TERMS:

is the state of th THE INTELLIGENCER,

The Daily Intelligencer

LANGASTER, SEPTRMBER 1, 1888.

Blaine Again on Trusts. Mr. Blaine has made another speed up in Maine, in which he took occasion sfully deliver his views upon trusts; them from manuscript, so, as he at he might not be misunderstood. seems to have devoted himself to wing that trusts substantially exist Segland under other names, and that re they were not the product of tive policy of this country.

not a question of very great inter-people of the country, who are more solicitous as to how to get rid than as to how they got them. sciein of trusts is doubtless an intersubject to the political student, so far as trusts are an issue in the at political campaign it is more profiable to inquire into their cure than to

indy out their cause.

Mr. Blaine, however, made his chief coint in declaring that trusts were not an in this national canvass. "Trusts e no place in a national campaign," ared with great emphasis; adding pecial emphasis upon the "if," with special emphasis upon the "if,"
If there be evils connected with these

In taking this stand the man of Maine hinks himself able, as the Republican national leader, to set himself squarely minst the position of his party taken in sal convention. The Chicago platorm treats trusts as a national issue, condemns them. Mr. Blaine conas himself stronger than his party, hatically deny what it emphati-By declares; he hardly aims to put himout of it; he rather thinks that he is he party and delights to show he can lay own its doctrine despite its platform. combly he has this power; but it can ardly be comfortable to the Republican andidate for president to concede it to im. In truth Mr. Harrison can hardly s had a comfortable moment since Mr. Blaine's return ; who has not made ch in which it was not evident that se cared little for the success of the Rean ticket and was solely thought-

Surely it cannot be thought to be wise in a political sense for a Republican leader to spit upon a Republican plat-form, particularly when he takes a stand for an undoubtedly unpopular cause. It btless is a fact that the declaration minst trusts of the Republican platform was hypocritical, but it is not for Mr. Blaine to so publish his belief to the world, if he wants to help the Republian cause. That he does not propose to to this at any cost to himself is clear. Harrison and Morton may go to political lition at rallway speed for all that Blaine propeses to do to prevent it; and he will even shove them along.

The position he takes that "trusts have ac place in a national campaign," can hardly be his sincere belief, if he is wise as he is esteemed. They certainly operats over the nation and its welfare is affacted by them. That they are chartered by states does not exclude them from national legislation. Mr. Blaine might as well argue that only the states which ared them could control them. That would be certainly absurd. Every state that they enter can put its er all the states, the national legslature can deal with them most eillciently; and certainly has the power to do so. But even though it did not have such power, a question that is of interest in every state must be a national question, unavoidably entering into a na-tional campaign. Mr. Blaine effecmally admits that it is in, by declaring, with such care that he commits his words writing, that it is not in. If it was bot in to stay Mr. Blaine would not be sted to denyits presence. He cannot thus get rid of this great issue. It will not down at his bidding. He canot avoid taking position upon the quesas of trusts in any such stupid way. shows that he is not against them and may fairly be ranked for them. And als position, as the undoubted Republican sader, signifies that of his party ; and dess any little chance it may have had of the success of its ticket.

Butler on Thiegs. Gen. Butler has not been able to look upon the oratory of the country's politi-

as without being persuaded that he should say his say. He is not disposed to permit himself to be always obscured from the public sight; so he has had himself invited to make a speech, and has made it. The country has it, but we do not find that it has much additional entenment upon the tariff and the fisheries, the subjects which it discusses.

The general undertakes to find a middie political ground to occupy on both questions, and sails around them in a way hat brings him by turns in Republican and Democratic waters. He is a yachtsman, or used to be, when he owned and sailed the champion America; as he perhaps delighted to his boat in and out among slands and bays, to display his skill in handling her, avoiding reefs and striking rents, so when he gets upon his legs for a political sail as a volunteer and er among the parties, he naturally plets about and turns about and goes s no as to suit himself and nobody That has always been the general's

