The Daily Intelligencer. MANUASTER, JUNE & HEL

The Pally Edition of THE INTELLI-tion Delity Edition of THE INTELLI-tion of Delity Edition of THE INTELLI-tion of Delity Edition of THE INTELLI-tion of The Intelligence of The Intelligence of The Manual Livering Co. per month.

te from 10. to 25 ets. per line on, according to location. THE INTELLIGENCES,

Presidential Selections, New York Herald says rather sharply of the president, anent his fail are to ask Thurman to enter his cabinet when he assumed the presidency, that "Mr. Cleveland selected his cabinet, as he did most of his leading nominees, tably his chief justice, by some principle of divination or discovery."

If so, it must be conceded to have been a good principle, since the president has conspicuously happy generally in selections for office. We do not know how it is with his choice of a chief justice, which possibly might not, Mr. Fuller remaining to be tried. And possibly the original cabinet selections might have been stronger; but the general idea is that the president has shown singular aptness in reading character and selecting officials. Of course, among the great mass, they were not all od; but when he has had opportunity inspect the material, he has shown that he could tell a hawk from a handmw. The president had but small knowledge of the public men of the country when he assumed his office. He evidently did not know Thurman, or he would have been solicitous to have him in his cabinet. He knows him now and consequantly covets his association.

Use and Abuse of Liquor.

The beer brewers in convention have been marshalling statistics to show the extent to which alcohol is responsible for crime. Of 1,000 murders, they assert that only 98 could properly be ascribed to liquor. Of 554 suicides, they say that 56 were directly due to liquor. Of 53 cases of arson, but two were laid at the door of drink. Of 379 criminal assaults. but 37 are traceable to alcoholic stimulants. It is further said that in the long list of cases of adultery, bribery, abor. tion, forgery, burglary, embezziement and defalcations of all kinds, one looks in vain for liquor as a cause.

It is a rather curious line of argument to enumerate all the crimes in the calendar and then exclude those in which liquor has no part, claiming for it a virtue thereby. If liquor is directly and primarily a cause of one crime, it is unalterably evil. But it is not, though often the secondary cause. Because men in liquor kill each other does not prove that or is all evil, any more than two men in love with the same woman and fighting to death over her establishes that love is all evil. It is the perversion of liquor, the wrongful use made of it by some people that causes crime. And to reduce this to a minimum, high license laws have enacted, strict in character, to prevent as far as possible the use of a good no in a bad way.

Invited and Forgot.

The peop's who had charge of the Memorial Day exercises in New York were abused for their failure to invite Mayor Hewitt and Gen. W. T. Sherman to be present on the receiving stand with President Cleveland. In the mayor's case, the act may have been intended as a punishment of him for the curt manner in which he recently treated a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. though he was exactly right in the position that he assumed. In General Sherman's case he was invited and forgot; no Memorial Day celebration in New York could be complete while that distinguished resident of that city, whose march from Atlanta to the sea will live as long as history, was absent. Grant is deed; Sheridan is dying; and Sherman will remain of the great trio.

But, soldier-like, he brushes by his chagrin quickly and asks "if it is not better that we should devote Decoration Day to the cemeteries which contain our bonored deed, than to swelling street parades for the glorification of belligerent non-combatants." He is right and his words will commend themselves to all thoughtful

The Office of General,

A man gets a great deal of consideration when he is supposed to be dying. There is not much reason in it, but a great deal of sentiment. It is natural that asperity of feeling should soften and cease against one whose career is done. General Sheridan profits by this sentiment in getting his general's commission. In the light of reason it was an unreasonable grant; under this light Congress is supposed to legislate, but does not. The members are human-very ; and not more consistent than ordinary humanity. Some years ago Congress deliberately enacted a law abolishing the grade of general in the army. Sheridan was then lieutenant general. His war ord had been made. It was decreed that the lieutenant-generalcy should expire with him. Every reason that prevails now for making him general, prevailed then for leaving the generalcy open for his succession; but it was not. gress then acted deliberately and with judgment; and it was a Republican

Congress, too. Now in a Democratic Congress Sheridan is made general, as he is about to die : and because he is about to die. That such cause should produce such legislation simply shows it to be impulsive and unreasonable. The Republican members voted it because Sheridan was one of them. The Democratic members from the South supported it because they did not choose to meet the misconstruction of their motives which would have on made by the Republican press, that ald eagerly have seized the opportunity to charge them with being inspired by hoslie war memories. The president signed the bill likewise to escape misconstruc-. It was not worth while, he doubtthought, to give his eremies a chance

o bowl over so small a matter. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, was about the man who clung to his convictions of t, voting against the bill to the last. It does not matter to him what policy

says when he has a conviction of what is ight; as he generally has very strongly It is in such men's care that the public erests safely lie. He thought that such hasty legislation was wrong; and that General Sheridan was no more entitled to a generalcy now than he was when the office was abolished; and he is undoubtedly right in both opinions.

