

Daily intelligencer. LANCASTER, FEBRUARY 19, 1890. Not a candidate. The Democratic ballots are headed with the name of Wm. Morton for mayor. It was very much to be desired for the city committee to print them, as there can be no reasonable contention that the office of mayor is vacant; and it is unwise to thus print the name of Mr. Morton as a candidate for mayor to-day when there is a mayor to be elected. We desire that the name of the city committee shall not be printed to be at his instance. The committee doubtless thought that his name should be on the ballot, because the wards contained him; but an illegal nomination should not have been respected.

That Cabinet. Morrison's cabinet is announced with the appearance of authority. Possibly it is an experimental list sent out from headquarters to see how it will be received. Its maker can hardly be pleased with the reception. It is considered to be a very poor cabinet lot, so far as known. It includes a head, and really looks respectable. It includes the Lilliputian crowd. William Windom, of New York and Minnesota, is to his ears in speculation and close company with Steve Elkins, comes out as secretary of the treasury. Congress need not bother itself about the reduction of the surplus if Windom is to handle the treasury. Then we have Representative Thomas, of Illinois, who gets the navy because he thinks he knows how to build a ship; which may be a good reason, if he really does know how. Bank, of Wisconsin, is a respectable selection for the war department. Miller for attorney general and Noble for the interior, we do not know. Warner Miller will refuse to be scattered. Wanamaker, the letter distributor, is the fully poor cabinet stuff.

The Tobacco Tax. The Democratic congressmen are divided in opinion as to the propriety of taking off the internal revenue taxes upon manufactured tobacco, unaccompanied by a reduction of custom duties. The bill introduced by Mr. Cowles, which was referred to Mr. Randall's appropriation committee, will receive a large Democratic support; and as it is expected to get the nearly solid Republican vote, it is likely to become a law. The Democrats who vote for it, do so upon the idea that it is better to take half a loaf rather than get no bread at all. There is a general assent that the internal revenue taxes upon tobacco, may properly be taken off, since the government has no use for the money; but the Democratic sentiment generally has been that this reduction should be accompanied by a reduction in oppressive tariff duties. This Democratic proposition has been defeated in Congress, and has not been unmistakably sustained by the people at the polls. Under the circumstances there does not seem to be much room to doubt the wisdom of those Democratic congressmen, who propose to take such reduction of the superabundant revenue as they can get, though they cannot get all they want. Taking the tax off manufactured tobacco will reduce the revenue some thirty millions of dollars, it is estimated; and will moreover be a boon to the tobacco manufacturing industry in most sections of the country. In some places, however, it is likely to hurt it. The large manufacturers in the great cities will be hurt by the removal of the tax, for the same reason that small manufacturers throughout the country, and especially in the tobacco growing districts, will be helped. The tax has a tendency to concentrate the tobacco manufacture, the business requiring the capital that is invested in the purchase of stamps and being hampered by the necessary restrictions, penalties and requirements of the law. When the tobacco manufacturer is free from government burthen and surveillance, and anyone can step into and out of the business at pleasure who can command the money to buy a package of the leaf, we may expect a great increase in the number and a diminution in the size of the packages. The manufacture will go on in the household, and the large dealers will buy the product instead of making it in their own factories. This we believe is the general expectation, and is a strong reason why the large cigar manufacturers do not care to see the tax taken off. Another, and perhaps a stronger reason, why the large cigar manufacturer of the great cities desire the tax, is that the consumer is thus enabled to distinguish the city from the country made cigar, because box has to be stamped with the name of the district. This fact, trifling as it is, has so far operated very strongly against the country and in favor of the city cigarmaker. There is nothing more arbitrary than the matters that govern the sale of cigars. One would suppose that quality and price would control it. But this is not the fact. The city made cigar will sell in preference to a better country made cigar; a wrapper of a certain shade of color or glossiness or roughness will make or break the sale. The appearance of the cigar, the place of its make and the style of its package are potential in the sale of the cigar consumer; but experience has taught the maker that a city brand is very desirable on his box. So the great New York manufacturers want a tax even if it is but a trifle, that they may keep their brand. The tobacco interests of the country generally are the other way. The South wants its smokers showing tobacco manufacture relieved of all burthen; and the agricultural and manufacturing interest of this section of the country is the same. Mr. Randall's scheme in pressing the Cowles bill to a vote is approved. The opposition of the Democratic members, who will not take free tobacco without some other modification in the tariff, is not sustained. The Republicans in Congress are in favor of free tobacco, doubtless because it enables them to keep up the tariff duties, and relieve them largely from the responsibility they have assumed of reducing the surplus revenue. They are glad to have this hole opened for their escape; and there may naturally be some Democratic dissent that Democratic congressmen help them out. But the better opinion is that the Democratic congressmen who follow their convictions of what the pub-

