# THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, JANU

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# Daily Intelligencer.

CHARLES STRINMAN, CHARLES STRINMAN FOLTZ, Editors, ROBERT CLARK, Publisher,

FRE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.- Published every day in the year, but Sunday. Served by carriers in this city and surrounding towns at ten cents a week. By mail five dol hars a year in advance; 50 cents a month.

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### LANCASTER, PA., January 11, 1890.

## Johnstown's Petition.

The local flood committee of Johnstown have determined to petition Contown have determined to petition Con-gress for a half million to be used in dredging and improving the Conemaugh and Stony creek. By the time all flood damages have been repaired and all necessary safeguards established it will probably be admitted that money would have been made by abandoning the site of Johnstown and building homes for the survivors somewhere else in that region. The dredging of these streams, if undertaken at all, is work for the state rather than the general govern-ment, for the land drained by the streams and to be benefitted by their improvement is all in Pennsylvania and the state could hardly furnish a more perfect hiding place for a half million dollars. The Johnstown survivors have been considerately and liberally treated by the state and country, but those who now form the population of the place seem to feel it their mission in life to scramble for all that there is the least chance of getting. They seem to feel that they have about exhausted the patience of the state, and the surplus wealth of Uncle Sam naturally tempts them to apply for this half million from the national treasury. It is an illustration of the evil of a surplus. The dam no longer threatens, the new town is built further from the water, and if Johnstown is still insecure it would pay better to buy it out than to sink money in the effort to control those mountain rivers with their steep rocky beds. Either state or nation could find many better places for the expenditure of money and Johnstown can only claim special consideration because of her terrible misfortune. That very plea, however, should argue against the petition for dredging. Why do anything to encourage the settlement and repopulation of so dangerous a valley, a valley where the people had become so trained to floods that they retired to the second stories of their houses without alarm on the day of the disaster ? Millions spent on those river channels can only modify, not remove, the evil. In other parts of the state it might pay very well to take expensive precautions against floods, but when man undertakes to change the face of nature he should carefully note its expression, and in Cambria county it is certainly forbidding.

The Fashionable Senator. The Philadelphia Telegraph thinks that the selection of Mr. Brice for the United States Senate is "depressing." Depressing is hardly the word. There cannot be much depression when you are already at the bottom. There is not much chance to feel additional depression on account of the material sent to the United States Senate, because Mr. Brice is added to it. There are too many

Reading securities for many years; the bright hopes they inspired have not often been realized.

This time there seems to be a great deal more row than there is occasion for. The howlers are the holders of the first preference shares. This is a patent sort of a security, especially invented for the purposes of Reading reconstruction. The scheme of recon-struction primarily demanded a reduc-tion of the fixed charges ; and those who held high interest bearing securities had to be persuaded to take a four per cent. bond. The preference bonds were the molasses used to cover the dry bread in the offer. They were thrown in to make the trade. They did not cost solid cash, and do not carry interest unless it is

earned, when they get five per cent. The directors say it was not carned this year. And hence these tears. President Corbin especially is abused because he told some people it had been arned. If he thought so he has changed his mind, or else his colleagues have controlled him ; for the directory is solid against paying anything to the first preference bonds.

John G. Carlisle On the Effects of High Duties. The leading article in the January num-ber of the Form is on "The Tariff and the Farmer," by John G. Carlisle ex-speaker of the House of Representatives. As everything written on the subject by Mr. Carlisle must be of public interest, we re-produce in a condensed form his views of what a tariff ought to be if it were framed more in the interest of the whole people than it is now. Mr. Carlisle begins his apper with the proposition that "no logical or consistent argument can be framed to show that the policy of protection encour-ges any industry in this country except on the hypothesis that free competition would so reduce the prices that our people that it is more the prices that our people or denore in the interest of the whole people that is not. Mr. Carlisle begins his argers any industry in this country except you have be of protection encour-ges any industry. If free competition tends to reduce prices, whatever interferes with storeduce prices, whatever interferes with storeduce prices are the imposition of taxes upon articles imported from abroad necessarily prevents competition to greater or less ex-fort. The whole argument, if it is consis-tent with similar commodities produced here, it is contended by protectionist that it is the duty of the government to levy such taxes, whether it needs the revenue or not. The whole argument, if it is consis-tent with truth, or with itself, admits that is contrary, for if this were not the case plain that it could not enable our peo-ple to produce them at a profit, and would, herefore, be worthless." It is evident that a protective tariff can only be benefi-tiat a protective tariff can only be benefi-tiat a protective tariff can only be benefi-tiat a protective tariff can only be benefi-Undoubtedly they are right if it has not been carned and if the earning is in any way doubtful they are right too. No one says they have the money to pay. If carned it has been spent ; and if paid must be borrowed. The junior reference bond and share holders will be injured by the increase of the bended debt. Their securities will be depreciated by it ; and the chance of the company being able to stand on its feet will be lessened. No one can doubt that cial to the producers of those articles which would be imported to what the protection-ists consider an injurious extent, and that the road should use all of its income it needs to increase its earning power ; and that the minor securities should see their as to all other articles which we produce in greater quantities than we need for our own consumption, as well as those we proown profit and protection in this strengthening of the road.