He thinks that the president really agrees with him about the good of an in-cidentally protective tariff, though the language of his message seems to show a s'ronger inclination to free trade. Abtly the general thinks that free trade is all right; if everybody and country ware is like condition free trade would be their game; but as in fact the conditions wary in every country, free trade is only

good in its theory. The general's head is very level car-ainly in this position, and doubtless the president agrees with him, as he thinks; for the president too has a level head. But the general does not agree with the attlis bill of the Democratic party, which so to have too much free trade in it

for him, mild as is its dose. Upon the fishery question the general agrees with the president that Con-

gress has given him inadequate powers of reprisal, but he disagress with his failure to use all he had, and stretch them a little, so as to stop all transportation of goods to our shores in English vessels. The general would promptly suppress the Cunarders at the first motion. It will strike the ordinary observer that if the president has the power to stop England's ves-sels from carrying goods hither and there, Congress has not been very illiberal in Ms grant of powers of reprisal to him; and furthermore that if this wholesale stoppage of ocean traffic should be instituted: the country would be bottled for a time as badly as the general once was. The general, we fear, talks for the sake of talking, which is a national habit and falling. If our words were more those of soberness and truth, we would not be such a tumultuous people.

A Warning.

The spread of yellow fever appears to bave been limited effectually by quarantine provisions, but in the territory where it began all efforts to battle with it have been futile. Jacksonville is under the full sway of Yellow Jack, and he now has victims in every part of the city, so that in a very few days a great increase in the number of sick may be expected. So far there have only been thirty deaths in the town and the damage is not much greater than has often happened in a few minutes by a railway disaster, but the terror and gloom of the situation arises from the certainty that the pestilence has a foothold and is bound to run its course. It has in the past defied the best of human skill, and the most that can be hoped is that the quarantine will be successful and other citles will be saved. There are disquieting rumors of fever in other parts, notably near Cheboygan, Michigan; and northern cities should not permit themselves to be lulled into a false security by their long immunity from this distinctively Southern

Lancaster should stir herself in the perfection of her drainage system and water works, for dirt is the best friend of disease, and, though we are not half as unclean as some other towns, we are certainly not as irreproachable as we might

The spectacle of a city cut off absolutely from her neighbors and left sternly alone to fight with a merciless and mysterious foe; her trade, wealth and power annihilated in a few days, and the lives of all her citizens in deadly peril, should impress all city fathers with the urgency of eternal vigilance in civic cleanliness.

GENERAL SECRETARY LITCHMAN, of the Knights of Labor, has concluded that politics pay better than united labor, and having written a rambling essay on the tariff and the political situation for the benefit of Sanator Quay and his friends, he promptly tenders his resignation from his office. Mr. Litchman thus comes into the political arena with a tarnished escutcheon for no respectable Knight would have broken his faith with the order by such wanton defiance of rules he had promised to obey. He wrote the letter while in his official position, and so dragged the order into politics with a fine contempt for his own promises and their rules simply because he knew that he could escape discipline by resignation. Mr. John W. Hayes, who will take Mr. Litchman's position, was severe in his condemnation of the ex-secretary. The executive board had instructed its organizors and speakers to let the tariff alone, and had decided not to take sides with either party.

WE suggested yesterday that large additional reservoir capacity was needed toproperly settle our muddy waters before their consumption. Sufficient reservoir capacity would cure the evil, but it is an expensive way to do it. Once it was thought the only way ; but the water needs of great populations have become so generous that it is no longer practicable to build storage reservoirs for settling purposes; and it is not necessary. It is better to filter the water before it is pumped into the distributing reservoirs or standpipes. Obviously by this plan the cost of pumping mud into the reservoirs and mains is avoided; and also the cost of cleaning out this mud. The filtering of the water into a basin by the creek side, is what we need. It may be done by a simple system of filtering through a bank of gravel; or by a patent system; but it certainly should be ione. Our water works improvement is no improvement without it.

THE Republicane have raised a pole in Mountville, and in the top of it have placed an American flag with the union down. Evidently not many of the Mountville Republicans fought under the flag or they would not have permitted it to be raised upside

WHAT Harrison and Morton amount to : James G. Blaine, Maine, 17

rusts, taxes, Rum, Romanism and Rebel-

Foreign policy of the kind practiced by Blaine in his dealings with Chill and Peru 83 In 1868 the mission of the Republican party was finished by the final adoption of the fourteenth amendment. Since that date it has been living on dead issues.

In 1868 Allen G. Thurman boldly atacked the abuses of the protective tariff. In that year the amount of tariff tax collected was \$104,464,599, and the expense of collecting was \$7,611,116, or over four and ahaif per cent. The year following over \$180,000,000 was collected, and the expense of collection was not quite three per cent In 1883, \$214,706,496 was collected at a cost of \$6,594,509, or over three per cent. In 1868 our public debt was \$2,611,687,851. In 1887 it was \$1,700,771,784, but the tariff collections had greatly increased.

