things in literature.

The Dally Intelligencer. LANCASTER, MARCH 21, 1888.

THE DAME APPRILINGUES publishes all the telegraphic news of the United Press up to the latest possible hour. EMERS is Celivered by carriers in the city and surrounding towns for 10c. per week; y mail, 5500 a year; \$2.30 for six months; to for three months; boc. per month. S WEEKLY INTELLIGENCES (Double Sheet) light Pages, only \$1.50 per annum, in sight Pages, only \$1.50 per annum, in sight.

wishing their address changed st also state where the paper is now forrestlements from 10 to 25 cts. per line ob insection, according to location.

Telephone Connection.

The Soldier Business. The Columbia Spy is "in a way" over the soldier business. It thinks the In-TELLIGENCER is the champion soldier infer of the country, or on the way to being so, or some nonsence of that sort. There is a certain class-and it is a big e'ass-of newspaper editors who never fall to howl when anybody says anything They think it is a popular way to talk, or ise they had a cousin or a wife's relation in the war, or maybe were somewhere around the outskirts themselves; and they shink that the soldier can never be sufficlantly rewarded.

And the curious part of it is that they always insist that the soldiers of the late war always enlisted through patriotism. They never speak of them as drafted men or bounty jumpers ; and the present generation who have grown up since the rar, would never know from them that the patriotic ardor which fired the threemonths volunteers, subsided immensely when three years volunteers were asked for, and had got to a low ebb when the drafting time came at the end of two or

No doubt there were a great many soldiers in the war who enlisted chiefly through patriotism and the great majority were of this kind in the beginning. But it is just as certain that after a while the patriotic fever failed to draw the ded crop of soldiers and the draft had to be resorted to. These are facts of history which will not out, and which no intelligent man will gainsay.

And we say that the prevalent disposition of the "old soldier" to demand everything that is going, contradicts his claim that he enlisted only through patriotism, and suggests strongly that he was fired with the love of plunder then as he is now. If he was patriotic now he would say " fill the offices with the sitest men," instead of crying " fill the offices with old soldiers."

That this country has been just to gencrosity with its old soldiers cannot be denied. The German empire, after going through a war of greater cost of life and money than ours, pays but ten millions a year in pensions. Great Britain pays but six millions; while the United States pay seventy-five millions, and the unsatisfied soldier element asks now a service pension for every man and the preference in filing all the offices.

We are thinking that it is high time these pretensions were sat down upon. We are not particularly solicitous whether our opinion in this matter suits journals of the sort of the Columbia Spy. We are satisfied that they suit all self-reoting old soldiers, who do not want offices, and who are heartily sick of the disrepute put upon the soldier class by the unremitting begging of the bounty jumpers and camp followers.

The Cost of the County's Poor.

"A Democrat" calls attention elsewhere in these columns to the disappointment he experienced this year in reading the annual statement of the work of the board of poor directors. Where heretofore the expenditures were set out in detail, they are this year lumped, and the exact information that was heretofore attainable as to the smount of goods purchased from particular dealers, and the prices paid is now lacking.

Why this radical departure is made this year, we would like the directors of the poor to explain. There is no institution in the county in the mnnagement of which the public are Interested to a greater degree than that which dispenses the charities of the county. It has not been so long since the INTELLIGENCER exposed the neglect at the lower hospital in the care exercised over patients, and the shocking revelations were such as caused the inauguration of better methods and more humane treatment of some of the unfortunates who were at the time charges upon the county.

The board of poor directors should not fear the most exacting scrutiny of their accounts. They should expect and invite it. This county is wealthy enough to permit its taxpayers to read the full list of expenditures for the county's poor. Why was it not given this year, as it has been done formerly. Was there anything to conceal?

About Child Labor.

The Lancaster Inquirer comments upon a recent utterance of this journal upon the question of child labor. The law forbids the employment of children under the age of thirteen and we were disposed to believe that there was no great infraction of it in this city. We also stated the evident fact that to many a poor and struggling family child labor was a boon, though it was hardly thought necessary to repeat what we have often said of the great harm that it does to the whole community. On this point we can cordially echo the opinion of our esteemed contemporary. The system of child labor is as clearly against public policy as it is against the law. "It is bringing up a generation of men and women who are dwarfed in body and mind, unfit to exercise and fu'fill the higher and more responsible duties of citizenship, and incapable of performing properly the services to the government which may be required of them at the age of maturity."