THEY say that Greeham is growing ; but Cleveland has already grown.

BEN BUTLER says he used to doubt Mr Cleveland's capacity to be president, but he does so no longer. So far we have heard no considerable conversion to the belief in Butler's presidential capacity.

THE Lancaster Inquirer is of opinica that in the Black-Ingersoli Christianity controversy "no man was ever more completely beaten and utterly used up at every point than was Judge Black in that controversy. His defeat was so complete and overwhelming that he virtually consed it in his last article by declining to meet the points made by his opponent."

The Inquirer has a bad eminence in this opinion. Five years hence it may be Gladstone.

PERSONAL

POSTMASTER GENERAL DICKINSON IS Tonio Russ, aged 68, known as "Poppy," a prominent citizen of Harrisburg, died there on Friday. He was a native of I taly and settled in Harrisburg thirty years ago. He was in the buckster business and was the owner of several high speed trotting horses.

trotting horses.

JAT GOULD, who is traveling in his private car in the West for his health, is reported to be critically iii. When his train reached Kansas City on Friday messengers were dispatched in haste to a drug store for prescriptions, Mr. Gould having had a severe attack of illness at Omahs. He decided that it would be best for him to

got thinkin' of her-both her parents dead and gone— And all her staters married off, and none but her and John A-livin' all alone there in that lonesome sort

o' way, blame old bachelor, confirmder 6v'ry day

kboard 'em all from children, and their

daddy from the time
settled in the neighborhood, and hadn't

ary a dime Er dollar, when he married, for to start house

to I got to thinkin' of her -both her parents dead and gone

got to thinkin' of her, and a wundern what That all her sisters kep' a-gittin married, on by one, And her without no chance- and the best girl

of the pack-An old maid, with her hands, you might say, tied behind her back ! And mother, too, afore she died, she ust to When none of 'em was left you know, but Ev-

aline and Joh And jos' declare to goodness 'at the young on must be bline To not see what a wife they'd git, if they got Evaline!

I got to thinkin' of her ; in my great affliction Was sich a comfort to us, and so kind and neighborly,-She'd come, and leave her housework, fer to

he'p out little Jane,
And talk of her own mother 'at she'd never see againsometimes cry together-though, fer the most part, who

Would have the child so riconciled and happy like,' at we Felt lonesomer's ever when she'd put her bon-

And say she'd railly haf to be a gittin back to I got to thinkin' of her, as I say-and more

and more I'd think of her dependence, and the burdens Her parents both a bein' dead, and all horsisters gone

And married off, and her, a-livin' there alo with John-You might say jes' a-tollin' and a slavin' out

Fer a man 'at hadn't pride enough to git hisfe'f a wife—
'Less some one married Evaline and packed her off some day !-So I got to thinkin' of her-and it happened

that-away. - James Whitcomb Riley. DANGEROUS FOOD ADULTERATION. The Fraudulent use of Alum and Lime to

Chenp Boktog Powders. It consumers prefer to buy an adulterated article of food because it can be had at a lower price, they undoubtedly have the right to do so, provided the adulterants are not of a character injurious to health. If such articles are not falsely sold as pure, and the customer is not deceived as to their real character, the transaction is not illegitimate.

But the great danger is the traffic in adulterated food arises from the deception that is practised by manufacturers usually classing such goods as pure. This is almost in-variably done when the adulterant is one that is injurious to health. For instance, manufacturers of alum and lime baking powders not only fail to inform the public of the real character of their goods, but carefully conceal the fact that they are made carefully conceal the fact that they are made from these poisonous articles. Most of these manufacturers also claim that their articles are pure and wholesome, while some go still further and proclaim boldly that they are cream of tartar goods, or even the genuine Royal Baking Powder itself. No consumer will buy slum baking powders knowingly, for it is well understood that they are detrimental to health. The sale of time and alum baking powders as pure and lime and alum baking powders as pure and wholesome articles is, therefore, criminal, and it is satisfactory to notice that several persons engaged in such sale have already

been brought to justice in the courts.