SENATORS are backing down as gracefully as possible before the patriotic expressions of public sentiment on the retaiistion question, and they even show a disposition to treat other matters of national importance in a less partisan spirit. They are providing for fortifications in the regular bill for that purpose, and so will probably pass the army bill, as it should have been passed by them at first, unencum-bered with legislation not belonging to it. The Senate amendments to the fortifica-

tion bill largely increase the appropriations. Under the existing strain with Great Britain over fisheries, this increase appears justifiable. It is high time that the first steps were taken in following the advice of Mr. Tilden, and providing for coast defenses, because the work must of necessity be very slow. We must first secure the plants for making guns and armor, before we can think of building forts to protect harbors

and rivers. The Senate increase is chiefly in items providing for torpedo defense, the purchase of guns and steel for guns; \$2,500,000 are devoted to the latter purpose. Probably in revenge for the rebuke administered by the House, several changes are made in the bill that may provoke opposition in that body, but as a whole the Senate has treated the matter as fairly as could be expected, considering the small calibre of the men that rule its actions.

ture depends upon its framing. An ordi-nary picture can be made to look far better than it actually is by an artistic frame; while a really fine picture can as readily have all its beauty marred by being put

What is true of pictorial art is just as true of books. To the book-lover fully half the enjoyment to be derived from a volume depends upon its typography, paper and binding. And this is being recognized more and more fully by our leading publishers. They are paying more and more attention to the mechanical make up of their publications. You mark this, for instance, in the absence among recent books of the once-fashionable profusion of gilt stamping once-fashionable profusion of gilt stamping and meaningless ornamentation. You see it further in the decided tendency to avoid uniformity, a mere sameness of size, shape, and style of binding without any regard to the character of the book.

The great thing now aimed at is appropriateness. The paper, print, and binding must in some degree at least conform to the character of the contents. They are the dress of the book, and ought to be made to express what the book is, just as fully as the dress of a man or woman expresses their essential characteristics. Seidom are two psopie alike enough to warrant their dresaing alike. Almost as seidom are two books, even of the same author, so similar as to justify their being printed and bound in precisely the same style.

As I said, publishers are beginning to recognize the importance of this princi-ple; though as yet "there's but a small beginning made." The custom of produc-ing "uniform sets" of books is so strong, has become so firmly fixed, that it seem hard to break away from it altogether. Yet it is a most foolish, senseless, ur resthetic custom. Its folly is well illustrated by the necessity put upon so artistic a pub-lishing house as Houghton, Mifflin & Co., to put each new volume, for example, of Lowell and of Holmes into a style uniform with that in which their first book appeared years ago. It seems altogether absurd to publish the bright, chatty, essays of the old autocrat in exactly the same style in which his medical works, or his novels, or ter have been condemned by custom to wear the same sober, dark-green sult, and to stand together in uniform cotavo ranks, stand together in uniform cotavo ranks, ridiculously dignified, all their individuality hidden, and their character disguised beyond recognition. The wrong of such a senseless method seems to have been so strongly felt at last that when his latest volume of poems "Before the Curfew" was ready, the publishers broke away from tyrannical custom and gave the dainty colrannical custom and gave the dainty col-lection of verse a dress as appropriate as it is beautiful, a dress that has some meaning. They did the same also with Lowell's recent collection of poetry, i" Heartsease and Rue." But his "Political Essays" have again been forced into a uniform not fitted for them, and to stand in a dreary and undistinguishable sameness by the side of "My Study Windows" and "Among My Books."

I mention these examples only to show how strong an old custom is. For if Houghton, Millin & Co. can scarcely break way from it, we need hardly look for any others to do it ; for I think they are by all odds the most artistic publishers in the country. By this I don't mean that no other house has made as beautiful books as they; for that would not be true. But I mean that the average beauty of their publications as a whole is superior to that of

Perhaps it would be hard to prove even this assertion ; for Putnam's Sons average of excellence stands very high too, and so of excellence stands very high too, and so does Harper & Brother's, and Appleton & Co.'s, and Scribner's Sons, while for that matter some of our Western publishing houses, like S. C. Griggs & Co. and A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, are not far, if at all, behind the bost in the Esst. Macmillans & Cassells do beautiful work, but nearly all of it is done in England.

The fact is that each one of the leading publishing houses has its own style of beauty and standard of excellence ; one i noted especially for the auperior paper it uses, another for the beauty of its bindings and still another for the strength and dura bility of its work rather than for its fine appearance. There is probably no one house appearance. There is probably no one no that excels in all these respects at once.

