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ADDRESS, THE INTELLIGENCER, Lancaster, Pa.

LANCASTER, PA., October 19, 1889.

Champague Bibbing.

Relating a movement among the New York saloon proprietors to raise the retail price of imported champagne, the New York Sun says that one of them declared that he would rather go into a "combine" to stop the importation. He declared that "it is at the bottom of more of the sick headaches, cranky fits, and general disagreeableness of the business men of New York than any of the army of diseases that flesh is heir to. The whole stock ought to be blown to thunder. '

We are of the opinion that Mr. Hugh Waldron, of the Astor house, the author of this vigorous declaration, knew what he was talking about and diagnosed the New York disease with accuracy. That town will never compass the world's fair unless it drops its imported cham-pagnes; which, whether made from French grapes, Jersey elder or Illinois corn, have a habitual headache in them that the good business man needs to avoid. The observed effects are not confined to New York by any means, but may be found in any hamlet which holds citizens who aim to emu-late metropolitan habits, and think that they are doing the thing after the highest style of the art by drinking-in a public place always-imported champague and displaying an impressive knowledge of its boquet and dryness. The young man who does not have a favorite brand and fails to recognize the variations and virtues of the different corks, feels very ignorant and green indeed in an assembly of these enlighten-ed bibbers, and like wandering out

into the darkness that will hide his lack of sophistication. But the honest truth is that these learned men are fools; or such of them at least that practice as they talk and drink, as they say they do. Swallowing wine is not the high art they claim it to be; the knowledge of champagne brands would not be a mark of intellectual strength or creditable superiority if it really existed; and very generally it is

a sham, the pretender to it being the most easily deceived of men. Champagne, like everything else, may be reasonably consumed in moderation ; and we believe is even recommended by physicians as a medicine in certain disorders of the digestion ; but the Astor house man speaks the exact truth from a ripe experience when he denounces its indiscriminate and general use as demoralizing to the physical and mental man. Far better is it to drink the sound brew of malt and hops, or the honest distillation of grain or grape, than to take the concocted constitution of the foreign champagne, of which no man can tell, whatever his pretense, its soundness. It is fashion and folly and fraud that brings this stuff into the place it holds. Because it is costly it is supposed to be the very correct thing for the gener to his friends. It is sup pased to be grape juice charged with sugar and carbonic acid ; all of which could be provided from the home orchard and pantry and the apparatus of the nearest mineral water bottler ; but as that would not be costly it would not do. It is not the juice nor the sugar, the phiz or the headache, but the label only that recommends it. This is a very foolish situation, but it is a controlling one among most entertainers. The time of entertainment is not the time of argument; and the costlicst brand goes out to the guests as a full acquittal of the intent of the host to do the most hospitable thing ; and if a headache goes with it the fault is the fashions, and not his. Shall we not stop this pretense and drink what we know is sound and wholesome; using our home products, whose creation we can watch from their birth, in our neighbor's stills and breweries? It is true that they may delude us and doubtless often do; but it is easier to identify the sound liquor in the home than in the foreign production.

that the European soldier as a rule equaled the American in all but two particulars. The king eagerly inquired what they might be. "Capacity for long and rapid marches and skill in the use of the rifle." "Well," replied the ruler of the Belgians, "I can at least do constitues to make use addiess marks. something to make my soldiers marksmen." The government began offering prizes and honors for sharp-shooting, and at fairs and all Belgian holidays the rifle contests became centres of popular interest.

The Ideal Election.

The question of a reform in the mode of casting the ballot is a live one in this campaign, in which the Democratic convention has pledged the party to a trial of the Australian system ; while the Republican politicians do not regard it with favor; and yet it is as valuable to them as to us. Especially in this county, where the Republicans decide their nominations for office at primary elections, should they desire to have every means used to secure a fair and free ballot. The object of the new plan proposed for taking the vote is to secure it as a secret ballot, and to free the voter from temptation and intimidation by politician or employer. The idea is that if he can be screened effectually from observation while voting and be provided with a ballot from which to select his real choice among the candidates, he will do so, regardless of the inducements previously offered to him to vote etherwise ; and that, under these circumstances, it will not pay the politician to attempt to bribe or control the voter ; and what it will not pay him to do, he will not do. Consequently we will come to have elections in which no inducement is offered the voter to vote otherwise than as he pleases ; which is

THE Montana situation is very much complicated for the Republican schemers by the fact that the election of a Democratic governor is beyond dispute and the senators from the new state must have certificates of election from the newly elected covernor.