The cfficial analysts have recently been active in the pursuit of these dishonest articles. The baking powders of several States have been carefully and critically examined. The officials are surprised at the large amount of lime and aium goods found. It is a suggestive fact that no baking powder except the Royal has been baking powder except the Royal has been found without either lime or alum, and many contain both. Dr. Price's baking powder has been found to contain nearly 12 per cent, of impurities; the phosphate

powders over 12 per cent, of time.

The chief service of lime is to add weight.

It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick-lime is left—a caustic of most powerful nature. A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or in the eye produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be on the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said by physicians to be one of the causes of indirection. estion, dyspepsia, and those painful iseases of the kidneys now so prevalent.

diseases of the kidneys now so prevaient.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which is here tolore received the most emphatic condemnation from food analysis, physicians and chemists, for the reason that while alum may be partially dissolved by the heat of baking it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime so that the entire amount in the baking powder cases. entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties, into the

stomach.
The large profits from the manufacture of lime and alum baking powders has placed many of them in the market. They are to be found in the stock of almost every are to be found in the stock of almost every retail dealer, and are triged upon custom-ers calling for baking powders upon all occasions. Because of their well-known detrimental character it is desirable that prompt means be taken to suppress their

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established reputation, I ke the Royal, of whose purity there has never been a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

A Dector Attempts Suicide, Dr. John Mohr, of Kutztown, Berks county, on Friday attempted suicide by swallowing stryonnine while his family were on a visit to Allentown. Very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

REV. DR. J. MAX HARK'S BOOK

The Unit of the Tauth is Christianity App Evolution. By J. Max Hark, D.D., New York: John B. Alden, publisher, 1885.

In this work the author alian to harmonine one of the latest theories in the scientific world with the teachings of Christianity, in reference to God, Providence, Prayer, Sin, R. demption and Religion, and thus show the unity of truth in nature and revelation. That there is perfect harmony between natural and supernatural revelation may be laid down as a proposition that cannot be successfully disputed,

revelation may be laid down as a proposition that cannot be successfully disputed,
for one God is the author of both. It is a
quite different question whether man's interpretation of this revelation in science
and his interpretation of the Word of God
in the Bible are in harmony.

The author of this book firmly believes
that between the theory of evolution as
rightly understood, and the teachings of
Christianity truly apprehended, there is no
contradiction, but that the one throws light
upon the other. In this position he is supported by not a few emment thinkers. But
of course ever thing depends here upon the of course ever thing depends here upon the interpretation put upon these two revelations. Everyone knows that there are different interpretations of the principle of evolution, especially in regard to the inferences and conclusions drawn from that principle, and it is equally true that theo-colons differ in their intrepretations of the Dr. Hark comes to his task with earnest

the large comes to his task with earnest convictions. He is untranueled by theological crotchets. He regards the present as an age in which old formulas of truth are being given up, and cannest minds are seeking to find a new spprehension of old truths. He is in hearty symmethy with the progressive spirit of the age. pathy with the progressive spirit of the age, and believes that the rapid advance in human knowledge in all directions has rendered necessary a restatement of the truths of Christianty. He shows a good acquaintance with the school of evolu-tionists, which he readily concedes is not slways consistent with their. His brok-shows some faults of siyle and rhetoric, because perhaps he is somewhat indifferent to these in comparison with the weightier matter of the truths themselves which he seeks to enunciate. His approbension of truth is more of the intuitional and poetle form than of the logical, and it has also a broad dash of mysticism. As a result of these characteristics there is a heartsomeness in his writing that cap'ivates the reader. As you read his book you are made to feel that you are in communica-tion with a sincere and earnest seeker after truth, and one whose heart overflows with the spirit of charity to sid, so far as in him lies, to impart it to others. You rise from the reading of his book with the conviction that the spirit of the author is free from settist aim or purpose, and that he writes purely in the interest of truth. Altogether we feel an honest pride in our townsman for producing a work of so much merit on the live questions of the age, while we differ quite as honestly with him in reference to some of the positions he maintains in the work. To these we now beg leave to direct attention. There is some difficulty in criticising his positions on certain points, just because of the characteristics of his thinking to which we teristics of his thinking to which we have referred. His utterances are often highly figurative and imbued with the spirit of poetry, and cannot always be held strictly to their literal and logical meaning. We account in this way for what seem to us to be inconsistencies and contradictions in some of his positions, contradictions which he doubtless could ex-piain and reconcile, and which may be, herefore, more apparent than real.