Quite recently John B. Alden, of New York, has been rapidly pushing to the front in spite of the combined and persistent antagonism of all the other publishers and booksellers. Though he sold his books for about half the price of others, he always bout hair the price of others, he always bound them fully as substantially as the dearest, and more durably than most others. But then he used to take paper that was not as rich looking, and his press work was often inferior, while narrow margins and crowded type made his pages displeasing to the eye. His enemies made the most of this. to the eye. His enemies made the most of this. Many people preferred to pay again as much for a book with good paper, wide margins, large open type and handsome binding, than they would pay for the same book made up in less handsome style. The other publishers declared that beco make books such as they made unless he also charged their prices. Suddenly, however, he came out with his beautiful set of Irving, his illustrated Geikie's "Holy Land" Irving, his illustrated Geikie's "Holy Land" and the Bible," far better and finer than the English edition, and all of them offered at prices unheard of before. Then it was said that these were only special efforts, a sort of mercanile "spurt," and not in the regular line of his publications. But he has not only steadily kept up to his high standard of quality and beauty, but is improving on it all the time, until now his regular, ordinary publications are fully up to the average of any other firm's in the country.

In proof of this I need only mentlen his 5 cent edition of Mrs. Wallace's charning "The Land of the Pueblos," or Prot. Parker's "Spirit of Beauty," both works of sterling value and unusual literary merit. sterling value and unusual literary merit. They are printed in small pleatype, leaded, on a duodecime page with full inch margins, presenting a clear, open, restful appearance, inviting to the eye. The paper is just heavy enough, and instead of being woven and heavily calcadared, which makes a hard, glossy surface very trying to the eyes, it is laid paper, soft to the touch, and of a rich, creamy tint. They are substantially bound, with glit top, and raw, uncut edges; in size and proportion symmetrical; with a dark blue cover of fine smooth cloth; and a neatly stamped side smooth cloth; and a neatly stamped side and back title. In quality and beauty they are fully equal to any of the regular publications of the Harpers, Scribners, Appletons, or any other of the great publishing houses of the country.

Among none of the ordinary books of these latter have I ever seen anything more tasteful and dainty, without being fancy, than James Wood Davidson's little 24mo than James Wood Davidson's little 24mo volume on "The Poetry of the Future," in which he propounds and defends and flustrates a novel and suggestive theory of poetry. The book has the same kind of paper, as the others, but the size of page, margins, type, etc., is all reduced so as to be beautifully proportioned to the 24mo Eizevir style of the volume.

Probably, however, the nandsomest, artistically considered, of all the many books Alden has ever published, is the latest that as come from his press; and it is also from a literary point of view one of the most important, not only that he has ever brought out, but that has been published in America for many years. It is the first complete translation into verse ever made of the great national epic of what is perhaps the oldest race of people in Europe, the Finlanders. It is called "The Kalevala, and its translator is Dr. J. M. Crawford, of Cincinnati. So important are these two beau ennati. So important are these two beaucinnal. So important are these two beautiful octave volumes, not only because of
their own archaelogic and literary value,
but also because they will once for all determine whether Longfellow's "Hiawatha" was plagfarized from "Kalevala"
or not; and of such particular interest are
they to us of Lancaster, because it was
here, by two of our literary men, that
Longfellow's use of the Finnish epic was
discovered and expessed in the Merceraburg
Review, that an adequate treatment of the

that I cannot give you, for with these lines my weekly Drift stops.

Before I step off the stage, however, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed my familiar talks with you; and though, no doubt, you have often been hored by them, yet I cherish the hope that our time spent on these columns, as writer and as reader, may not have been altogether wasted. If I have been of the least help to anyone in choosing the good from, the bad and indifferent, in literature, in art, or in life; if even in the slightest degree I have been of service in the great work of cultivating the true, the good, and the beautiful—then I am content, and thankful that I was given the opportunity. Bet pleasant as the work was to me, it naturally could not go on always. Perpetual motion, of tongue or per, has not yet been invented. The most indefatigable talker must stop some time. So must the most inveterate more than three years of "drifting," must I.

Good nye! GOOD BYE!