But suppose a poor man with eight or ten children and a dollar a day, and even that small income dependent upon his own good health and the prosperity of his employer; would our contemporary severely condemn that man for using the labor of his children to keep the wolf from the door? We admit the evil as we admit the infraction of the law. There is a tenderness of years which is very necessarily protected by the law from greed or need of the parent; and the vge of this teen is a judicious limit. The e are stout children under that age doubts ! portant causes.

less to whom labor would be no injury, and such as these may be employed here. It is not to be supposed that the law is wholly observed : no law ever is. The Inquirer says that there are fifty exceptions in Lancaster. We do not think even that number would show a serious abuse of child labor here. Some of it doubtlers is due to ignorance of the law some of it to the extreme need of par ents : and some of it to the extra stature and strength of the child. So that we do not think that we need to change our opinion that Lancaster's skirts are comparatively free from the evil of child

Be Careful. The Providence Journal and the Bos ton Journal have been having a tilt over the effect of the Mills tariff bill upon the farmers' interest, which the latter thought were injured by it. The former, however, says that the only agricultural products affected of any account by the bill are flax, hemp, leaf tobacco, rice, sugar and wool, of which the flax and wool producers would probably be helped rather than hurt in the long run. Tobacco, rice and sugar it concedes may be injured, but thinks that their product is of too little value to be weighed against the interests calling for the reduction of the tax. It says that the tobacco product in 1880 was but thirtynine millions, sugar nine millions and rice four millions. Certainly if there are great interests in

the country calling for the crippling of these industries, that might be a justification for it. But we do not think there is any such demand. We do not want to stop the production of sugar or rice, and if Mills' bill threatens this those provisions of it should not be passed. Neither do we want to stop the produc

tion of leaf tobacco for cigar wrappers : as it will be stopped under Mills' and Randall's bills. There is no justification of it all; no demand for it from anyone; and there has never been a more causeless and insane assault made upon any industry. It is simply due to assume ignorance. Cigar wrapper tobacco is largely grown in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. It has as its competitor tobacco from Sumatra, because the latter is exceedingly light, fine veined, tough and of fashionable color for cigar wrappers. The present duty on the lightest leaves is 75 cents a pound; these weigh over 100 to the pound. On leaves weighing under 100 the duty is 35 cents per pound. The Mills bill reduces the duty to 35 cents on both classes, perhaps to save trouble to the custom house in classifying the imports, which might just as easily have been done by making the duty seventy-five cents on all cigar wrapper tobacco. No one would have been injured, and a great industry would have been protected. The duty of thirty-five cents will put a quietus on the home grown wrappers. It congressmen understood this and that this Sumatra tobacco will drive the home tobacco out of the market because it is so light that a pound of it will cover a great many more cigars than the home grown, they certainly will not be willing to inflict this great in-

THE Centre Democrat this week devotes most of its space to showing what a great tuture looms up for Bellefonte. This town wants to be the state capital, but it would be a pity to spoil this pretty place by permitting the Pennsylvania legislature to

GOVERN fixedupon Friday, the 27th day of April, to be observed as Arbor Day throughout the commonwealth. He says: Not only should trees and shrubbery be planted in the public school grounds and along the public highways throughout the state, but increase attention should be given to the planting of trees wherever they can be properly cultivated. Thousands of acres of farm lands otherwise unproductive can be turned to profitable account, by the cultivation of timber, nut, and fruit-bearing trees. The subject should receive the careful and considerate attention of all who are interested in the prosperity of the common wealth, and in a remunerative return for money in vested in and the labor expended upon their lands. The observance of the day should not be confined to literary exercises in, and tree-planting by, our public schools. It is a subject which demands and should receive the thoughtful attention and careful consideration of all our people. The general observance of the day should result in the planting of large numbers of trees, not only for shade and ornament, but for practical uses and profitable return in the future. The incidental advantages which will result to the community are great and varied. The necessity for increased attention to the general subject of forestry is becoming more and more apparent. There should be not only an increased attention to the dissemination of knowledge upon the subject, but a great increase the number of trees actually planted. If the grounds surrounding our school houses are filled with trees and shrubs, let the scholars secure permission from the owners of lands along the highways to plant trees in such a way as to be protected from injury, and at the same time afford beauty and shade to the passer-by.

THE Baltimore Sun says that Baltimore has 73,348 buildings. The total number of buildings in Washington, D. C., as shown by the reports of the assessors of the various districts, is 37,773. Brooklyn, N. Y., has 96,728 buildings, of which 90,490 are dwellings and the remainder are factories, halis, churches, etc. Boston, Mass., had, up to May 1, 1879, 41,652 dwelling houses, of which 1,432 were unoccupied, 190 hotels, 135 public buildings, 168 school houses. It has since added about 20,000 buildings, making a total of 62 154 According to the statements of Mr. Wm. H. Butler, secretary to the Philisdelphia board of building inspectors, the Quaker City has 274 933 dwelling houses and other buildings. There were 488,995 inhabited houses in London in 1871, 261,-343 uninhabited, and 37,803 in course of erection, and 4,415,287 in England and Wales. The growth of the number of buildings in Baltimore since 1868 has been remarkable. No iess than 3,012 buildings were erected there in that year, 3,630 in 1870. 3,185 in 1872, 2 380 in 1873, 2 227 in 1874, 2,016 in 1875, 1,702 in 1876, 1 101 in 1877, 1,383 in 1878, 1,398 in 1879, 1 330 in 1880, 1,603 in 1881, 1,654 in 1882, 2,114 in 1883, 2,250 in 1884, 3,237 in 1885, 2,315 in 1886 and 2,464 in 1887. These figures compare favorably with those of other cities.