THE BEING OF GOD IN EVOLUTION AND IS CHRISTIANITY.

The author maintains in his first chapter that "the dectrine of evolution demands the existence of God as a fundamental postulate, as the chief corner stone of the entire existence of God is capable of proof it fur-nishes such proof more fully and convin-cingly than has ever been done before." S. 6 pages 41 and 46
Our impression has been that the dectrine of evolution, as a dectrine of pure science, has never professed to teach anything in

regard to the being of God, but that such teaching fails clearly beyond the region of science. So far as we have understood it. the doctrine of evolution teaches that the entire phenomenology of the natural crea-tion is developed, or evolved, according to certain laws, from an original substance, that the power or force by which this evo-lution is produced is inherent in this original substance at all points, and therefore does not come from any cause or being outside the creation itself. As to the cause or origin of this original substance, the doc trine, as a principle of pure science, has nothing to say, because that question lies nothing to say, because that question her beyond the province of science. Herbert Spencer and other evolutionists, have in-deed spoken of the necessity of a great first cause, the "Uttimate Reality," the "Abso-inte Belog," the "Great First Cause," but when they speak on this point they are in the sphere of philosophy, or specula-tion, not pure science. Science has tion, not pure science. Science has
to do only with known causes, or
rather the products and phenomena of
known causes, and when we begin to
speculate in regard to a great first
cause, or a great unknown cause, we are in the region of metaphysics. But even grant that this philosophical speculation forms a part of the doctrine of evolution, what does it give us more than the light of nature and of reason gave us before the theory of evolution was ever mooted or discovered? All that it can say is simply this, that the original substance out of which the natural universe is fashioned must liself have a cause. But this is one of the arguments for the existence of God that natural religion has always adduced. It is simply what St. Paul says in Rom. 1., 20, "For the invis-ible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eter-nal power and Godhead." This argument for the existence of God is nothing new, it is not peculiar to the dectrine of evolution. Neither can we see anything new when we come to is quire what reply the doctrine of evolution can give to the question, if What, or who, is this great first cause ?" The evolutionists themselves say it is unknown and unknowable. Dr. Hark does, ndeed, take issue here with the evelutionists themselves, and declares that they are inconsistent with their system. "I maintain that where Mr. Spencer, Proces sors Huxley, Tyndal, the late Mr. Darwin and others repeatedly declare that we can and others repeatedly declare that we can know nothing further of the ultimate reality than that it exists, they are manifestly inconsistent, so manifestly that it seems inexplicable that they themselves hould not have discovered and comected their mistake." This is all fair enough, on the ground that "evolution is more con-sistent than any individual evolutionist." But when we get Dr. Hark's own most favorable exposition of evolution on this point, it presents, after all, a very vague idea of God, and, we fear, involves him inextricably in the mestes of pantheism. Not consciously, we grant, for he explicitly repudiates panthelsm, and maintains that the evolution theory saves us from that fatal yet fascinsting error. But when he identifies God with the immanent powers or forces in nature, we think his view hovers very near the maelstrom of pantheism. Let us quote a few of his sontences on this point. "As we have stready seer, this whole philosophy is based on the discovery of the persistence of force; and the essential thing in that discovery is nothing eas than the oneness of the substance, the individual identity of that supra-sensuous, on-material Being, of which all pheno mena are but so many varied manifestations." The italics are ours. This sounds very much like the infinite substance of Spineza, of which infinite extension and in-

finite mind are attributes, and eternal ob-jects and individual thinking are finite Dr. Hark strikes a deep truth in contending for the immanence of God, but this alone, without his transcendance, is certainly pantheistic, if not pantheism. So also in his chapter on Providence, when he denice the existence of secondary causes, or principles, in nature, making nature's laws only so many terms of the divine scilvity directly in nature, and when he falters in this first chapter in calling God a personal this first chapter in calling God a personal being, we feel that he is verging towards the same error. Far be it from us to charge our author with being a pantheist. All we mean is that his views on the being of God are chargeable with being patheistic is other as he maintains that evolution is more conas he maintains that evolution is more consistent than the representative evolutionists, we consider him far better on this point

than the views he advocates.