lic good demands, and are ready to take from their opponents what they will yield to it, act the wisest part, both in a party and patriotic way. And we are glad to note that a large part of the Democratic congressmen are so guided. The value of land in large cities has encouraged high building and the wonderful perfection of elevators further stimulated the city department of city architects and the greatest business houses are simply massive towers, and tenants scramble for the top stories. They must use the elevator at any rate and they prefer to be high up in the pure air, above the noise and dust of the city, and where there is plenty of light and a beautiful outlook over the houses. This style of building is so very new that we are only beginning to find out its limitations, and in that process of discovery a very narrow escape has just been made from a horrible catastrophe. We refer to the unfinished fourteen story house at Chicago, which is the tallest of the four top stories in place and the ten other stories packed away in the cellar. The moral appears to be that in the building of a house which is about equivalent to four ordinary houses piled on top of one another, it should be the business of some public official to see that the building is safe, and that the floor strong enough to catch several other floors on the fly. There are various theories to account for the Chicago collapse, but whatever caused the fall of the tenth floor it is plain enough that the ninth should have caught it, and the rapid descent of the interior availed, scattering solid, and being so light that it was not so ponderous as its way to the cellar, will probably cause a demand for testing of other floors of lofty buildings. It is calmly announced that the great weight of the falling had something to do with the catastrophe, and that the building had settled, but floors are usually expected to carry a great deal more than any flooring that can be put on them, and heavy buildings are expected to settle, and in older and less rapid countries are built very slowly for that reason. We can't wait for trifles like that in America but hurry up the work and move in to help along the settling. Being so light, the case care should be taken that the settling progresses decently and in order. Supposing these ten stories of Chicago had not dropped for a few weeks to come, and then had hammered their way down with several hundred human business men. The thought is sickening and yet quite probable. There is something grandly poetical about death in an avalanche, but death in an avalanche of wood, iron and Chicago business men is simply disgusting. Reflect also upon the probable sentiments of the gentlemen left suspended in the four top stories awaiting rescue by balloon. There are times when life in a tower does not seem attractive.

The New York World publishes a full history of events in Samoa from the proclamation of a state of war by the German consul. He says that in a consultation held by the German consul with the chief men of King Matafua, the king was given to understand that the establishment of a martial law and other harsh measures were directed solely against the American and English residents, whom the Germans were determined to drive away. The proclamations posted in Apia were in German and English, and could not be read by the natives. King says that he learned from a trustworthy source that the real cause of the violent measures of the Germans was as follows: "When the German consul at Apia sent a cable dispatch concerning the killing of the German sailors, by way of Auckland, to the young emperor of Germany at Berlin, the dispatch was received by that prince in the presence of Count Herbert Bismarck. They were both overcome with anger, and were anxious only for revenge. Instructions were immediately cabled to the German consul at Apia to declare war against King Matafua and his people and to establish martial law in Apia. Prince Bismarck did not see the cable dispatch received from the German consul in Apia until several hours after the emperor had sent the cablegram ordering the consul in Apia to declare war. He then insisted that such action had been too hasty and that the United States and England, having treaties with Samoa as well as Germany, ought to have been notified of the intention of the latter country to declare war before the actual declaration was made. He therefore cabled to the German consul general at Sydney to charter a vessel at any cost and send her to Apia at once with orders to suspend all communications with Samoa. This is, at any rate, a very probable story. King says that he was anxious to join Matafua in his camp, but it is a little hard to believe that his anxiety on this score was very great, as he knew he was blamed and hated by the Germans who would never be satisfied with his people. He was actually led Matafua's troops. He was assured that his life would not be safe an hour away from the Nipels. As the Nipels passed close to the Royalist the officers waved me farewell, while the people of the German men-of-war were filled with officers, who gazed longingly at me with their binoculars and telescopes, presumably thinking: 'He is sooner and yet so far.' So happened my escape from Samoa. King has offered to testify concerning Samoa affairs before the Senate committee on foreign relations, but it was not thought politic or polite to take any further steps in the matter, pending the Berlin conference.