JAY GOULD has returned with his f m ly to New York, all ready to plunge headloog into business.

THE salary of city solicitor is now large enough to permit the employment of firstclass lawyers therein. Too often has Laneaster had in that important office some youthful limb of the law who when a case of real magnitude was presented to him had to seek assistance from those in his profession who were older and abler. The Democratic party of Lancaster has a number of lawyers who, if given this post, would need no assistance in the trial of in-

DRIFT.

It sometimes happens that the drift I plei up along the current of life and literature is imost too large and heavy to bring inte this column, great logs and cumbrous stuff such as few are interested in. Just as often, however, it also happens that nothing but splinters and fragments, weeds and shreds such light and slight triffes are washed up that even if worth gathering, they don' seem worth talking about and showing t anybody else. If there were any congruity or even alight relation between the differen bits, they might be strung together along some connecting thread. But there isn't.
What am I lo do then? All I can do is to simply dump them out before you as I have found them, and let you look at them, or not, as you please.

Just now that the old emperor of Ger many is gone, and the new one apparently liable to follow him at any time, a good many people have become interested in Germany and German politics who never thought of them before. Consequently they know nothing about them. And therefore they are looking about them for some work that shall inform and instruct them. If you are one of that class, let me advise you to get the "History of Prussis, by Herbert Tuttle, as being decidedly the best history of that country in our language. It is true it is not a history of Ger-But it gives the only key to the latter. To understand the history of Germany you must study that of Prussia first and most thoroughly. And to understand the Penssia and Germany of to-day, you must be well acquainted with the Prussle of Frederic the Great and of his father Tottle's first volume pives you a most admirable account of the development of the kingdom up to Frederic's accession, and of the latter's tyrannical and brutal old father. who cared more for his famous life-guard regiment of giants than for his own son, or indeed for anything else in the world and who yet, by his very eccentricity and tyranny, laid the foundations of his kingdom's future glory. In the second and third volumes, just out, is given a very complete and graphic account, descriptive and historical, of the first haif of Frederic's reign. People who have only read Carlyle's "Frederick the Great," don't really know the real Frederic, whom Tuttle is these volumes most fully and fairly presents to them, from a study of original ources never before accessible to writers in English. The same author promises tw more volumes in the near future, covering the period of the Seven Years' War and down to the death of Frederic. The set of five volumes will be decidedly the fullest and best history of Prussia in the language and a work that will add to the fact American historical writing already so firmly established by the great histories of Prescott, Motley, Bancroft and Parkman.

The other day I told you of a new weekly literary magazine, called Literature, that the New York publisher, John B. Alden, had started. It is not a interary advertise ment, or kind of catalogue of the publisher's books, like Appleton's Literary Iournal, or Scribners' Hook-Buyer, or Wanamaker's Book News, but a genuine weekly journal or literature, containing in weekly journal of interaction, the this week's number, for example, twentythree pages of original paid for and from new books, literary reviews and notices, news about authors, publishers, magazines, &2—yet, what do you think? The postal department refuses to transmit it through the mails as "second-class matter," and makes the publisher pay third-class rates, that is, makes him pay \$250 postage on every week's issue, instead of \$21,35, which second-class rates would amount to!! What is the reason for this piece of arbitrary discrimination? The only reason allowable by law would be the piea that literature is "designed primarily for advertising purposes," or "for free circulation," or at "nominal rates." But that it is not the first is proved by the quality and proportion of it through the matts as "second-class is proved by the quality and proportion of purely literary matter it contains, greater and better than that found in most weekly or daily newspapers. That it is not for "free circulation" is proved by the fact that it cannot be had for loss than the subscription price of \$1 a year. It might indeed plead guilty of "nominal rates," for it is worth at least double the price; but then the publisher declares that with its large circulation which it is rapidly eatting the the publisher declares that with its large circulation which it is rapidly getting he is sure of a net fifty per cent, profit. So that it seems to me simply illegal for Mr. Harris, the third assistant postmaster general, to charge snything more than second-class rates. Cortainly it strikes an outsider as such. Indeed it seems little short of an outrage, particularly when we remember what tons of trash, moral poison, like the Police Gazetts, the Old Steuth Li brary, and others little better, are circulated through the mails all the time at second-class rates. Low-priced good literature, pure, thoroughly wholesome, like that which Mr. Alden is giving the world, is the best if not only antidote against the stuff the perusal of which is corrupting our youth and filling our prisons and asylums. It seems worse than filegal for our postal department to circulate the latter and virtually to put a fine upon the former. But rary, and others little better, are circulated tually to put a fine upon the former. But then the law is sometimes "queer," and office holders still "queersr,"