TRADE and transportation between the

an ideal election.

United States and Spanish America, by William Eleroy Curtis, is a three hundred and fifty page book just issued from the government printing office. In view of the attention drawn to this subject by the presence in this country of the delegates to the congress of the three Americas this publication is very timely. The book first handles our commerce with Latin America and what we send there, the events leading to the present international congress, and then it considers in elaborate detail the commerce of the several Spanish states. Part second is devoted to transportation. the mail service and subsidies. Part third presents topics for discussion, of which we are bound to hear more than enough when the congress begins to talk.

THE editor of the Lancaster Juquirer thinks that the letter of the law requiring a state tax to be paid upon interest bearing book accounts will not be carried out, as he says similar legislation in 1846 was construed not to impose the tax upon book accounts. This will quite probably be the case, since the execution of such a law would be quite impracticable; and the auditor general should not bother the county commissioners with instructions to collect what they cannot get.

As American, employed as a missionary in Western Turkey by the American board of missions, says that Christianity is progressing rapidly there, and that in ten years Turkey will be sending missionaries to other countries. Referring to the well known temperate habits of the Turks, he intimated that unless our saloons were closed, missionary Tarks might come to America. The stories brought by travellers and the cables hardly agree with this picture of the conversion of Turkey. here brigandage seems to be popular and all kinds of fraud and villainy escape punisliment by bribery. No doubt the Amsrican missionary has some ground for cheerful prophecy, but he seems to be of sanguine temperament. When the Turkish missionaries arrive enterprising saloon keepers may engage them at a salary and advertise the costumed orientals as a special attraction.

in its law of psrochial or diocessa organi-sations, draw or recognize a line of distinc-tion between its white and its colored members 7 We think this should not be done, and we therefore for this reason alone, and without reference to those founded on constitutionality or inexpediency, recom-mend that the carion be not adopted, and present the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the committee on canons be discharged from the further consider-ation of the subject."

ation of the subject." The discussion on the question was post-

The distance of the question was posed. The six amendments to the prayer book, which were adopted on Thursday by the house in committee of the whole, were then taken up in order, and, after considerable debate, were formally adopted. At the afternoon session the house of deputies confirmed its action as committee of the whole on Thursday by passing the joint liturgical committee's resolutions for a thankagiving for a child's recovery from sickness, for a safe return from voyage of

a thanksgiving for a child's recovery from sickness, for a safe return from voyage of travel and for a penitential office for Ash Wednesday. Concurrence with the upper house was also ordered upon a number of matters passed upon by that body. Dr. Phillips Brooks' resolution to sub-stitute the 64th for the 69th psalm in the table of proper psalms for Good Friday went through after some discussion by an overwhelmingly affirmative vote, together with the additional collect, epistic and gospel for Christmas and Easter day. [A resolution providing for the omission of the decalogue, if the same be said once on each Sunday, was passed.

the decalogue, if the same be said once on each Sunday, was passed. At this point came the real debate of the afterneon upon Dr. Huntington's resolu-tion for a short office of prayer for sundry occasions, which was adopted by the fol-lowing vote: Clerical-Yeas, 28; nays, 14; divided, 2. Lay-Yeas, 21; nays, 14; di-vided, 3. ided.

vided, 3. This finally disposes of an important matter already proposed and rejected by two previons conventions, so far as the house of deputies is concerned. In the house of hishops it was decided that no chance should be made in the term "assistant bishop," which it was proposed to change for "coadjutor." A rabric was also passed forbidding the celebration of the Lord's supper when no communicants besides the priest are present. the Lord's supper when no communicants besides the priest are present. The house of bishops declined to concur in a resolution petitioning Congress upon the subject of divorce on the ground that it

was inadvisable at this time.

