eribers wishing their address changed at also state where the paper is now for THE INTELLIGENCER,

Beggars In Summer. nmer is here, and so are the beggars It is time that Lancaster should open its eyes to the increase of a most disheartening and ill favored variety of beggars in this town where beggars of all kinds were once as rare as millionaires. Strong en go begging from door to door of ses, where their honest labor would be eagerly accepted and well paid, and little boys and girls hover around the toffice and railway station, appealing to the careless charity of passers-by.

Adult male beggars are more rare, but this may only be because they are on their spring tramp, though they probably find stealing and swindling more profitable at any rate. The worst feature of it all is the absolute want of any feeling of shame on the part of the mendicants. They fail absolutely to realize that there is anything disgraceful in persistent appeals for help when they are quite able to try to help themselves.

No hospital ward can furnish a spec tacle more profoundly sad and pitiful than is given nightly on the city streets, when children, who should be brightening a home circle and founding in themselves the characters of worthy men and women, may be found trotting by the side of some good citizen, whining, cringing, lieing, for the sake of a few pennies. In a great metropolis where individuality is lost in the crowd, scenes like this are noted only as dark shadows in the whirl of city life. Somebody is to blame, of course, but who knows who? And we are mere spectators of dire results. untraceable to clear causes. In our own city the responsibility comes home with force. What is the cause of this misery and degradation in one of the New World's garden spots, this fertile, prosperous and justly famous county of Lan-

May it not be that we have brought those beggars here by the lavish and careless dispensation of charity. Very rich men are scarce among us, but very many are well to do, and of these many pride themselves that no one coming to their kitchen doors for food was ever turned away. As a result we have people who are quite satisfied to live on what they can easily collect in this way, and they grow daily in numbers and depravity. The rule should be that no one in real need and worthy should lack charity. If they are really in such desperate straits, our charitable societies should know all ut it. If they are not, measures should be taken to rescue the children from the noralizing training of professional begmry, and to protect the community from the impositions of bogus sufferers. To let things drift along with a sigh of regret r them, is almost criminal negligence We can not mind our own business and let the beggars alone unless by the logic of Cain's reply,-" am I my brother's

The Evening Newspaper.

The events of the last few days have to a more than ordinary degree demonstrated the superior excellence of the evening newspaper over that of the morning. During the three days of the Democratic convention in St. Louis, the sessions were so held that the evening journals were enabled to present the full news of the day, to be read at the supper tables throughout the land. And so it is in seven cases out of ten

of the really important news of the day. When the world ceases to work, the liability of accident diminishes proportionately, and the possibilities of crime under the shadow of the night increase. The morning journal will therefore have the advantage in the priority of publication of deeds of blood, but in those things that make up the history of the race, it will be found that the newspaper printed in the evening, when the day's work is finished, will have the freshest information concerning those events which have an intrinsic interest for the people. The business man and the mechanic, with the cares of the day ended, have time to peruse and enjoy the information and instruction with which it is replete.

Free Minerals. The House has been debating salt, and has determined that it should be on the free list; which is right; but we do not know any reason for making salt free of duty that will not apply to all other minerals; and there are reasons for taking the duty off iron ores and coal which do not so strongly demand free malt. The idea is that salt is a poor man's provision, which should be made as

cheap as possible. But so is coal; and ore and coal are the bases of great manufactures which furnish employment to many people. The argument in favor of free raw materials, we think is very strong, and this movement should be at the base of tariff modification. The Democratic majority in the House does not seem to be able to unite in making it. It not believe it will be injurious to any that are based on natural conditions. It will help furnaces on the seaboard, and will not injure those in the interior. It will cause damage to no important mining erest. The ores of the Northwest are too costly now for use upon the Atlantic eaboard; and the great iron interests of the South are founded upon the native ores which do not fear foreign competition. Now that the Democratic policy is very distinctly declared demand for the taking off of unnecessary duties it behooves the party in Congress to dilicently inquire what reason there is for imposing duties upon minerals.

The Counts.

