that we have ordered shipped to us next month, we offer the following BARGAINS IN

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Cut down from 75c, to 50c; \$1.00 to 75c; \$1.50 to \$1.10; \$1.75 to \$1.35; \$2.00 to \$1.35; \$2.00 to \$2.10; \$2.35 to \$2.25. These goods all have beautifully executed designs of flowers and birds on them and are No. 1 in every respect.

We have had agreatrum on FLY NETS, owing to our Low Prices, but as the plowing season has just begun we offer a \$0 per cent. reduction as an inducement to close out the few dozen yet remaining. HAMMESS, THUNKS and BAGS as Low as the

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rypersours made and interest collected with-expense to the lender. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, ATTOMEY-AT-LAW.
Trust Officer for Leacuster County Isa 150 East King St., Lancaster, China

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LANGASTER AND MILLSON Rading a columna sall AND APPEN SUPPAY, NAT

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