We have heard many of our old friends say that Salvation Oll cured them of rheumatism. Those who have not tried it should do so. Our druggists seil it for twenty-five cents a bottle all the time. Why suffer with a bad cold when one bottle of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup will cure a cough of the worst kind. Dr. Ball's Syrup is sold for 25 cents per bottle by all druggists in the United States.

A Bloody Affray is often the result of "bad blood " in a family or community, but nowhere is bad blood more de-structive of happiness and health than in the human system. When the life corrent is rout and sluggish with impurities, and is slowly dis-tributing its poisons to every part of the body, the peril to health, and life even, is imminent. Early symptoms are dull and drowsy feelings, severe headacne, costed tongue, poor appetite, indigestion and general lassitude. Delay in preatment may entail the most serious conse-your constitution, but treat yourself by using by Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and be restored to the blessings of health. The "Dis-govery" is guaranteed to cure in all causes of disease for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be removed. A Bloody Affray

Whate'er besides you chance to want, Ne'er fall short of SOZODONT. But keep it always in your sight. A source of beauty and delight, To cleanse your teeth till with your staile The most fastidious you beguile.

ol44wdeod&w Religious.

R LIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD The interview of the second se

ange, New CHURCH.-Services and Sunday school to morrow morning at the usual hour, in Long's building, No. 10 North Queen street. EXMANCEL LUTHERAN-Branch School.-Reg-ular session at the school house, corner of Wal-E-MAANCEL LUTHERAN-Branch School, -Reg-nar session at the school house, corner of Wal-nut and Mary streets, at 2 p. m. SIMPSON CHAPRE-North Prince street-Rev. F. M. Harris, pastor. PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH-South Outen street. Thomas Theorem. Queen street, Thomas Thompson, pastor. San-day school at 1-5 p.m. Evanori, Carton at 1-6 p.m. Fvanori, Sunday school at 2 p.m. Praise ser-vice at 630 p.m. evange.ical p. m. Evangelical.-First Church.-Rev. P. F. chr, pastor. German in the morning. Sunday Evanouslicati—First Church,—Rev. P. F. Lehr, pastor. German in the morning. Sunday school at 9 a. m.
PHEST REFORMED.—Rev. J. M. Titzel, D. D., pastor. Sermon in the morning by Rev. F. A. Gast, D. D. No evening service.
OLAVET BAPTIST CHURCH.—East Vilne near Duke street.—Rev. M. Frayne, pastor.
OLAVET MAPSING CHURCH.—East Vilne near Duke street.—Rev. M. Frayne, pastor.
OLAVET MAPSING -231 East Frederick street.— Opening services at 2 p. m. Preaching in the evening by the pastor of Olivet Haplist church.
ST. JOHN'S LATHERAN—Rev. B. F. Alleman, D. D., pastor. Farewell services in the lecture room. Sunday school at St. John's at 1:46 p. m., and at Gotwald Memorial Mission at 2 p. m.
ST. FAUL'S REFORMER—Rev. J. W. Meminger, pastor. No service in the morning. In the evening Prof. George F. Mult will occupy the pulpit. Song service at 6:15 p. m.
REFORMED—ST. LUKE'S—Marietta avenue, Rev. Wm. F. Lichtliter, pastor. In the evening preparation for the Holy Communion. Sunday school at 2 p. m., Bervice in the Gernan Hau-guage at 5:00 p. m., Rev. R. C. officiating.
UNTED BRETHERS IN CHURTE, CONSANT.— Preaching in the morning by Rev. I. Baitzel, and In the evening by Rev. J. B. Kening In the

Wanamaker's, Some hundreds, possibly thousands, of men in this city are thinking of Twelve Dollars to-day, questioning how far it will go, wondering what it will do in buying a Fall Suit of Clothes.

There is good news in the store for all Clothing buyers, but before telling it we want a word with the Twelve Dollar thinkers.

Some hundreds of \$12 Cassimere and Cheviot Suits are waiting for you to-day. A unique lot. The nobility of American and the *distingue* of British woolens are in the cloths, the Clothing is just made, the styles are right, but literally the least real value in the lot is \$15, and the greatest \$18 or more. The why is nothing. Never mind why. You may lose your chance if we stop to tell. You deal with the fact.