Count Mitkiewicz and Count Barker save come to a passage at law over their business. We call Mr. Wharton Serker a count, because he is that style of fellow, and if ever there is a fellow citan of ours who would adorn a handle

to his name, we think it is Banker Barker, who is an editor likewise and a politician and a man of many affairs and of more than one nation, being of America and China, and bidding fair to be more than a half, if not a heathen

Chines entirely. The magnificence of his Chinese plans has been great. Their scope has embraced in China all the business that can be done on earth. Their fragility, however, has been in proportion to their extent The millions in the enterprises have been on paper. Very little cash appears. While the talk was of millions the actual contribution was of dollars. Ten thousand is the largest sum in hard money that seems to have been raised for Chinese enterprises out of Mr. Barker's

pocket. He counted Count Mitkiewicz out. after he had introduced him to the Chinese. The count was to have three-twentieths of the boodle, but does not get it, and so brings suit and exposes the whole enterprise to public contemplation. There may be interest in it; there is hardly likely to be anything more in the Chinese operation of the counts. The interest in Mr. Barker's expended ten thousand scattered upon the Chinese waters may not return to him, but the public and the Chinese may profit in hearing all about the adventure.

WE have received a circular letter calling attention to the merits of the National Conservatory of Music in America, the neadquarters of which are in New York City. For the past term of eight months the National Conservatory of Music of America has given free instructions in rocal and dramatic art, elecution, deportment, fencing, languages, etc., to nearly two bundred students from every state and erritory in the Union. It is stated that there are several scholarships now established, and it is desired to have one or more n each state of the Union. These cost \$5,000 each, which should be nothing in comparisom to the clevation of the musical taste that will result. Further information can be obtained by addressing to the secretary, 128 East 17th, street, New York,

THE INTELLIGENCER WIll publish until election day the best of political information, Its facilities for obtaining the news are being extended and all those who desire to be posted on the Important events of the campaign will do well to subscribe for the INTELLIGENCER. Send name and address and the newspaper will be delivered a week, month, half-year or year, according

A PAIR of eminent physicians have had

an entertaining wrangle over the question whether hydrophobia exists as a disease Dr. C. W. Dulles was deputized a year ago by the State Medical society to prepare a report on hydrophobia, and on Thursday he presented the result of his studies in the shape of an attack upon Pasteur and his methods and a positive denial that hydronoculated. "No human being ever had bydrophobia or rabies. The term should be used to diagnose a condition, not a disease, I firmly believe that if my opinion was generally believed this hallucination would entirely disappear." He told how he had carmed a boy patient who could hardly be controlled by five men by simply placing a hand on his breast and showing no fear, and he believed that one of the chief causes of so-called rabbles, is anticipa tion of dying of the disease; it is death by fright. Another cause, he said, was the use of the test of water, than which he could imagine nothing more cruel Narcotics should never be used. All this gives the impression that Dr. Dulles really knows something about hythat they are thus, and no effort to bet-O. Shakespeare, the eminent scientist, who was sent abroad by President Cleveland to study the choiers, and who had also passed three weeks with Pasteur. Dr. Shakes peare referred to the views just expressed as taken from the standpoint of study in the antiquarian literature of the subject and said that he had reached a very different conclusion from work in the laboratory The existence of hydrophobia in the anima kingdom he would not argue because the proof was overwhelming and there was no ground for belief that man was free from it. He referred to the experiments of London doctors which he had witnessed as proving the possibility of a curing a virus which counteracts the disease, perfectly or imperfeetly. He spoke of the innoculation of rabbit with virus taken from a human victim of the disease. Whoseever is right the trouble is certainly very real to the patient.

A QUESTION OF HEALTH.

What Haking Powder Shall We Use? This plain question comes home to every housekeeper. We all desire pure and wholesome food, and this cannot be had with the use of impure or poisonous baking powder. There can be no longer a question that all the cheaper, lower grades of baking powders contain either alum, lime or phosphatic acid. As loath as we may be to admitso much, against what may have been some of our household gods, there can be no some of our household gods, there can be no gainsaying the unanimous testimony of the official chemists. Indeed, analysts seem to find no baking powder entirely free from some one of these objectionable ingredients except the Royal, and that they report as echemically pure. We find some of the baking powders advertised as pure, to contain, under the tests of Professor Chandler, Habirshaw and others, nearly twelve per cent. of lime, while others are made per cent. of lime, while others are made from ainm with no cream of tartar. This, we persume, accounts for their lack of leavening power as sometimes complained of by the cook, and for the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of

by ourselves.

But saide from the inferiority of the work
dong by these powders, the physicians
a sure us that lime and alum taken into the system in such quantities as this are 1 jurious. Their physiological effects are idigestion, dyspepsis, or worse evils.