In Denver, Colorado, the Deep Water convention is just now making a good deal of noise. This body was assembled under the call of Alva Adams, governor of Colorado in consider the property. rado, to consider the necessity of a deep water port on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Yesterday a committee of this convention reported a most imposin the name of nine states and six territories and earnestly requesting an immediate appropriation from Congress for this purpose. Committees of five from each state and three from each territory are to vigorously urge the matter upon the attention of Congress. Private capital is to be encouraged in securing this harbor, but as the matter vitally affects one fourth of the country the president is urged to con-sider it and requested to recommend action in his next annual message.

PERSONAL. REV. LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON States that, except in special cases, his services are tendered to churches that seek them, "without regard to compensation."

EDWARD S. KRESS, who was manager of the B. & O. telegraph company, in this city, entered the services of the Western Union company twelve years ago, and in that time has not lost a day.

BISHOF FELLOWS, formerly a Methodist, but now of the Reformed Episcopal church, Coleago, announces his conversion to set-ting apart women as well as men for the george initiative. WILLIAM B. STANLEY, president of the Central National bank, of Columbia, S. C., died in that city on Friday, aged 78 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and served several terms as mayor of Colum-

of the second se

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A gentleman who has just returned from the central part of Ambama talls the following wonderful story, which gives a new departure far farmers in the South. and

which, if it is found to be successful, will be as novel as it will be profitable and labor saying. He says:
When I was in Alabama, between Porter's Gap and Millerville, I came to a country place where a man was driving ten or twolve resset from a branch to a cetter. twelve geese from a branch to a cotton " For heaven's sake, " said I, " what Is

"For heaven's sake," said I, "what is it you have on the neeks of those geese?"
"Those are gourds full of water. I drive the geese into that cotton patch, and keep them there all day weeding out the cotton. There is no water in the cotton patch, and I have to give them water in this way to keep them there. Those geese will weed out more cotton in one day than two people would. They will est the grass and weeds, but they won't teach the cotton."
"But how do they get the water out of the gourds under their necks?"
"They drink out of each other's gourd. Each gourd has an opening in the side, so

Each gourd has an opening in the side, so that another goess can put his bill into the gourg and drink. If you will stay here long enough you will see it for yourself."

I waited there half a day to see that performance, and finally I saw it. The gease did just as the man said they would. When did just se the man said they would. When

a goese got thirsty be walked up to his neighbor and coolly drank out of the gourd on his neck.

When asked if he had yet made a crop with the help of the geese he replied that the made a small crop last year, but the made a small crop last year, but only had a limited number of geese, as he was only experimenting. This year he has over a hundred geese in harness, and they have succeeded in keeping his crop cleaned out so far. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and says that he will make the best crop he has ever made.

When asked how he came to think of using the geese as farm hands, he replied that two years ago he had a small patch of cotton near his house. In this patch the geese raised about his yard were allowed to run. He noticed that the cotton had little or no grass and no weeds at all, and began to watch the geese. He found that they to watch the geese. He found that they literally ate every weed and every blade of grass, but they did not touch the cotton. Finding how valuable they were for this purpose he resolved to try them on a larger scale, and is delighted with his experiment. His neighbors have paid closs attention to the matter, and next year they will each of them starts large number of will each of them start a large number will each of them start a large number of geeze in harness in their cotton crops. If the farmer's experiment is as successful as he thinks it will be, it is only of a few years until the whole cotton crop of Alabama will be weeded out by the ordinary farm

Not the Ocean He Expected.

From the Detroit Free Press. He was an old man of sixty, and had lived within fifty miles of the sea all his life without a look at that respectable body of water. He came down to Atlantic City on an ex cursion, accompanied by his son William and a dezen of us were on the board walk as the pair came up, and William said: "There, father—that's the ocean."

"Reg'lar ocean ?" inquired the old man. "Toree thousand miles scross ?"

"Yes."
"Bill, don't you lie to me, for I won't stand it! Is it sait?"

"I'll be goshed-darned if I believe it! Bill, you are lying to your poor

"No, I ain't. I'll get you some."

Bill borrowed one of the sand palls from
the children and brought !! back full of
water. The old man tasted of it and ex-Bill, you saited it to deceive me !"

" No, father. That's just as I dipped it up."
"Well, where's the leeberg's ?"
"Well, where's the leeberg's ?" "There are none here, father !"
"What! Then it's a darned humbug!"

"This isn't the Arctic ocean, father—this the Atlantic, "Then you've all lied to me! What do
I want of the Atlantic 03(2), which is
nothing but water with sait in it? Bill,
you either pint out them leebergs or I'il

start for bum ! William couldn't do it, even when we all ited to assist him, and the old man sat down on the sand, braced his back against a log, and pouted for three straight hours like a boy who has been refused sugar.