Pass on, Twelve Dollar men. A word to the rest of mankind. All right sorts of clothes are here for Boys or Men. Little Lord Fauntleroy's silk - lined Velvet Suits await him. The young man's Fancy Cassimere Cape Overcoat is subject to a \$25 draft; it give the last needed touch to his style. Men praise our Overcoats and buy them. Economy revels in the Small Boys' Suits at \$4.50 and \$5.

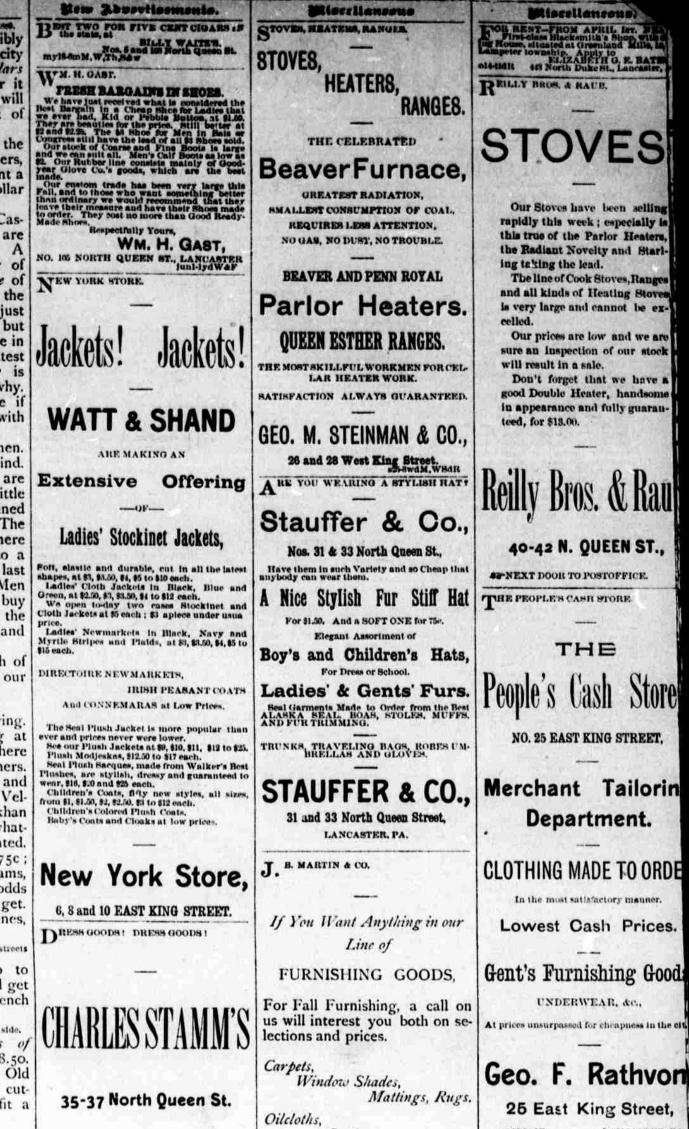
Don't you see the touch of new life, the renaisance in our Clothing? Market street side

Fall Millinery in full swing. The call is for everything at once-loudest for Blacks. There they are-and all the others. Children's as thick as any and fuller of sparkle. Cloth, Velvet, Tweeds, Plush, Astrakhan and Velvet mixed, and whatever is timely and wanted. Genuine Turkish Fez, 75c; Wool Fez, 50c; Scotch Tams, 90c-always in shape no odds what bang-about use they get. Jockeys, Glengarries, Alpines, Sailors, and all that. Near from Thirteenth and Chestnut streets

You could pay \$1.50 to \$2.75 for the Corset and get the same as from that French lot marked 95c to \$1.85.

Second floor, first gallery, Juniper street side. More than 300 styles of Pocket Knives-10c to \$8.50. Neither Young nor Old America can well have a cutting thought that we can't fit a blade to.

Scissors about as thick-20c up. Scissors Cases, \$2 to \$8. Near Juniper and Market streets corner. A Lemaire Opera Glass for \$6, or up to \$16. A fairly good glass for as little as \$3. Near Juniper street entrance.



Corticenes,

Wall Papers,

LANCASTER, PA.

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LANCASTER, PA.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILERWORKS.

-AND---

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Linoleum.