The question naturally arises, why do these chesp baking powder makers use tresethings? Aium is three cents a pound, I me still cheaper, while cream of tartar costs thirty-five or forty. The reason for the chemical purity of the Koyal Baking Powder were recently given in the New Powder were recently given in the New York Times in an interesting description of a new method for refining argois, or crude cream of tartar. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartai can be freed from the lime natural to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about half a million dollars, and that they maintain exclusive control of the rights.

control of the rights.

Protessor McMurtrie, late chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., made an examination of this process, and reported upon the results attained in the refined cream of tartar. The following extract from his very results. following extract from his report would seem to answer the question repeated at the head of this article, and which is so frequently propounded by the house-

keeper: "I have examined the cream of tartar used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure and free from lime in any form. The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful and free from every deleterious substance. The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge."

The New Lancaster Directory.

The New Lancaster Directory,
The canvass for the new directory of
Lancaster city is completed, and the canvassers are now taking note of vacant
houses. Persons who have changed their
residences or places of business since the
general canvass was made are requested to
report the fact at the office of the directory,
over Long's drug store. The "copy" will
be placed in the hands of the printers in a
few days, and to insure ac uracy recent
changes should be reported without delay.

"Ears have they, but they hear not,"
may be said of all the world. Tragedies
and comedies go on continually before us
which we neither see nor hear; cries of distress and prattie of infants, songs of love while we calmiy discuss the last book or the news from Borriboolah Gha, as oblivious

If you want to be convinced of the truth of these words of Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller you need only read her latest and most charming bird book just issued from the press of Messars. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. When I used to have more time Boston. When I used to have more time than I have nowadays, I often spent hours, even days, in watching the "tragedies and comedies" that are enacted in what Thorean calls the "upper stories" of earth, the trees of our orchards and groves; and I thought I had made myself tolerably well acquainted with my friends and neighbors in feathers. But I did not see or hear a tenth part of what I might and should have learned. Of this Mrs. Miller's book, "In Nesting Time," has convinced me. I saw and heard enough, however, to know that all the scenes and incidents which she describes in her volume are true to life, occur all around us every season, and may be heard and seen by anyone who will look and listen.

Of course one must know how to look and listen. More depends on this than upon the mere activity of the eyes and ears. The heart has as much to do with it as the mere outer senses. To use a common but good expression, "Your heart has to be in it." Birds are too finely organized beings to reveal themselves, their personal characteristics and inner natures, to snyone who is not in real sympathy with thom, characteristics and inner natures, to anyone who is not in real sympathy with them, whose mind and heart are not in attitude of receptiveness, appreciation, en rapport with them. The truly marvellous degree in which Mrs. Miller has been able to enter into the inner life of the bird-world is altegether owing to this. Before we can truly know the birds, the birds must have learned to know us and must know us to be the kind of persons and must know us to be the kind of persons. and must know us to be the kind of persons to whom they can safely reveal themselves. Certainly our author may feel proud of the extent to which she has been taken into the birds' confidence. They evidently think as well of her as she does of them. Mrs. Miller herself says on this subject

words to almost the same effect. "A lelightful field of work awaits the young naturalist of to-day. Our predecessors have devoted their energies to classifying and arranging. They have dissected and weighed and measured every part of the little bodies; they know to a fraction the length of wings and tails; they have pulled to pieces the nexts, 'clutched' the eggs, and blown and mounted and labeled and set up in cases the whole external of the little creatures. All that can be learned by violence, all the characteristics evolved by fear and distress are duly set down in the backs. You shall find a catalogue of the robin's possessions in the shape of feathers and bones, pictures of his internal anatomy, illustrations of his work in nest-building, the company of the shape of the shapes and the shapes had in the in cases the whole external of the litt and specimens in all stages, but in the whole world of these books you shall not find the robin. The soul of the robin has escaped them, it is not to be taken by

"I do not find fault: it needed to be done, happliy-let us hope-it is done, and a more enticing field is now open, namely : to make personal acquaintance with the birds, find out how they live, their man-ners and customs and their individual characters. This is one of the most charm-ing studies in the world, but much more is required than a gun and a little or scientific knowledge. There is infinite patience, perseverance, untiring devotion, and more, a quick eye and ear, and a sym-pathetic heart. If you do not love the birds you cannot understand them."