Killed Them Both

From the Texas Siftings. Not long ago a stranger from the East entered the office of the Crosby county (Texas) Clarion and Farmers' Vindicator and approaching the desk of Colonel Snort, asked the brilliant journalist

"Have you got a reporter here named Peter Dinks on your paper?"
"No; but I did have one by that name," "Where is he now?"

"I don't know. He is deed."
"What killed him?" Colonel Jim Stivere."
What for ?"

"What for?"

"Well, you see, the reporter wrote up a ball, and when the account of the social gathering appeared in the paper it should have read: 'Miss Stivers is a beautiful demi-blonde,' but owing to a typegraphical error it read: "Miss Stivers is a beautiful demi-monae.' Colonel Stivers could not the stivers the respector of the here, by two of our literary mee, that Longfellow's use of the Finnish epic was discovered and expessed in the Mercersbury Review, that an adequate freatment of the work would take columns of space, and

DELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE
List haid in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 1929, in the evening
at 748, funday school at 148 p. m. When the
bour is different it is specially noted:
BT. STEFFIES'S LUTHERAN CRUECH, (German)
corner South Duke and Church streets, Mev.
L. Meister, pastor.—Service to-morrow morning and evening. Sabbath school at 9 a. m.
GRUECH OF GOD—Corner of Prince and Orange. Preaching at 10-20 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by
the pastor. Sabbath school at 145 p. m.
PRESTURIAN MENORIAL CHURCE, South
Queen street, Thomas Thompson pastor,
Preaching is the morning at 10-30 a. m. and is
the evening at 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9
a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m.
Prayer and Teachers meeting on Wednesday
evening.
First Hattiet.—Services at the require hours

a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:35 p. m. Frayer and Teachers meeting to Wednesday evening.

First Battist.—Services at the regular hours morning and evening, pastor, Rev. J. N. Foiwell. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Evening subject.—The sin of Omission." Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 p. m.

MENNONIE.—The Old Mennonites will hold services in their church, corner of East Chestnat and Sherman streets, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2 p. m. Praceling in both languages.

OLIVET BATTIST CHURCE.—Corner of East Chestnat and Sherman streets, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2 p. m. Praceling in both languages.

OLIVET BATTIST CHURCE.—Corner of East Vine and Duke Street. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Holy Communion at the close of morning services. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m. Boys Foreign Mission band will meet on Tuesday evening.

BEROOND EVANGELICAL (English), on Mulberry street, above Orange—Fraceling at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Strayer meetings on Wednesday and Taursday at 7:30 p. m. St. LUMI'S RESORNED—Marietta Avenue, Rev. Wm. F. Lichliter, pastor. Divine service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Service in the German lauguage at 6 p. m. Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., officiating.

UNITED BRITTARIES IS CHRIST (COVENARY). West Orange and Concord streets—Rev. J. B. Funk, pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m. Frayer service Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Frayer service Wednesday at 7:45. Frayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:45. Frayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:45.

East Mission M. E. Church, Sunday school at 3 a. m. Litany and sermon. 2 p. m. Sunday at 7:45. East Mission M. E. Church, Sunday school at 7:45. A. m. Litany and sermon. 2 p. m. Sunday at 7:45. A BAST MISSION M. E. CHURCH.—SUNDAY SCHOOL
at 9 a m.
MORAVIAN.—J. MAX HAFK, D. D., pastor, 18:30
a. m. Litany and sermon. 2 p m. Sunday
school reunion service; 7:45 p. m. Holy Communion. All specially invited.
7 aimery LUTHERAN—Systematic beneficence
day, Usual services, conducted by the pastor.
Sunday school at 9 a m. Evening services
begins at 7:15 p. m. Vestry meeting on Monday evening.
CHRIST LUTHERAN CRURCH—West King street,
E. L. Reed, pastor. Divine services to morrow morning and evening at the usual hour.
Sunday school at 1.45 p. m.
Passaytrana—Divine services at the usual
hours, morning and evening, conducted by
the pastor, Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D. D.
First M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. E. T. Gray, pastor. Class meetings at 9 a. m. 10:30 a. m., the
Lord's Supper. 7:15 p. m. promaching by the
pastor. 6:15 p. m. young people's meeting.
1:35 p. m. Sunday school. Monday and Thursday class meeting at 7:30 p. m. 7:30 Tuesday,
holiness meeting: 7:30 Friday, young people's
class; 3 p. m. Thursday, pastor's class.
St. John's LUTHERAN,—Rev. B. F. Alleman
D. D. pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p.
m. Sabbath school at 8t. John's at 1:45, and
at Gotwald Memorial chapel at 2 p. m. Lecture and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

GRACE LOTHERAY.—Corner of North Queen and James street. Rev. C. Elvin Houpt, pastor. Church service at 10:39 a. m. and 7:50 pm. Sunday school at 2 pm.