Have you noticed how many literary people of high standing have died within the last few weeks ? First of all, not to go the last few weeks? First of all, not to go back any further than last month, was the distinguished writer on social and legal subjects, Sir Henry Maine, who died at Cannes in France on February 3d, after having held trany high political cifices in England, filled professorial chairs at Oxford and at Cambridge, and enriched English literature with such learned works as "Ancient Law," in 1861, "V diage Communities in the East and the West," in 1871, "Early History of Institutions" in 1875, "Early Law and Custom" and "Popular Government" in 1885. Government" in 1885.

That reminds me that Sir Henry Maine was the hero or victim of a literary romance as strange and almost tragic as that of Carlyle and the burning of his manuscript of "The French Revolution" by John Stuart Mill's servant, who used it for kindling. The account is given in London Figare, "Before Maine went to India in 1862, as a member of the supreme council of our eastern empire, he had well-nigh com-pleted a work of international law, and the manuscript of the volume he left behind him in this country, with other property. It was not until 1870 that he returned to England, on his appointment as professor of jurisprudence at Oxford, and one of his first thoughts was naturally directed to his precious manuscript, the contents of which he knew would furnish him with subject matter for the series of lectures with which he proposed to inaugurate his professorship. Imagine then, his disappointment and dismay when he was unable, even after the most exhaustive search, to dis cover any trace of the packet he had left behind him. It was gone, completely and irrevocably as it turned out, for up to the day of his death Sir Henry never heard of or saw one of the missing slips of manu-script. Nor did he ever fathom the mystery of its disappearance, which will probably remain one of those literary mysteries that are numerous enough to make another volume of the curiosities of literature." Whether he also, like Carlyle, took to reading Marryat, and drowning his grief by communion with Snarleyow, we are not

Sir Henry was soon followed in this country by David Ross Locke, the inimitsbie, perhaps fortunately so, "Petroisum V. Nasby," of "Confedrit X Roads," of "Contedrit N Roads, who died at his home in Tolede, Ohio, on February 15th. His importance to litera-ture was not very great; not nearly so great as his political importance, for by means of his cearse humor, laughable spelling, and sound common sense, he did not a little in creating and strengthening the popular sentiment of the ma the popular sentiment of the masses in favor of the Union during the war. Indeed he did more needed and more important service for the North with his pen than nine-tenths of those who bore arms ever did with their weapons. Yet he never got any pension nor claimed any office for his services, and probably would have been scornfully rejected had he applied for membership in the G. A. R.

continually expected to do, rather than for what he actually was or did do. As a friend and disciple of John Moriey he belonged to that pitiable school of Positivists of which Harrison is one of the best known and loudest expounders. As one of the founders and proprietors of the Fortnightly Review he gave its positivist, or agnostic or materialistic, character to that able English monthly; and it was, through him John Moriey became its editor after George H. Lewes left P. His chief literary works, besides numerous critical reviews and papers, were a Life and Times of St. Bernard, two volumes in the English Men of Letters Series, and The Service of Man, adefense of Positivism against Christianity. He intended writing an exhaustive history of France and a number of "great works." But through all his life his intentions were always much more and greater than his accomplishment. He was too comfortable financially to do great things in literature.

Mr. Amos Bronson Alcott was snothed one of whom very much more was exproted than he ever realized. He was one of the original Boston transcendentalist but while men like Hawthorne and Alcott' most intimate friend Emerson, outgres this ism to a greater or less extent, be never did. He died on March 4:b, in his eighty-ninth year, and was buried in Sleepy Hol-low cemetery, at Concord, between the graves of his two friends, Thoreau and Emerson, and quite near that of Haw-thorne. Perhaps in his long life he exerted as great an influence by his "conversa tions" as he would have done had he writ ten any books. He is said to have kept a minute disry or journal from his youth up filling more than fifty quarte volumes. Should these ever be published they will be the most interesting and important work of the kind over published in this country

Two days after his death, on March 6th his gifted and most estimable daughter Louise May Alcott followed him. Her life had been just the opposite of her father's. Sh is said to have taken little juterest in his mystic contemplative philosophy and led a very busy life, divided between her household cares, which were heavy, and her literary labors. Of the latter every Ameri-can knows. Through her delightful books for young people she exerted a most whole-some and widespread influence upon American !!'e. The "Little Women." perhaps the most popular book of its time, about twenty years ago. In the first three years of its publication no fewer than 87,00 copies of it were sold. Her works are still as popular as ever, and among the best unday school literature we have. Miss Alcot, by the way was a native of this state