not for their fine feathers only, and as 'lovely" ornaments for bonnets. In view of the prevalence of feather trimmings among the ladies, I am a little dubious as to the correctness of what Mrs. Miller says as to the peculiar fitness of woman for the study of bird life. I am afraid the feath ers still have more attractions and interes ers still have more attractions and interest for the average woman than the characters, "the souls," of birds! None the less fer-vently, however, do I wish that our girls would prove me wrong in this, and Mrs. Miller right in her assertion that "in some ways it (the life study of birds), is partic-mantly anited to woman with her great reularly suited to woman with her great pa-patience and quiet manners. Once inter-ested in the lives in the 'upper stories, you will find them most absorbing; novels will pail upon you, fancy-work seem friv-clous, society duties a bore, and talk—loud enough to interfere with listening—an im-1 think there are, perhaps some men in Lancaster who will thank me for recom-mending this charming study of bird-life

"In Nesting Time" is the Lest possible argument in favor of Mrs. Miller's assertion. For no man's bird-studies, not even John Burrough's, or Bradford Torrey's, or Maurice Thompson's, reveal a more intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs, the ways and habits, and especially the characters and soul life, of birds than do the delightful chapters of this book; and no one, man or woman, has succeeded in describing all these more accurately, sympathetically, artiessly, and "from the inside," then is here done. It is just the book to take with one into the country, to enjoy in the orchard or under the trees of the forest. It is a book to read when one wants to rest, to get away from the com-pany of human beings, of which we sometimes get tired, away from the artificialitie of society, away from thoughts of business, money-making, and the siruggle for ex-istence;—an ideal vacation book.

It does seem strange that more young ladies especially do not interest themselves in the delightful study of birds and bird life. It is a much more fascinating occupa tion than, for example, that of botanizing, in which many of them engage with such enthusiasm and success, at least I found it so, and I should think girls would find it much more interesting than boys, and as Mrs. Miller says, they ought to have certain special talents for it denied to their less finely strung brothers.

Perhaps they don't know how much that is interesting is in the study. They need only read "In Nesting Time" to find out, Such a scene, for instance, as this, surely would charm every one to behold, and it is only one of an infinite variety of ways and manners that may be observed by any pathetic student of the bird world. place in Mrs. Miller's aviary, bu: I have seen very similar dramas enacted out in the woods. It is a description of a pair of blue birds courting :

"The first thing I noticed," says our "The first thing I noticed," says our author, "was at worm-feeding time. One day I had given each o' them their portion. The female swallowed hers instantly, and I turned to another cage, when I heard a low, coaxing cry many times repeated. I looked around. The male stood on the upper perch, still holding his worm, which he usually dispatched as quickly as his mate did hers; and she was on a lower porch, looking up at him, mouth open. porch, looking up at him, mouth open, wings fluttering, asking for it. While I looked, he hopped down beside her, she opened her mouth wide, and he red her as if sie were a nestling. if sie were a nestling. . . The next day he complied with her request again, and after that it was he who did the tender coaxing, begging her to sceept the slight offering of his love. Scen, too, she grew coquettish in manner, often turned a cold shoulder to him, opened her mouth at him. and scoided in the sweetest and softest voice; and one night, after they had seitled on their perch, I heard gentie talk, and saw a little peck or two on her part. He did the talking, and she delivered the playful peck or push as reply. Now, too, in his desire to manifest his affection, he could not always wait for worms, but picked dainty bits from the food-disp, and tendered them in the same tendered them in the same pretty way. She always accepted, though often she went at once to the food-dish and ste for herself; for with all this sentiment and love making her appetite did not fail. "About this time, too, the blue bird talk

nearly coased, and instead of it the levely song of three notes was heard all day, and a little change they made in it—throwing

in a 'grace note' between the second and third—greatly added to its charm. Now, too, spring had really come, and I walted only for warm days to let them go and set up their homestead in freedom. The first mild day in May the window was opened

for them. The female flow first to a tree in front of the house, where she was greeted in the rudest manner by the bird tramps which infest our streets,—the house spar-rows. They began to assemble around her no doubt prepared for attack, when she gave a loud cry of distress, and out liew her valiant knight to her aid. After a moment's pause by her side, they both flew, and we saw the gentle pair no more."