But even allowing all that he claims for evelution in its teaching touching the nature of God, how much clearer, how much better is it all revealed and told to us by Jesus of Nazareth. When he speaks we are not left to flounder in doubt, not left to inference as to the necessity of a great first cause, but he reveals God to us in the fullest and clearest light in which it is possible for man to know him. Can evolution go beyond the

"eternal power and Godbead" (divinity) of which St. Paul speaks? Can it reveal the personality of God to ms? Can it tell us of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, the three hypostasses in one? I fnot, then what help do we get from this dim, flickering candle of science, compared to Him who is the Light of the World?

Does any evolutionist of the great names mentioned accept Jesus Christ as the revelation of the great first cause? Nay, let us be impersonal: is it possible for evolution to make room for a God-man in human history? Here is a test of what evolution eas do in making God known to us. My idea is that it is bound, on principle, to deny the Lord Jesus Christ, or else give up its principle. Must it not pronounce Christ a monstreatty? Evolution is a movement from below upward, whereas we have in

a monstroatty? Evolution is a movement from below upward, whereas we have in the person of Christ a coming in of the Great Unknown from above downward. Oan evolution admit the supreme miracle of the Incarnation? I trow not.

Our conclusion, then, must be, that not only does evolution not ahed any light upon the great question of the being of God, but on the contrary it is bound, if it would be consistent, to deny the highest revelation God has made of himself to the world.

revelation God has made of himself to the world.

Dr. Hark would perhaps reply to this that the revelation in Christ is only one of the links in that order of development by which creation is carried up to its crowning summit in the ideal man, the last Adam. But is Christ's natural product in the line of this development? To allow (and this Dr. Hark, we perceive, does) a coming in of a newly created power or force at certain junctures, may indeed reconcile evolution with Christianty, but does it not, in feet, overthrow that theory itself? No pure evolutionist would admit of such intervention; it does not beof such intervention; it does not be long to the theory, but flatly contradicts it. Dr. Hark, for instance, says, page 150, that after a certain development of inorganic matter, "organic beings with vital powers "prang into existence," but how did they spring into existence? Were they a product of the lower material, or a new creation of germinal powers brought in at this point? So also be says that at a certain stage "animal life appeared."

But did it appear by a development of the plant into the aulmai? And so later the numan soul "was revealed;" but was there no intervention of divince agency in pro In the propagation of the human race I believe the traducian and the creation theories must be united. Now, if evolution will allow that at certain stages, epochs, in the development of the world, certain new principels may come in by an exercise of creative energy, vet in union and harmony reauve energy, yet in union and harmony with the evolution from forces working from below upwards, then I too am an evo-lutionist; but I do not believe this would

iutionist; but I do not believe this would be accepted by any true evolutionist, nor is it consistent with the theory itself.

It is only in this sense that such men as Dr. M Cosh favor evolution, and our opinion is that only after he has changed and modified evolution, does Dr. Hark accept it as consistent with Christianity. Our spaces requires us to close our remarks at this point. We have thus far confined our criticism to the subject of the first chapter of Dr. Hark's book, on the being of God, the subject that so absorbed the great thinker Spinoza in his work de Dro. It would be interesting to notice, in the same would be interesting to notice, in the same way, his chapters on the remaining topics of his book, and in doing so we would have to commend many good things and true that the author so elequently says; but we close here, while we heartily commend the work to all who wish to see the best that can be said on the harmony of the doctrine of evolution with the doctrines of divine revelation as contained in the teaching of the author and founder of Coristianity.

Trouble Between England and France. The English gunboat Mistletoe has visited the Minquiers group of Channel Islands and warned the French to quit Maitre Isle upon which the tri color was recently raised. It is claimed by the English.

If You Fear an Attack

If You Fear an Attack
Of fever and ague, or billous remittent fever,
don't resort to quinine, a cumulative and
pernicious drug that has ruined many consitutions. Use without delay a remedy
which the leading physicians of America have
recommended for over thirty years past—
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Dumb ague and
ague cake, no less than the actively febrile
forms of maiarial disease, are promptly relieved and ultimately uproceed by it. In the
tropics, where febrile complaints of this sort
are more virulent than in the temperate zone,
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has established
a reputation for preventive and remedial
calleacy which competition has not been able
to effect preducingle-ever. efficacy which competition has not been able to affect prejudicially—nay, has even served to strengthen. Disorders of the stomach and bowels, particularly those to which maiaris gives rise, are specifly relioved by it. Kidney complaints, rheumatism, nervousness and alceplessness, sick headache and constipation yield to it. Appetite and sleep are both im-proved by it.