WANAMAKER'S

Open all day on Saturdays. When you come to the city bear in mind that Wanamaker's is a meeting and resting and waiting place as well as the biggest store in the world. There are reading and sitting and retiring rooms for you telephone, telegraph, and mail facilities. Your parcels will be cared for without charge. We try to make you welcome whether you care to buy or not.

J CJUNIPIRS! SQUAME WANAMAKER'S 14 Acres FLOOR SPACE PHILADELPHIA

You know that there is no worthy hot weather (or any weather) thing for wear or home use but we have it. If you can't come to the store, write for whatever you want, samples or goods. Shopping by mail has come to be simple BARGAINS. and certain. A few scratches of a pen, and all the facilities of the store are yours.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Philadelphia.

COMPLEXION POWDER.

COMPLEXION POWDER.

LADIES WHO VALUE A REFINED COMPLEXION

POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER.

it imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, reckies and discolorations, and makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It contains no lime, white, lead or arsenic. In three shades, pink or feeh, white and brunette.

FOR SALE BY All Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers Everywhere.

APBEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HATS. HATS! HATS!

STAUFFER & CO.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1 **OPENING DAY**

DUNLAP'S FALL STYLES -- IN-

Silk and Stiff Hats. We think we have the BEST \$2.00 BLACK STIFF HAT in the City. All New Goods.

TRUNKS and TRAVELING BAGS at BOYS' SCHOOL HATS, 25c.

Stauffer&Co. Nos. 31 & 33 North Queen St.,

LANCASTEL, PA.

T KVAN'S FLOUR.

-USE-LEVAN'S FLOUR.

It Always Gives Satisfaction.

SEN ADVERTISEMENTS. DO YOUR CORNS HURT?

IF 80, DO NOT USE COCHRAN'S CORN CURE, For if you do you will be delighted to find the pain gone and with it the Corns. If cents per bottle. For sale only by COUREAS, THE DEUGGIST, At 187 & 130 North Queen St., Lancastot. Fa. Tu, Th&!

MALL DRY GOODS.

HAGER & BROTHER.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

WE ARE NOW OPENING NEW GOODS FOR THE PALL SEASON IN ALL DEPART-

DRESS GOODS, Silks and Velvets

Plaid French Flannels,

JACKETS & WRAPS.

WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS.

Hager & Brother,

25 & 27 West King Street,

LANCASTE, PA

CASSARD'S MILD CURED HAM

AND BREARFAST BACON.

Unequaled for tenderness and delicacy of
flavor. We guarantee that there is nothing to
equal them in quality in this market. Thousands of the best families are now using them.
They give universal satisfaction. Try them
and tell your neighbors.

AP Dried Beef and Bologna nicely chipped.
Prices reasonable.

GEORGE WIANT.

Fruit Jars! Fruit Jars!

MASON PRUIT JARS! Pints, 75c per dozen; Quarts, 85c per dozen Half Gallons, \$1 10 per dozen; Pure Kubber Gums, 10c per dozen.

JELLY GLASSES, &c. Flower Pots! - Flower Pots! A 46-Inch All-Wool Henrietta

Fancy Painted Flower Pots, Red, Green, Maroon, Dark; also, Plain Terra-Cotts, Green Glazed and the common Karthen Pots

BURSK'S NO. 17 BAST KING STREET LANCASTER, PA

REIST,

READ! READ! READ!