This may serve as a taste of the 275 pages of uniformly delightful sketches in the book, about all kinds and varieties of birds book, about all kinds and varieties of birds in all stages and conditions of life, in the Northern and Sodthern states. Most of the sketches were originally contributed to the Atlantic Monthly, that peerless magazine which is the vehicle that first brings to us so much of what is best in literature. Indeed there is no other American journal that gives us so much real and durable literature during the year as does The Atlantic, being the "organ" of Lowell, Holmes, Whittler, Fiske, Soudder, Craddock, Aldrich, Sarah Orne Jewett, Edith Thomas, Burroughs, James, and, indeed, of all the greatest writers we have, the classics of America. It is now publishing one of the best and most important novels that has appeared in magazine literature for a long time, I refer to "Yone Santo: A Child of Japen." Every month, besides, it is full of stories, sketches, essays, poems of the very highest order of merit. In short The Atlantic is the literary magazine of America. Unicas.

THE RED BANDANNA.

Hark! hear, the winds are sighing And gathering force afar
Into the valleys hield,
Soen to rend the clouds ajar.
See, as the sun is passing
And lighting the mountain crests,
How he frowns at the tyrants massing
Down 'neath the eagles' nests.

Hush! Hear the wild contention

And the various mingling tones : They are like a great convention Of men from several zones. Of men from several zones. The North and South are battling

For supremacy and sway, And the East and West winds battling Each one to gain his way. Still ! The encounter's over, Not a sound the silence breaks ; A whisper that sounds like Grover

Is passing o'er rivers and lates. The winds have gathered their forces Into one stupendous whole, And crouching down in their sources To sweep from pole to pole. See, too, the sun is setting,

And has donned his carmine coat. The storm, it comes now roaring
Like the sound from a thousand throats
And into the heavens soaring And fierce o'er the land it float :

Stop ! for there is no anger In the voice that is coming here None of the fret and danger Of a tempest we should fear ; More like a shout of gladness It echoes from hill to hill.

And hearts with Joy now fill Hark ! 'tis the great hosanna Of a nation's trusted men, 'Tis the sign of the Red Bandanna

Emblem of all most cherished In a pure and noble life Standard of peaceful strite. -From the New York Star.

Weary and Worn. When the thred factory operative, the weary out door laborer, the overtasked bookkeeper or cterk seeks a medical recompense for experoliture of bodily force, where shall he find 117 Could the recorded experience of thousands of workers be valued, the verdict would be that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters renews falling strength, stimulates the Jaded mental powers to fresh activity, and relaxes undue nervous tension as nothing else does. Digestion, a regular habit of body, appetite and sleep are promoted by it, and it is an admirable auxiliary in the recovery of health by convalencests. A fastidious stomach is not elegated by it, and to persons of both sexes in delicate health who occasionally feel the need of an efficient tonic the whole range of the delicate health who occasionally feel the need of an efficient tonic, the whole range of the plantaneously and the catalogue of proprietary medicines does not present a more useful safer or more decisive one. It is also incomparable for fever and ague, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

The Handsomest Lady in Lancaster Remarked to a friend 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 whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist 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, atteste by thousands of cures after others fall, advice free, send for circular, mario-lyd&w

Waste No Time

in vain attempts to eradicate blemishes of the feet, but buy SOZODONT at once and apply it vigorously. Never fear that it will hurt the enamel of your teeth like dentifrices you may have used. On the contrary it will keep th teeth intact, render them bright, and perpetu ate or restore the health of the mouth's in-terior. Retard decay and stay time's defacing finger with rejuvenaling, pleasant and whole some SOZODONT

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. B. Cochran, Nos. 137 and 138 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa., is selling SHLOH'S COUGH CURR as a guarantee to cure all hroat and lung troubles. [8]

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

Mothers Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken o Are you disturbed at hight and broken or 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 MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—de pend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has eve 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 safe 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 id everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

WHY WILL YOU COUGH when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 ets., 50 cts., and 21. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Drug-gist, No. 137 North Queen street. (6)

One of my ch idren, a giri about nine years old had a very bad discharge from her head and nose of a thick, yellowish matter. We had two physicians prescribe for her, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was apparantly cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y. Ely Rothers, I have been added to the continued with the continued with the continued was a possible to the continued with Ely Brothers, I have been afflicted with ca larrh. I purchased a bottle of your Cream Balon. It has effected a complete cure.—If C. Abbott, 97 Grant Ave. Allegheny City. Pa myzl-2wdeod&w

A Weman's Discovery. "Another wonderful 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 tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed liminent. She bought a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been infraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz "Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 133 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (2)

Bucklen's Arutes Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruisos Sores, Ulcers, Salt Kheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chibiains, Corns, and all Skiu Eruptions, and positively cures Plies, or no pay required. It is guaranteep to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price Ecents per box. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

First-Class Insurance. Insure with Thomas' Relectric Oil. It is the cheapest and best method of insurance we know of. By its use you are sure to escape many grevious aches and pains. Policies are obtainable at all druggist in the form of bottles at 50 cents and \$i each. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 31 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Well as Ever. Well as Eve.