The Hardsomest Lady in Lancaster The Hardsomest Lady in Lancaster Remarked to a triend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatevet. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any doughts will give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large size 50c, and \$1.00.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. Ease at once no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fall, advice ree, send for circular.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Heats the World.

This is what H. C. Hoberman, a druzgist of Mario., Ont., savs: Thomas' Relectric Oil bears the world Sold nine bottles yesterday and to-day. One man cured of sore throat of right years 8 anding. Is splendid for rheumatism." For sale by H. S. Cochran, druggist, Beats the World. 57 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaste Sources of Profit.

There are unity sources of profit to those who are ingenious and enterprising. Burdock Blitters are a source of profit in every way. They build up the health surely, speed ity, and effectually, which is saying a great deat. For-sale by it. B Cochran druggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lancaster. First-Clars Insurance.

Insure with Thomas' helectric Oil. It is the chespest and best method or insurance we know of. By its use you are sure to escape many greyious aches and pains Policies are obtainable at all druggist in the form of bother at the statement of the ties at 50 cents and freach. For side by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 13/ and 1:9 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Wett as Ever.

Lottie Howard writes from Buffa'o, N. Y.,

"My system became greatly debilitated
through arduous professional duties, Suffered
from nauses, stek headsche, and billousness.
Tried Burdock Blood Bitters with the most
beneficial effect. Am well as ever." For sile
by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 179 North
Queen street, Lancaster. The Man Who Talks Much.

We want to say a word to you who make a living with your tongue. You certainly must have a clear, strong voice to engage your listeness. Dr. Thomas' Kelectric Oil for sore throat, colds and boarseness is unexcelled. Use and admire F. sale by H. B. Cochras, Gruggist, 137 and 125 Aorth Queon street, Lancaster.

" Fire Him Out."

This is a common remark when roughs and rowdys insuit public decency by their unseemly ways. Dyspepsia is a borrid bore. Fire tout with Burdock Blood Bitters. You can do it. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 159 north Queen street, Lancaster.

One of my children, a girl about nine years o'd had a very bad discharge from her head and nose o' a thick, velowish matter. We had two physicians prescribe for her, but without henefit. We tried Ely's Gream Balm, and much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Ba'm and in a short time the discharge was apparantly cared.—O A. Cary, Corning, N. Y. Ely Brothers, I have been affileted with catarrh. I purchased a bottle of your tream Balm, I rate effected a complete cura.—H. G. Abbott, 97 Grant Ave, Allegheny City, Pa.

A Weman's Discovery. A Weman's Discovery.

"Another wenderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood the severest tes's, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. She bought a bottle of Dr King's hew Discovery for consumption, and was so much releved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Lather - uiz "Thus writes W. O Hauntek & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (2)

Suckton's Arnica Salve. The Brocklen's Arnica Salve.

The Brocklen's Arnica Salve.

Sores, Ulcers, Salve in the world for Cuts, Brutses,

Sores, Ulcers, Salve in the world for Cuts, Brutses,

Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all

skin Struptions and posttively curvs Piles, or
no pay required. It is guaranteep to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price

Scente per box. For sale by H. B. Cochran,

Druggist, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street,

Lancaster, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUST AS GOOD.

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Ob, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Lemp's Baissum, which we sail on a positive guarantee to ours, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose Price 80 casts and \$1. Tried six: free At a Dynggists.

(2) Some Feelish People

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe outlives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CUEES For sale by H. R. Cochran, Druggist, No. 13 North Queen street. (5)

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and dronchitis. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 147 North Queen street.

The Verdict Unant The Verdiei Unanimota.

W. D. Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies:
"I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief is every case. One man took six bottles, and was cared of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, Belleville, Ohio, affirms:
"The best solling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdiet is unanimous that Electric Bitters do ours all discusse of the Liver, Eddney or Blood. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 187 and 130 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (2)

Probably noone thing has caused such a rush of trade at Cochran's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Bronchitis, Croup and all throat and lung discuses quickly cured. You can test to before buying by setting a trial bottle free.

Every bottle warranted. (3)

H. B. Gochran, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa., is selling SHI LOH'S COUGH CURE as a guarantee to cure all broat and in ug troubles.