Two days after her death, on March 8th another American writer, who a quarter o a century ago was one of the most popular and favorite magazine writers in the country, passed away in the person of Ger. David Hunter Strothers, better known as "Porte Crayon." Under this pen-name he wrote, before the war, a series of delightful ketches of Southern life for Harper sketches of Southern life for Harper's Magazine, illustrating them with his own crayon sketches. He was the highest paid contributor the magszine had up to that time employed. Though a Virginian, he took up arms for the Union at the beginning of the civil war, and served with distinction to its close, on McClellan's staff and later as chief of staff of his cousin, Gen. David Hunter. But the war was fatal to David Hunter. But the war was fatal to his literary career, as since then he wrote nothing of note, and died in retirement at his home in Charleston, W. Va, almost unknown to the present generation of

I hope I will not soon have a chance to continue this catalogue of deaths. Our literature has not so many first class writers that it can afford to lose two or three every

PERSONAL.

DR W. H. EGLE, state librarian, is pre-paring an article on "Dead Towns" in ennsylvania, viz. : Asylum, Beulah and

JOHN JENNINGS, aged 95, died in Harford county, Maryland, a few days ago. He was the last survivor in that county of the defenders of Baltimore in 1812.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW, who is mentioned for the Republican presidential nomination, had a mother who was the best of women, and Chauncey, who was always her favorite, fairly worshipped her. Anything that she told him to do he would do. MRS. LAWRENCE CORCORAN, who with her husband and family have for a number

ner husband and lamily have for a number of years lived in comparative poverty in South Oranga, N. J., has been informed that by the will of a deceased aunt she has fallen heir to a fortune of \$150,000. Mr. W. S DAROLL, who has made fame as the partner in crime of Mr. Francis Wilson in "Erminie," has been ill for some time and unable to play his part of "Ravvy" in the famous operetts. Iil health will probably cause his permanent retirement from the stage.

from the stage. CHARLES E. DALY died Friday in Marshall Infirmary in Troy, New York. A sbort time ago he received word from Queen Anne county, Maryland, that his lather had died, leaving an estate valued at more than \$100,000, to which he was sole

SENATOR VORHEES IS quoted by a NENATOR VORRIEES is quoted by a Washington dispaten as saying that he is not a candidate for vice president, nor is ex-Senstor McDonaid, so far as he knows. "The Indisna Democrats," says Mr. Vorhees, "have but one candidate for vice president, and that is Gov. Gray. His name will be presented to the national convention by the solid delegation from the state."

CHATTERTON'S famous line in which he epitomized the miraculous story of the transmutation of water to wine was nearly equalled recently by a young girl in the harvard annex. When bidden in the course of an examination in English to put the epic of "Paradise Lost" into a metrical nuispell, she wrote:-

"All is thine," said Satan, wise—
"All but this—the fruit of Signs,"
"That I'll have," did Eye reply.
That she had; and man must die.

MR. John F. Meginness, who is an old Lancaster county boy, has been publishing the Historical Journal, a monthly devoted to the historical life of the West Branch valley in this state. In the last issue, that of April, 1888, he says the Journal "has brought no pecuniary reward to its publisher for his labor. In fact he finds himself slightly behind at the close of the himself slightly behind at the close of the volume. But as a hundred or more full sets are still on hand, it is possible that in the course of true he may sell enough bound volumes to make up the deficiency. As a general rule, writing and publishing local history is purely a 'labor of love.' It rarely pays. On an average, scarcely one in fifty appreciates such literature. But it is a source of satisfaction, nevertheless, to receive the warm thanks, as well as the substantial support, of that one for wha has been done.

The period of teething is the most dangerous to young children. They should then have extra attendance and occasional doses of Dr. bull's Baby syrup.

The purity of the ingredients and the accuracy of the combin alon in Taxador, coupled with the important fact that it is free from any deleterious substance, is a strong argument for its adoption as the remedy for all diseases of the liver. Price 25 cents. diseases of the liver. Price 23 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WHY WILL YOU COUGH when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 sts., 50 cts., and 41. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Drug-glet, No. 137 North Queen street. (6)

Proved a Blg Benefit. "Has morgical pain killing and healing properties. Haif of a fifty-cent battle cured me of the mantism and a cold that had settled in my back. Feel as well as I ever did in my life totto J. Doesbury, proprietor Holland Lity News, Holland, Mich., speaking for Thomas' Ecleciric Oil. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 187 and 189 North Queen street, I ancaster.

A Policeman Braced Up. D. F. Collins, member of police, Seventh ward, Reading, Pa, inlist this way: "Suffered everying from the unastent: nothing did me my good till I tried Thomas' Relective Od. It. is a pleasure to recommend it." For sale by H. S. Colbran, druggist. 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

scornfully rejected had he spplied for membership in the G. A. R.