Americans as Riffemen.

There was a time not so very long ago when Americans were famous for their familiarity and skill with firearms. American boys all over the land were ecustomed to hunting small game and earned how to handle a gun with safety to their own lives and fair accuracy of sim. The farmer's son who went out before dawn with the old smooth-bored rifle and shot squirrels at long range on the quick jump grew up naturally to a skill with weapons hardly to be gained by the monotonous range practice of later years. The farmer's son may nowadays go out in the early morning with a light breech-loading shotgun, handy, accurate and far superior in every way to his father's clumsy weapon, but he usually fails to discover the game to practice on. The growing scarcity of game, marks a fading of our reputation as a nation of good shots. In Revolutionary days the rifle was our national weapon, and the profusion of Indians and other big game made it so. Later the sons maintained some of the skill of their fathers by the aid of small game inlarge quantities. Now we have lost or are fast losing it in spite of the hard work at ranges of the rifle clubs and a portion of the state national goard. Our little regular army is a body of thoroughly trained sharpshooters, and some of the German gun clubs are fine marksmen, but young native Americans utside the state militia usually know very little about the weapon that must be the reliance of the nation in war. Out West the revolver is now the American weapon and in Europe has long been so regarded. It has been declared by high authority that it would be impossible to gather on our northern border more than one hundred thousand active young men able to shoot straight, and successfully oppose trained rifleen. Canada is now said to be a country of riflemen, and their skill might go far to make up for our advantage of mbers in case of hostilities, which are fortunately not at all probable. When Admiral Farragut made his triumphal our of Europe after the war the king of Relgium asked one of his suit how the

Constant and the second

THERE is something majestic about the calmness with which Mr. Tanner reports huge sums expended for pensions, and in the same breath recommends far more lavish expenditure.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Report of the Committee on Canons to the Episcopal Convention.

the Episcopal Convention. In the house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal convention in New York on Friday the committee on canons presented a report on the proposed establishment of a missionacy episcopate for the colored people, The subject was brought up Thurs-day on an address signed by the Indiana delegation, which, after reciting that the colored population is probably 7,000,000, colored population is probably 7,000,000, and that the training of their children is a matter of grave importance, and should be under the direction of the church, adds "that if anything of an efficient and prac-tical nature is to be done for the evangeli-zation of the colored race of the United States it should be done before this con-vention adjourns. The race is seeking to be enlightened." it continues, "and it has caready for enlightenment scould policy.

be enlightened." it continues, "and it has capacity for enlightenment, sound, politi-cal and religious." The address proceeds to declare that " the men and women who are our equals before the law and before the Lord ask you to help them to the knowledge of a pure gos-pel by methods suited to their ignorance and simplicity," and concludes by saying that a branch of the church should be or-ganized to aid their evangelization, to be ganized to aid their evangelization, to be equal and auxiliary, and to be called the "African Church," with colored bishops, deacons and evangelists, and under the control and general jurisdiction of the

The report of the committee on canons is

"Even if this church were prepared to "Even if this church were prepared to recognize by law the difference between its white and colored members and pro-vide for their separate organization either into parishes or episcopal jurisdictions, we think that the mode of doing so, as pro-vided in this proposed canon, would be for many reasons inexpedient, and that it could be properly and efficiently done only after a change in the constitution. "While we do not absolutely assert that the proposed canon would be unconstitu-tional, yet it trenches so closely on article IV that for this reason alone we would deprecate its adoption. But waiving for

the present the constitutional objections and those founded on the proposed line of distinction between the white and colored races, we are of opinion that other and fatal objections present themselves in the

proposed canon. "1. If we had the right to provide by canon for the erection of a missionary jurisdiction within one or more organized dioceses, with the consent of the bishops and conventions of the respective dioceses, yet the difficulty, if not impossibility, of yet the angleony, it has impossionly, of obtaining any such consent, which on change of views could not, and on death of the bishop would not, be withdrawn, and the many complications which would almost certainly arise under such change of views, or under many other supposable contingencies, should deter us from adopt-ing the system here undersuch adopt-

contingencies, should deter us from adopt-ing the system here proposed for solving a problem the inhorent difficulties of which we all fully recognize. "2. This canon proposes an opiscopal jurisdiction 'in personas' within the terri-torial jurisdiction of another bishop. We think that such a proposition antagonizes the history and traditional policy of the church and the essential elements of Episcopal jurisdiction, which from the first has been territorial and not personal. But the real and essential question which meets us at the forefront of this whole matter, and which we think the church should first Relgium asked one of his suit how the European troops compared with those of the United States. The officer replied

John Wanamaker.