Mothers Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MES, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will return the poor little sufferer immediately—delieve the poor little sufferor immediately—de-pend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has even used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly asie to use in all cases and pleasant to the tase, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

WANAMAKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Faturday, June 2, 1888. The 6,000 Women's Ribbed Vests went in a day. Only ends left.

Quick buying among the Dress Trimmings for half, third, quarter. Picking will be good there to-day.

Wise housekeepers are harvesting the Bedroom Suites 30 per cent under price-\$28 to

You can't go amiss of seasonable things all around the store.

We never expect to have more welcome news in Combination Dress Patterns than we give to-day. Maybe three hundred styles at about onethird the original price-some NEW SHOE STORE. for a quarter or a fifth.

of a kind. Stragglers from earlier in the season; patterns that have been slow; sorts where quantity has pinched prices. Anything that showed a sign of holding back is put on the list.

In most cases the piece price of the plain stuff is more than the Robe shall go for. The goods are fresh, desirable, and Spring and Summer weight in browns tans

navy gobelins ectues modes and include Sursh Forge

Drap d'Alma Creps Cloth Bengaline Gaevron Stripe Beige The novelties are plush stripes, plush plaids, silk figured stripes, satin and plush stripes, Jacquard and plush stripes, and cut plush blocks-among them some of the richest we have

Each Robe contains ample stuff for a generous dress-7 yards of 46 inch or 8 yards of 42 inch plain, and 11/2 yards novelty.

Some of the Prices: Six styles Originally, Yesterday, Today,

Bobe...... 61750 \$650 \$350

Robe...... 1073 500 \$50

Fifty four styles.

ever had.

Robe..... \$17.75 Robe...... 17.75 Robe...... 15.75 Eighteen styles: Kobe 14 10 Forty-three styles:

Robe \$19.70 Rebe 19 25 Robe 19 60 Robe 17 80 Robe 16 75 Robe 16 75 Robe 14 60 Rebe 15 75 Flobe 22 25 Robe 19 75 At the Remnant counter, near

uniper street entrance. We have no pet Refrigerator,

except as one seems better than another. Every make before us. We look, and weigh, and try. No interest but to do the best for you. The Refrigerator that seems to group the most good points is the one we put first-the Puritan. Other sorts here too. Good points in all of them. Choose as you wish, but we lean hardest on the Puritan.

It makes the air cold, pure, and dry. Perfect drainage. WHY WILL YOU GOUGH when Shitch's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 etc., So cts., and st. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Drug. Touch with a sponge or damp overy evening.

WANNAMAKERS. cloth and the zinc lining is clean. Think of a damp cloth in a wool lined Refrigerator! Think of sawdust or dead air in any Refrigerator! In the Puritan the non-conductor is charcoal. We went over all these things before we put the Puri-

tan at the top. Sideboard Puritan, porcelain tank, \$9.90 to \$60.

Upright, \$9.75 to \$32. Ice Chests, \$4 50 to \$14.50.

Big, roomy, moth-proof Cedar Chests. The sort that every housewife delights in, \$19 and \$20. Helps of all kinds to fight moths with - Camphor, Camphorette, Tar Paper, Tar Paper Bags, and the like,

For Summer floor furnishing -seaside or country. Two items from fifty:

China Matting, finest grades, woven in one piece, without joins.

Art Squares, in various grades, to take the place of rugs. Oriental in color, pattern, and effect. Really an extra quality of ingrain carpet, woven in one piece, with complete border.

We take up Carpets, clean them, store them during the Summer, and put them down in the Fall. Insured.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHORM BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. P. STACKHOUSE.

SEASONABLE] SHOES

SLIPPERS.

Prufent buyers will consult their own interes; by examing the many bargates in sea-sonable shoes and Slippers that we are now able to offer, which we have secured at a very low price. As we are able to sell them at pr never before heard of, it will pay you to call (arly as possible, for they must be sold.

D. P. STACKHOUSE, MCCALLUM

28 & 30 BAST KING, ST., LANCASTER, PA. 820 1ydaw

A clean up. Often but one The Pedestrian!

To men destring an easy and comfortable shoe we would see mound the Pedest ian. The uppers are made of two pieces of calfskin, therefors doing away with the arra top usually found in men's shoes; hand-sewed an without lining. Consequently, there is nothing on the inside of the shoe to hurt or chate the foot. LOW SHOES.