The next death was that of James Cotter Marison in England, on February 26th. He was one of those men whose fame is built up by their friends for what they are

The Lessons of " Unser Fritz " Case

The greatest doctors to Europe don't seem to know what alls "Unser Fritz."

Thus are the Gardeld and Grant ep sodes repeated, and public confidence in "expert" repeated, and public tomain shaken. medical knowledge is again shaken. The effect is a revulsi

Bince the fatal days of 1885, many of the doctrines of the schoolmen concerning ex tensive medication have been abandoned, and all schools of practice are more and more re lying upon old-fashioned simple root and herb preparations and careful nursing,- the only reliences known to our ancestors.

These methods and reliances are illustrate.

These methods and reliances are likestra'ed today in a series of old-fashioned roots and herbs preparations recently given to the world by the well-known proprietors of Warner's safe cure—preparations made from formulæ possessed by many of our oldest f. milies, and rescued for popular use, and issued under the happy designation of Warner's Log Cabin Romedies.

"My son," exclaimed a venerable woman to the writer when he was a boy, "my son, you'r

the writer when he was a boy, "my son, you' yeller and pale and weak like lookin, you's needin' a good shaking up with some sas'ps

A jug of spring sarsaparilla was just as necessary in the "winter supplies" of fifty years ago as was a barrel of pork, and a famous medical authority says that he very general prevalence of the use of such a preparation as Log Cabin Sarsaparilla explains the lugged health of our ancestors.

While Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is an excellent remedy for all seasons of the year, it is particularly valuable in the spring, when the system is fall of sluggish blood and rethe system is fall of sluggish blood and re-quires a natural constitutional tonic and in-vigorator to resist coids and pneumonis, and the effects of a long winter. Philo M. Parsons, clerk of the City Hotel, of Hartford, Conn., was prostrated with a cold which, he says, "seemed to settle through my body. I ne-glected it and the result was my blood became impoverished and poisoned, indicated by in flamed eyes. I was treated but my eyes grew worse. I was obliged to wear a shade over them. I feared that I would be obliged to give up work."

"Under the operation of Warner's Log "Under the operation of warners Log Cabin Sarssparilla and Liver Pills," he says, "The sore and infimed eyes disappeared. My blood, I know, is in a healthier condition than it has been for years. I have a much better appetite. I shall take several m ties for safety's sake. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier and i most heartly recommend it."

A few bottles of Warner's Log Cabin Farsa parilla used in the family now will save many week of sickness and many a dollar of bill Use no other. This is the cidest, most thoroughly tested, and the best, is put up in the largest sarsaparilla bottle in the market, con-taining 120 doses. There is no other prepara-tion of similar name that can equal it. The name of its manufacturer is a guarantee of its

While the great doctors wrangle over the technicalities of an advanced medical science that cannot cure disease, such simple prepa-rations yearly snatch millions from untimely

WANAMAKER'S.

PRILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 24, 1888. The sunlight of the coming event is on the store. Counter-ends and pillars are blossoming into beauty shapes bright with the colors of Spring and Summer stuffs. Draping and looping and festooning are going on wherever there is room to throw a banner. The finished picture will be like a JOHN WANAMAKER, glimpse of Fairyland.

Tuesday next will be opening day. Then you shall see the newest thought of over-sea and home makers in Trimmed Millinery; a great exhibition of Parasols; the latest Wraps and Jackets from Paris, Berlin, New York, Philadelphia; the newest Spring Silks; the rarest and richest novelties in Dress Goods; the freshest and daintiest of White Goods and Linen Lawns: cute Fan shapes with delicate and original decorations; and a great array of Easter specialties.

The "House Beautiful" will be continued with all its wealth of wall, window, floor, and room turnishings. An object lesson in home comforts and adornments; a school of Domestic Economy — and Luxury.

We mean that the "Fifth Day before Easter" shall overtop anything we have before done in the way of illustrative display.

Men's Gloves. Some new Dent's just in.

Two buttons, new points on new tans, stitched with red silk, \$1.50; two buttons, tans and browns, handsomely embroidered, \$1.50; two buttons, best kid, pique, \$2.

Some of these are sold elsewhere for 10 per cent. more, some for 20 per cent. more. Both ends of the store.

25c Dress Stuffs for 15c. No reason why the stuffs shouldn't still be 25c. Not every thread wool, but unless you are wise in such things you won't suspect the cotton warp. Alike on both sides. More than fifty styles. Plaids, wick checks, plain checks, silk-line stripes, jumbled checkplaids. Cheerful, seasonable stuffs for about half price.

All-wool Beiges, 36 inches, 371/2 c. Brownish, grayish, olivish mixtures. Spring and Summer weight.