PERSONAL. THE KING OF HOLLAND has had a relapse. His condition is critical. SENATOR REAGAN, of Texas, has appointed his wife his private secretary, which settles her on all the privileges to the privileges of the floor of the Sen. Co. KING OTTO, of Bavaria, has been proved without a doubt to be hopelessly insane. The king had recently shown such marked signs of improvement that it is natural to conclude that some hope of his ultimate recovery was entertained. THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN is rich. He is allowed \$5,000,000 a year for his household department and his private fortune is large and increasing. He thoroughly understands business matters, and keeps himself well informed in his financial condition of those are in the public lands and roads and they are, of course, managed by officials appointed by him. GARNET W. WANTS, of Bergen Point, N. J., has declared his intention to build and donate to Rutgers college a dormitory that will be the largest of all the college buildings in the State. It is to be a long, with a centre 60 feet deep, and will afford room for the lodging and boarding of about 100 students. All the rooms will be in suites and of a study or parlor and bedroom. Mr. Wintans has one grandson in the college and one in the theological seminary. COL. JAMES A. WOOD died recently at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., aged seventy-four years. Colonel Wood went to Texas in 1850 and took part in the rebellion in Mexico. He was at the massacre of the Alamo, and with two other officers they being the only survivors of that bloody event. Colonel Wood, in his account of his escape, said that when Santa Anna ordered the prisoners to be shot he dropped to the ground as if he had been killed, at the first discharge. He began to crawl over, and continued rolling until the river was reached, when he sprang up, and fled to the hills. He never stopped traveling until he reached the hills. FERNANDO SARRIENTO, aged 50, at one time a leading merchant tailor of Philadelphia, died there on Sunday. He was born in Philadelphia, of a distinguished Spanish family, his father being the position of governor of Cuba and his mother being the daughter of General Echeverria, of Mexico. Mr. Sarriento during the civil war was one of the agents who contracted for clothing for the army. He participated, it is said, in the battle of Gettysburg, and was the body-guard to General W. H. Harrison, after the latter was elected president and was on his way to Washington. It is also said of him

he made clothes for every president, from Jackson to Johnson. His place of business for a number of years was at No. 730 Chestnut street, under the firm name of Sarriento & McGrath. The great quantity of waste matter to be found in the daily removed from the system renders it of supreme importance that the stomach and liver be kept in perfect order. Laxatives accomplish this. All Druggists sell it at 25 cents a package. When you have been attacked with diarrhea, colic or stomach disorders, do not delay the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup one-half pint.

Wanamaker's. The mellow touch of antique Japanese Porcelain comes only with centuries, and that means hundreds or thousands of dollars. Cræsus or Dives might affect them for table or cabinet—you would be apt to. But the modern Porcelain of Japan in useful objects has been costly, and in many items is costly still. We recall the first Japanese Special Embassy to this country, which went the rounds of our larger towns and cities thirty years and more ago. Doubtless there are treasured up in hundreds of American homes the little tokens of porcelain and wicker that the distinguished Japs presented in recognition of courtesies received. Trifles they were. In these days they would seem absurd they are so cheap. Looking back, we fancy the Jap laughing in his flowing sleeve at the wondering admiration which his bit of porcelain evoked, much as you would in giving a bit of mirror or a few gaudy beads to a savage Hottentot. But time brings changes. The Jap may be a heathen, but he is a bit civilized. Our art is incomplete without his. In choice shapes and rich colors his pottery adorns our staterooms, illuminates our tea tables, and thus learning of him important lessons the bird of freedom roars gently. There is a struggle now. Prices are valiantly wrestling with decoration fantastic but artistic, brilliant but beautiful, upon things some of which are useful, others ornamental, many both. Here is the pith of the matter—the which and the why and the what we drop. Not logic but prices, not argument but things. 5,000 pieces of Japanese Porcelain are here at prices so low that they only suggest the thought that the goods are to be sold for pay. A row of eight Kaga specimens looks down on the writer. Each piece is graceful with form that will be beautiful forever and pleasing with color so charming that the eye never wearies with it. Comparisons of prices would almost cast odium on the goods. Say what you please, half, quarter, you cannot get it too low. Kaga: Tsubota, 60 cents. Sugarbowl, 60 cents and \$1.00. Creaming, 60 cents. Cups and saucers, 60 cents. Rose Jar, 60 cents. Vase, 70 cents and \$1.00. Seiji: Rose Jar, 30, 45, 50 cents, and \$1.00. Sub Flower Pots, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00. Ovari: Oriental Box, 70 cents. Non-bon Boxes, 30 cents. New Jar, 40 cents. Bull Tiki, \$2.50. Imari: Rose Jar, 50 and 60 cents. Vase, 40 and 60 cents. Candelabra, 30 cents. Kutani: Teapots, 40 cents. Sugarbowl, 40 cents. Creams, 40 cents. Cups and saucers, 35 cents. Royal Vase, 60 cents and \$1.00. Inlaid Jar, 50 cents. All of these goods and more not named here will be ready for sale at the opening of business this morning. The opportunity comes strangely to us to make this remarkable offering. Another equal chance will not come soon again. Such an occasion comes only once in a year. Second floor, centre gallery. Music as well as Books. Handled just as we handle Books, or any other merchandise—extravagance squeezed out of the prices. Here are more than a hundred Song Folios at 20 and 35c each. Classic and popular; vocal and instrumental. New titles in the Keystone Library every little while. List now covers works of most of the much-read authors. Marvels of cheapness—10 cents each, by mail 15 cents. Fair paper, good type, handy size. Think of works of Bronte, Stevenson, Haggard, and a hundred other better and worse, at two nickels apiece! One of the longest counters in the Bookstore has the special-priced cloth-bound Books—10 cents up. Take their measure by one—"Robert Elsmere." Clear print, on good paper, with handsome cloth