Lottle Howard writes from Buffalo, N. Y.
"My system became greatly debiffated
through arduous professional duties. Buffered
from nauses, sick headache, and bilicusness.
Tried Burdock Blood Biffers with the most
beneficial effect. Am well as ever." For sale
by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 129 North
Queen street, Lancaster. SPECIAL MOTICES.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., teetifies:
"I can recommend Kiectric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, Believille, Ohio, affirms:
"The bost solling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidney or Blood. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (2)

Probably no one thing has caused such a rush of trade at Cochran's drug stores at 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, Coids, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free.

Every bottle warranted.

JUST AS GOOD. Don't allow anyone to make you believe any other remedy is Just as good for sick headache as Dr. Lesite's Special Prescription, for it is not true. This is the only remedy in the world that strikes at the root of the disease and drives it out. Give it a trial.

Some Foolish People Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balssan, which we sail on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose Price 50 ceuts and \$1. Trial sire free. At a Drug gists.

(2)

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURES, For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

This is a common remark when roughs and owdys insult public decency by their unseemly ways. Dyspepsia is a horrid bore. Fire it out with Burdock Blood Bitters. You can do it. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Beats the World. This is what H. C. Hoberman, a Gruggist of Marion, Ohio, says: Thomas' Eelectric Oil beats the world Sold nine bottles yesterday and to-day. One man cured of sore throat of eight years standing. Is splendld for rheumatism.' For sale by H. B. Cocbran, druggist, 137 and 139 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 votee to engage your list-eners. Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for sore throat, colds and Foarseness is unexcelled. Use and admire. For sale by H. R. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 128 North Queen street, Lancaster.

There are many sources of profit to those who are ingenious and enterprising. Burdock Blood Bitters are a source of profit in every wsy. They build up the health surely, speed ily, and effectually, which is saying a great deal For-sale by H. B. Cochran druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

RELIGIOUS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:35, Sunday school at 1:45 p. m. When the hour is different it is specially noted:

BECOND EVANORILICAL (English), on Mulberry street, above Orange - Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

CRURCH OF GOD-COTHER OF Prince and Orange. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 1:45 p. m.

PRESETTERIAN MENORIAL CRURCH, South Queen street, Thomas Thompson pastor. Services morning at 10:30 a. m., by Rev. J. H. Dubb; D. D., of Franklin and Marshall college and in the evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 p. m. Young people's meeting at 7:35 p. m. Prayer and teachers meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Today is Children's Day, all are welcome.

MENNOSITE - The Old Mennonites will hold services in their church, corner of East Chestnut and Sherman streets, on Sunday, May is, at 2 p. m. Proaching in both languages.

St. Luke's Reforman - Marietta Avenne, Rev. Wm. F. Lichliter, pastor. Divine service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Service in the German language at 6 p. m. Prof R. C. Schledt, officiating.

Evanoritical - First Church (German) North Water street, Rev. F. P. Lehr, pastor. Preaching at 16:30 a. m. in the Germann, and at 7:15 p. m. in the English language, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wedgesday and Thursday and Thursday centing Teachers meeting Friday evening at the parsonage.

UNITED ERETHERN IN CRUST (COVENANY).

west Orange and Concord streets-Rev. J. B.
Funk, pastor.—Freaching at 1530 a. m. by the
pastor. Sunday school at 1:15 p. m. Olive
Branch anniversary and Children's Day programme at 7:45 p. m. Combination Robes left; 6 ST REPORMED CHURCH.-Rev. J. M. Titze

Branch anniversary and Children's Day programme at 7:45 p. m.,

First Reported Church.—Rev. J. M. Titzel,
D. D., pastor. Services to-morrow at 19:37 a.
m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. Path's Reported Hev. J. W. Meminger,
pastor. Regular morning and evening service
at 19:39 a. m., at 7:45 p. m. Sunday school
at 145 p. m., Prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:45.