** LACTS ABOUT TEETH."

USTED BRETHERS IN CHRIST, OVENANT. – Preaching in the morning by Rev. 1. Baltzch, and in the evening by Rev. J. B. Eunk. Praise service at 6:0 p. m.
PRESENTERIAN. – Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D. D. pastor. Preaching by Rev. Alfred Nevin, D. D. ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.– Rev. E. C. Yerkes, pastor. S. a. m. class. Praise service at 6:00 p. m. Preaching in the evening by Rev. J. F. Crouch, presiding elder. MORAVIAN.– Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., pastor.
P. M., Sunday school. ST. STEPHEN'S – College Chapel.– Sermon Ly-Rev. B. V. Gerhart, pastor of Reformed church of Bedford, Pa. TRISTY LUTHERAN.– Rev. C. L. Fry, pastor. No evening service. CIREST LUTHERAN.– Rev. E. L. Reed, pastor. WESTERN M. E. CHURCH.– Rev. E. W. Burke, pastor. Christian endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m. DIVINE Service on Sanday morning in the

m. DIVINE service on Sunday morning in the Rockland street school building at 10% o'clock.
Preaching by T. I. Bower, Theological student.
GRACE LUTHERAN. -Rev. C.E. Houpt, pastor.
Sunday school at 2 p. m. Church services morning and evening.
FIRST M. E. CLURCH.-Rev. S. M. Vernon, D. D., pastor. Class meetings at Va. m. Sunday school at 1:5 p. m.

THE HIGHEST PRAISE.

"I am a Presbyterian clergyman and a Doe tor of Divinity, but I am not afraid to recom-mend Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey as the purest and most efficient preparation as a medicine that I know of, and my experience is a large one." hav, b. Millis, L. L. D. "I highly recommend Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and preactibe it exclusively in my practice," R. W. HUTCHINSON, M. D., New York " Duffy's Fure Malt Whiskey is free from fasel oil, adulterations, or foreign impurities, and these qualities should reconcurred it to the highest public factor."

est public fiever, PROF. HENRY A. MOTT, Ph.D., F.C.S, Yew York,

"ew York. "I concur in the endorsement of all that has been said of Duffy's Pure Mail Whitkey." F. E. SPINNER, Late Treasurer of the United States. Can any higher endorsements than the above be produced for any known article? Do they not prove the purity and power of this Great Remedy? Be sure, however, and seeme only the genu-ine, and take none but Duffy's. It is sold by all reputable draggists. (5)

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

SCROFULA HUMOR.

" My Daughter's Life Was Saved." " In regard to my little daughter, whose life was saved, as we believe, by Hood's Sarapa parilla, I would say that before she was six months old scrofula sores began to appear on different parts of her body, and in a short time she had 7 running sores. Two physicians were called but they gave us no hope. One of them advised the amoutation of one of her finzers to advised the amputation of one of her fingers, to which we refused assent. Our attention was called to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we began giving it to her. A marked improvement was noticed after she had taken only one bottle and by accounted use of it her recovery was complete. And she is now, being seven years compared. And she is now, being seven years oil, strong and healthy. The other members of my family have been greatly benefitted by Host's Sarsaparilla, and I recommend it as an excellent blood purifier." B. C. JONES, Alaa Lingedo Co. Me Lincoln Co., Me SCROFULA IN THE EYES.

"My daughter suffered terribly with sore eyes, caused by scrofula humor. We were obliged to keep her out of school for two years. We had medical attendance, but she failed to gain relief. At last, knowing that Hood's Sar saparilla had cured my mother of rheumatism and believing it must be good for the blood,] e included to have my daughter try it, and it has entirely cured her." COENELIUS YEAGER, Marshalltown, Iowa. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold by all druggists. \$1 ; six for \$5. Propared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR. (4)