ANY ONE CAN DYE. DIAMOND DYE. A DRESS, OR A COAT. Any Color, RIBBON, FEATHERS, FUR, YARN, SAGE, &c. FOR THE CENT. In many other ways SAVE MONEY and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYE. The best & easy, simple, quick & the color the best and permanent. Ask for Diamond Dye and take no other.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

ANY ONE CAN DYE. DIAMOND DYE. A DRESS, OR A COAT. Any Color, RIBBON, FEATHERS, FUR, YARN, SAGE, &c. FOR THE CENT. In many other ways SAVE MONEY and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYE. The best & easy, simple, quick & the color the best and permanent. Ask for Diamond Dye and take no other.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

ANY ONE CAN DYE. DIAMOND DYE. A DRESS, OR A COAT. Any Color, RIBBON, FEATHERS, FUR, YARN, SAGE, &c. FOR THE CENT. In many other ways SAVE MONEY and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYE. The best & easy, simple, quick & the color the best and permanent. Ask for Diamond Dye and take no other.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

ANY ONE CAN DYE. DIAMOND DYE. A DRESS, OR A COAT. Any Color, RIBBON, FEATHERS, FUR, YARN, SAGE, &c. FOR THE CENT. In many other ways SAVE MONEY and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYE. The best & easy, simple, quick & the color the best and permanent. Ask for Diamond Dye and take no other.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

ANY ONE CAN DYE. DIAMOND DYE. A DRESS, OR A COAT. Any Color, RIBBON, FEATHERS, FUR, YARN, SAGE, &c. FOR THE CENT. In many other ways SAVE MONEY and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYE. The best & easy, simple, quick & the color the best and permanent. Ask for Diamond Dye and take no other.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

ANY ONE CAN DYE. DIAMOND DYE. A DRESS, OR A COAT. Any Color, RIBBON, FEATHERS, FUR, YARN, SAGE, &c. FOR THE CENT. In many other ways SAVE MONEY and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYE. The best & easy, simple, quick & the color the best and permanent. Ask for Diamond Dye and take no other.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

ANY ONE CAN DYE. DIAMOND DYE. A DRESS, OR A COAT. Any Color, RIBBON, FEATHERS, FUR, YARN, SAGE, &c. FOR THE CENT. In many other ways SAVE MONEY and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYE. The best & easy, simple, quick & the color the best and permanent. Ask for Diamond Dye and take no other.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

ANY ONE CAN DYE. DIAMOND DYE. A DRESS, OR A COAT. Any Color, RIBBON, FEATHERS, FUR, YARN, SAGE, &c. FOR THE CENT. In many other ways SAVE MONEY and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYE. The best & easy, simple, quick & the color the best and permanent. Ask for Diamond Dye and take no other.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

John S. Givler. Wash Dress Goods. JOHN S. GIVLER, 6 & 8 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.