Moravian.—J. Max Hark, D. D., pastor, 9 a.
m. Sunday school: 10:30 l.ttany and sermion.
7:45 p. m., evening service.
First M. E. Church.—Rev. J. R. T. Gray, pastor. Class meetings, 9 a. m. 10:30 a. m. Children's Day services, muste singing and recitations by the schools of the Main and Mission
schools. Beautiful decorations. 6 p. m. sermon by Rev. G. W. Frindle, (tormerly of
Philadelphia conference) pastor of the M. E.
church, lowa City. Monday and Thursday
class meetings, 7:30 p. m.; Tuesday, holiness
meeting, 7:30 p. m.; Wednesday prayer meeting, 3:30 p. m.; Friday, young peoples meetlog, 3:30 p. m.; Friday, young peoples meetlog, 3:30 p. m.; Friday, young peoples meetlog, 3:30 m.; Thursday, pastor's class
TRINITY LUTHERAN—Morning service conducted by Rev. Prot. w. K. Frick, one of the
young men, who went from this congregation into the ministry; now of St. Feter,
Minnesota. Afternoon and evening services conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at
14:5. Last of the afternoon sessions. Here
after in the morning at 8:5.
Graces Lutheran.—Corner of North Queen
and James street. Rev. C. Elvin Houpt, pastor. Sunday school at 9:00 a. m. Usual divine services at 10:30 a. m., and 6 p. m. Usual
midweek services on Wednesday evening.
First Barrier.—Services at the regular hours
morning and evening, pastor, Rev. J. N. Folwell. Sanday school at 9:00 a. m. Evening in the
evening. Seats tree. All are cordaily invited
to attend prayer mosting Wednesday evening
Extract.—10:30 a. m. divine s-rvice. Bacca.

SOLDIERS who were disabled from wounds soft bleas who were disasted from wounds injury, rupture, exposure, piles, deafness, or who were, in consequence of their military services, incapacitated for manual inbor, whether from wounds or disease, are entitled to pen widows, minor children, and dependent rel-atives of seldiers who died of disabilities con-tracted in the service, are entitled to pension, and by Act of Congress of Jan. 23, 1887, soldiers of the Mexican War are also entitled to pen of the Mexican war are also entitled to pen sions.

INCREASE, Thousands of pensioners are en-titled to a higher rating. No fee unless success ful. Can refer to many successful claimants. Soldiers, it will cost you nothing to write me, and it may result greatly to your advantage, M. D. MULL, Pens., Att'y, Vogansyille, Lancaster County, Pa. mars-lydsklyw

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 9, 1888. 109 pieces 50 cent French Challis go down to 371/4 cents to-day. Cream grounds, variety of neat colored figures. Not all the Challis have tum-

bled. Some designs are newer

than others. Wool and weav-

WANNAMAKERS

ing alike in all. Price turns on pattern, and your first choice may be a 371/2 center. A better 5 cent Crinkled Seersucker than we've had any

season before. Cream, 1/s, 1/4, and 1/2 inch crinkles. The 9 cent Seersuckers are but lately down from 121/2, ful of either. Fine, light, full of wear. They

were excellent value at 121/2c. Northeast of centre, next Matu Aisle. Another surprise in Ging-

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Northwest of centre. Braided Gingham Robes, \$3 from \$4. Braided Sateen Robes, \$4

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yards plain, 4 yards novelty in each. \$6 from \$12. outhwest of centre. Combination Robes, \$3 up,

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All around the centre. Fine French Purses. Imitation and real calf; stamped and fancy leather, long or square, with and without inside pockets, kid lined, 20 to 65c. Match them if you can.

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And dozens more. They fit in everywhere; use or looks, or both. Basement, northeast of centre.

Scissors of all sorts and a little world of pocket and workbasket requisites. Basement, east of centre stairs.

Seal and Goat. The nobbiest of the Men's Summer Shoes. Seamless russet seal vamp, ooze goat top. Handsewed and of choicest stock. \$6.50. Tan shades in Seal or Goat are the correct thing for men's Summer wear.

Bandsewed Tan Geat Oxford Ties, no ide seam, easy, flexible, light, \$3 to, 8 tme, high cut, \$1 to, 8 till higher grade, occee oalf top, \$6.

Men's Welt Leather Oxford Ties, oil finished. The toughest and most flexible of all the stiffish leathers. A dandy Shoe for boating or seaside wear.

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