Wool Cheviot Suitings. 14 color effects and not one mean. 36 inches, 371/2 c. A little better, 10 styles, 45c.

Just as unlooked-for prices at every foot of every counter in the whole Dress Goods circuit. Southeast of centre.

The march of Easter fancies and favors is triumphant. More cute and curious conceits than ever: more Easter sentiment, more art than ever. Whiteness and brightness. An avalanche of Easter Cards lithographed WANAMAKERS.

and hand-painted, 3 for 25c. Bits of creamy satin or bolting cloth, hand-painted little or much, as you choose, exquisite always, 60c. to \$12. Illustrated Booklets-monotints, colorslittle thought-pricking pretties, 12c to \$1. Hand painted Eggs, 15 to 75c.

Easter light is on Books too. Episcopal Prayer Books and Hymnals combined, Oxford edition with the late additions, 32 mo.; French morocco 75c, round corners 85c.

These three Books are illustrated with colored plates and elegantly bound in Spanish calf, mottled:

Publishers' Our Beautiful Ferns Plowers of Field and Forest 10 00
Beautiful Wild Flowers of Amer

Here is a peep at some of the other special priced Books:

Publishers' Our price.

Home Life in the Bible. Rev. Daniel March. \$3.75 \$1.50

Daniel March. \$3.75 \$1

Thirteenth street entrance You can get your "peck of dirt" in about two pecks of Schuylkill just now. Needn't if you don't care to. Filters that will clean every speck and thought of filth from any water are within your easy reach.

With cooler, \$5.25 to \$10.75 Porous stone, \$3 to \$45. asement, northwest of centre.

Jars of every sort that belong in a complete stock. Look at these-Potpourri lars. Assorted styles and decorations, 25c to \$8. The lowest priced lot we have ever had, 140 richly decorated Bohemian EARTHQUAKE AT LISSON. Glass Bowls. Quaint and curious shapes - twisted, convoluted, waved, 50c. to \$5. About half price. Near Juniper and Market streets corner.

Philadelphia

DRY GOODS.

THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE.

Wait for the Opening !

The People's Cash Store

WILLOPEN

(Next Door to Lancaster County Bank)

IN A FEW DAYS,

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SPRING

STOCKSOF

DRY GOODS

IN QUALITY, STYLE & PRICE EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY WILL BE PLACED ON SALE

FOR CASH.

APIT WILL PAY YOU TO WAIT FOR

THIS OPENING.

Geo. F. Rathvon,

25 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA. mar 14-1yd# w

CARRIAGES. STANDARD WORK.

EDW.EDGERLEY

CARRIAGE BUILDER, NOS. 40, 42, 43, 45 MARKET STREET, Bear of Postoffice, Lancaster, Pa.

I have in Stock and Build to Order Every Variety of the following styles: Coupe, Eng-gles, Cabriolets, Carriages, Victorias, Business Wagons, "T" Carts, McCall Wagons, Surries, Market Wagons, Phetons, Express Wagons, I employ the best Mechanics, and have fact-ities to build correctly any style of Carriage desired. The Quality, Style and Finish or my work makes it decidedly the Cheapest in the market. market,
MOTTO: "Fair Dealing, Honest Work at
Bottom Prices." Please give me a call.
Ar Repairing promptly attended to. Prices
lower than all others. One set of Workmen
especially employed for that purpose.

DENSIONS.

SOLDIERS who were disabled from wounds injury. repture, exposure, piles, deafness, or who were, in consequence of their military services, incapacitated for manual labor, whether from wounds or disease, are entitled to particle. would be seen that the seen th

sions in the later and are entitled to a higher rating. No fee unless successful. Can refer to many successful claimants. Soiders, it will cost you nothing to write me, and it may result greatly to your advantage.

M. D. MULL, Pens., Att'y, Vogansville, Lancaster County, Pa. marg-lydsklyw

LENTEN SEASON GOODS.

Palt and Smored Fish, Fine White Pat Mackerel. Codden, Smored Halibut, Canned Salmem and Lobster, Sardines, etc., Macaroni, Gelatine, fine New York Cheese, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Olives and Pickles. Our stock of Coffees and Teas compare with the finest in the market.

Please layor us with a trial order. Goods delivered.

CASH CATCHES THE BARGAINS.

ONLY TWO WEEKS LEFT.

Best Coffees in Town.

A Fine Cones at 18: per Pound Must Fell all before leaving and although

going fast, there is still an assortment to se-lect from. Almost all goods sold down balow who esale prices. And don't forget the place is

NO. 26 CENTRE SQUARE.

JOHN A. CLABK.

Open Every Evening until 8 o'clock. AT BURSK'S.

CANNED GOODS.