A very desirable line of low-cut shoes for men's wear A hand-made, exford the, risin broad for makes we king easy. Also the same style shoe in Dongola, soft and easy to the foct, for young men's wear, in calf and Dongola, narrow toe and tip. OXFORD TOES.

Our line of Oxford toes is large, cow prising everything desirable for ladies, misses and children in low-cut shoes. Tennis and Bloycis shoes of every descrip-Wigwam slippers for men's, boy's, ladies', misses' and children's wear.

SWILKEY, (New Cash Shoe Store)

No. 24 North Queen Street LANCAS FER, PA. mar22-8md

PREY & ECKERT.

HOW TO SAVE

25 to 50 Per Cent.

WE HAVE BOUGHT WITMER HES! ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES. AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

And not having room for them in our EAST KING STREET STORE, we resolved to open a Branch Store at No 29 West King street, where we must-sell them off in a Few Weeks, (as we cannot Rent the Store longer than July 1st,) to do so we will positively sell them At and Below Cost.

Arrong the stock are some of the best makes We will positively save you from 25 to 59 per cent, on all the goods bought at this store. Infant's Pebble and Kid Bauton Shoes, 3c. Chid's Kid spring Heel shoes, 4 to 8's, 50c Chid's Kid and 'ebble Spring Heel shoes, regular price 75c and 85', 60c. Old Ladies' Lace Shoes, Regular Price \$1.25 and \$1.0, \$1.00. and \$1.50, \$1.00.
Chile's and Misses' Grain Lace Shoes, regular price 9% and \$1 60, 50.

All kinds of Misses Shoes, Heels and Spring Heels, regular price \$1.2, \$1.33. \$1 50, \$1 61 and \$1.75, \$1 60 and \$1.25.

Special Inducements.

As we have a large lot of 2%, 3 and 3% we offer Special Bargains to Ladies who can wea. offer Special Bargains to Ladies who can weathose size.

I adjest Glove Kid Top and Pebble Shoes,
I 25: regular price, \$2.00.
Ladiest \$2.00 Shoes for \$2.50 Shoes for
22 Sand \$2.50: \$1.50 Shoes for \$2.50; \$4.00 Shoes for
22 Shoes tails us to mention prices of our Men's
Space tails us to mention prices of our Men's
Shoes, but we will self those just as cheap as
the above mentioned prices.

(all in to see the Goods whether you intend
to purchase or not, we will consider it NO
TROUBLE to show the goods at these prices.

The One-Price Cash House,

Boots & Shoes. BRANCH STORE-NO. 29 WEST KING

The Leaders of Low Prices in

STREET, (Next Door to Hager's Store) MAIN STORE : NO. 3 EAST KING STREET, LAN-

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Mea's, Boys' and Children's

At Reduced Prices.

Men's All-Wool Suits reduced from \$9 to \$5 50
Men's All-Wool Suits reduced from \$10 to \$7.
Men's All-Wool Suits reduced from \$11 to \$8.
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Men's All-Wool Suits reduced from \$15 to \$12.
Men's All-Wool Suits reduced from \$15 to \$12.
Men's All-Wool Suits reduced from \$15 to \$12.
Men's All-Wool Suits reduced from \$15 to \$15.

Hops' All-Wool Suits reduced form \$8 to \$4.

Boys' All-Wool Suits reduced from \$7 to \$5.

Boys' All-Wool Suits reduced from \$7 to \$5.

Boys' All-Wool Suits reduced from \$0 to \$7.

Children's Suits at \$1.50, \$1 75, \$2 50, \$3, \$4, \$4 50,

\$5.00.

Examine our great line of Tronsers at 700,
\$1, \$1, 25, 21 73, 22, \$1.50, 25, 35.50, 34, \$1.70, \$5 Alf
splendid styles and not to be had anywhere
else at the price.

Grand army suits at \$5, \$5 and \$10.

Our Custom Department speaks for itself.

S. W. CORNER NORTH QUEEN & ORANGE STS.

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AXMINSTER, WILTON, MOQUETTE, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND INGRAIN

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Different Patterns

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"Alaska" Refrigerators

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Examination will prove our Instruments for superior to any other make, not speaking of the worthless truch that abounds in the market, soon being of more annoyance than pleasure to their owners. Old and imperfe thy make knaist lowes carefully repaired by experienced workmen from the nanthactory in switzerland. Correspondence solicited: Senistump for catalogue and price list.

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