California Strained Honey, 8 hs for 25c. Jelly (all kinds), 6 hs for 25c. Table Syrup, light as honey, 10c a qt. Stewing Figs, 4 hs for 25c. Bunch Raisins, 4 hs for 25c. Prunes, 6, 5 4 and 3 hs for 250 Fresh Tea Bisouits, 4 hs for 25c. Snaps and Nichaes, 8 hs for 25c. Two Good Brooms for 25c. Best Flour in the World (Reist's Loya), 50c

quarter. Fresh Wheat Germ, 6 hs for 25c. Fresh Bolled Oats, 6 hs for 25c. Fresh Oatmeal, 6 hs for 25c. Whole Grain d Rice, 5 hs for 26c. Good Rice, 5 hs for 25c Two Large Cakes Laundry Soap for fc. Oleine Scap, &c.
Large Boxes Blue, &c a box.
Finest Dried Beef in the city, 12%c a h.
Finest Picate Hams in the city, 11%c a h.
Two Large Boxes Mustard Sardines for

One Box Oil or Mustard Sardines for Sc. # And many other Bargains. Call and see it will surely pay you.

Reist, Wholesale & Retail Grocer,

Northeast Corner West King and Prince Streets, LANCASTER, PA.

HANDEBRCHIEFS.

GO TO ERISMAN'S -FOE-Ladies' Celluloid Collars & Ouffs.

CAMPAIGN NECKTIES AND NOVELTIES NOTICE TO CLUBS.

FLAGS BANNERS AND BADGES MADE TO ORDER, AT

ERISMAN'S NO. 42 WEST KING STREET.

SOLDIERS who were disabled from wounds injury, rupture, exposure, piles, deafness, or who were, in consequence of their military services, incapscitated for manual labor, whether from wounds or disease, are entitled to pen from wounds or disease, are entitled to pen sion.
WIDOWS, minor children, and dependent rei-atives of soldiers who died of disabilities con-tracted in the service, are entitled to pension, and by Act of Congress of Jan. 29, 1877, soldiers of the Mexican War are also entitled to pen-

of the method. Thousands of pensioners are entitled to a higher rating. No fee unless success ful. Can refer to many successful elemants. Soldiers, it will cost you nothing to write me, and it may result greatly to your advantage.

M. D. MULL, Pens., Att.y.

Yournsylle, Lencaster County, Ps. mary-lydsalyw

DRY GOODS. SPECIAL BARGAIMS.

WATT & SHAND

6, 8 & 10 BAST KING ST. LANCASTER, PA.

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE LAR-DRY GOODS, NOTIONS

-AND-FANCY GOODS

In Central Fennsylvania.

New Fall Goods in Every Department bought for CASH at the Lowest Market Prices.

SPECIALI

100 PIECES ALL WOOL TRICOTS, 40 inches wide, only Ec a yard, in Light, Medium and Dark Greys. We pronounce this the Best Sargain in Dress Goods we have ever had to offer. These goods are all wool and have never heretofore been sold for less than 37;40. SOINCH ALL WOOL SUITINGS, in all the New Shades for Fall and Winter, at 50c a yard. 6-4 ALI-WOOL BROADCLOTHS, in all the New Shades, at 75c and \$1 00. Our own importation of ALL-WOOL HEN-RIETTAS and FRENCH BLACK CASH-MERES, saving our customers the jobber's profits.

Our own importation of SILE PLUSHES:
16 inches wide, in all coloring imaginable,
at 50 cents a yard.
18 inches wide, in all the New Colorings,
only 75 cents a yard. 20 Inches wide, in all the New Fall Shades, only \$1.00 a yard. 21 Inches wide, in all colors, only \$1.25 a We consider these goods, at the prices quoted, the very best value we ever offered to our costomers in Bilk Plushes.

Every department will now be found upon examination to be replete with new fall Goods at prices to suit the times.

New York Store.

THE POPULAR DRESS FABRIOS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS

The People's Cash Store

NO. 25 BAST KING ST.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN AND READY FOR INSPECTION AND COMPARISON

A 46-Inch All-Wool Henrietta

In all the Desirable Shades fat Re

In all the Desirable Shades at \$1.00.

The above two qualities of Henriettas are not only the best goods for their respective prices in this city, but we can assure you, are unsurpassed by same priced goods of the best

Philadelphia and New York houses. We sell for Cash, which places us in a position to give you as good goods for your money as the world produces.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer. The People's Cash Store,

LANCASTER, PA. marit-lvdaw

QUEENSWARE. J. B. MARTIN & CO.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE A

DINNER SET.

Every Dinner Set in stock has been reduced

Arlington Dinner

In five different decorations on hand. Semi-Porcelain at \$22,50 a Set; former price, \$30. All on separate counters.

In French China, Porcelain and Ironstone. Every Set reduced.

Toilet Sets!

Five Crates of a Remarkable Bargain in 10

siece Sets at \$2.50 a Set-all colors.

J. B. MARTIN

& CO.