Cal formin Apricols, in quart cans, at 25c ara very nice and cheap. White and Black Cher-ties. Crawford and Lemon Cling Peaches, Star and Crescent Brand, Happy Family, choice quality, and Pie Peaches. CORN, CORN. CANNED CORN.

We have the finest Cannes Corn in the mar ket, the finest brands are new Drop, Pride of Maine and Paris. We have Winslow, Baker's and Fells. The last we sell three cans for 15c; the finest brands at 15c.

TOMATOES. TOMATCES

Tomatoes in glass, Dew Drop Whole, G. & R., Ford Bros. and Fell; Fells at 10 a can. We have a large stock of Canned Goods Store-keepers needing car ned goods would find it to their advantage to give us a call.

BURSK'S NO. 17 EAST KING STREET.

VES, SOMETHING IS GOING TO HAPPEN.

It will be of intense interest to

Man, Woman and Child.

Don't wait until the event is upon you Take a lesson from the Destruction of Pompeii.

Think of those peer, thoughtless unfortu-nates who were entombed by the Both of which might have been avoided by

Reading the Signs of the Times Your absence in this instance will be as much asource of regret as your presence would THE THOUGHTFUL

WILL READ THIS THROUGH. Tue Careless Will Pass it Over. Mark the following date on your doorsteps Set it to music so that you and the town will rise as one man on the eventful day of

Saturday, March 24th, AND GO RIGHT TO

S. CLARKE'S

New Tes and Coffee Store. 12 and 14 SOUTH QUEEN STREET. Doors from Centre Equare Look for Bargains and don't forget that we in end giving some 5 000 Pannel Pictures away TO-MOKRO w (*ATURDAY.) Grand Opening S. Cl. AFK E'S Wholesale and Retail TEA AND COFFER ETORE, Nos. 12 and 14 SOUTH QJEEN STREET.

AUCTION!

Th's evening at 7.30, at the Old Store, No. 52 West King Street, where wift be sold Glass, China, tanned and Bottled Goods, Come early for Bargains. Will be sold cheap to save expense of moving. GEO. HUNTER, Auct.

SPECIAL DRIVES IN GROCERIES.

SKILES' BUILDING, ALL. EYES UPON REIST!

One Thousand Panel Cares Given Away, TO MORROW (SATURDAY.) Distribution will Commence at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

READIREADIREADI

It will always pay you to read our advertisement. These Panel Cards are the most handsome ever offered to the people of Lancaster, and it you miss getting one, it is because you do not watch upour advertisement.

OUR THANSPARENT TOILET SOAP,

Which we gave away last Saturday, was a big hit. Many did not know of it, and expressions of disappointment are heard on all sides. WE DON'T DO THING'S BY HALVES. When we say we will give it, you can surely count on getting it. No one dare approach us in the value of free Gilt Distribution. Some vainly endeavor to imitate, but fall short. We will, later on, offer more of the soap. Keep your eyes wide open.

"Reist is monop lizing the g ocery but-ness," is what we hear from all sides. "He wants to do all the business," and similar expressions we hear every day.

READER,

We don't all your patronage. It you feel

expressions we hear every day.

READER.

We don't ask your patronage. If you feel inclined to buy of us we will do all we can to please you; it not, the city is large, and contains many good stores. Don't le eye one pisce and go to another, unless you are benefited by the change. We don't expect it of you. We don't place ourselves under obligations. Our sole aim is to buy largely and sell as cheap as we dare sell. The choice rests with you.

Look! Look! Look! Look!

One Carload of Goods boughtto-day at a single purchase, and will be on our from pavement Saturday Morning. That's the way we buy. Is it a wonder that we sell so cheap! Seeing is Bell-ving. Many doubt our heavy purchases. We invite them to call around and see. Think of 150 Boxes Cheese (Included in this lot of goods) which we will sell at 3074 pounds for 25c.

Look for Bare Bargeins Saturday. We can save you money. We will have plenty of help.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

Cor. W. King and Prince Sts.,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE SCREEL HORSE HOTEL.) MACHINERY.

PATTERNS, MODELS, &c.

Central Machine Works,

W. P. CUMMINGS, Prep. CORNER OF GRANT AND CHRISTIAN STS

(Rear of Court House, Jos. H. Huber's Old Stand.) All kinds of Light Machine Work, Patterns, Models, Iron and Brass Castings, Etc. Special attention given to developing new inventions and to the construction of Special-ties in Machinery or Hardware.

TERMS REASONABLE, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, decid

BOOTS AND SHOES

LADIES,

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST. FELLING KID SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.

French Kid, \$5.00; reduced to \$4.00.
Lest Curaco Kid, \$5.75 to \$1.00; \$5.00 to \$2.50;
\$1.50 to \$2.00
These goods must be sold by April 1 to close butiness.
WITMER HESS, tobla-S, Wawtf No, 41 West King Street.