own consumption, as well as those we pro-duce as cheaply as the foreigner, such articles could not be imported here even if there were no tax. Whatever the effect of the tariff may be on other classes of pro-ducers the farmers of the United States cannot possibly increase the prices of the articles they have to sell, because without protection they can have no foreign com-petition in their home market, while they are subjected to the most severe competi-tion in the foreign markets, where they must sell their surplus. Mr. Carlisle pro-ceeds: This howl is that of the beasts of Wall street who have been caught on the wrong side of a speculation; and who care nothing for the Reading property but everything for their own dollars. It is a pleasure to hear them squeal like stuck pigs.

THE average of intelligence among the guests of the Lancaster hotels seems to be higher than in other parts of the state, for we do not have many cases of suffocation by blowing out the gas. In Bethlehem a hotel-keeper announces that because of the deaths, in close succession, of tour guests who blew out the gas, he has substituted incandescent electric lights.

There is some curiosity as to what the guests will do with the electric light, as it is assumed that the gas was blown out in stupidity and ignorance. It is more probable that these accidents result from the mechanical following of habit by people half asleep. A person who has for many years been blowing out lamps or candles which the demand was equal to or in ex-cess of the supply, as the protectionists have been promising them for three-quarevery night before retiring may quite naturally do the same with a gas flame when thoroughly tired out by a busy day in ters of a century, the case would be differ-ent, but it is certain that no such a market has been secured to him, and " the question the city. Many city people who laugh at these sleepy tricks of their country cousins he has now to decide is whether he will continue to  $\tan x$  himself for an indefinite period in the future in order that the imwould have to admit a gas blowing tendency if they would live for a few years possibility of success may be demon-strated." From the experience he has already had "it would seem that no arguwhere gas is not used and then return to the city. A man must be very bright and wide-awake to escape slavery to habit of some ; kind and those who think they are free often do very absurd things from sheer force of habit.

THE FASHIONS.

Gowns for Winter Receptions - Lac. Coming Into Use Again.

At a poincy which guarantees a nome mar-ket and high prices for the producers of the articles he has to buy, and leaves him to got such prices as he can in the open markets of the world for the arti-cles he has to sell." Mr. Car-lisle next takes up Senator Cullom's article in the last number of the Forma, and routs out the fullacies of fuct and state. Coming Into Use Again. Morning receptions lasting until deep in the afternoon, are to be a feature of Wash-ington life this winter. They began with the usual receptions on New Year's Day, and for these occasions the ladies of the cab-net families had special gowns prepared in New York. These gowns are sometimes costumes with a bounet to match, and a wrap also, and as they are intended for the mild Washington climate they may furnish suggestions to readers in other gay Southern cities, and to many in the North who go South to escape the rigors of winter. For these morning receptions a gown (with bonnet) made for one of the and points out the fallacies of fact and state and points out the tailactes of lact and state-ment. Senator Callon refers to the article of steel rails and the reduction in price, through the alleged operation of the tariff, between the years 1867 and 1887, and quotes it as "a typical case of the working of pro-tection." Mr. Carlisle shows that Senator Collows gives the price in 1887 in denser Cullom gives the price in 1867 in depre-ciated paper and in 1887 in gold. He might have shown, says Mr. Carlisle, that the prices of many articles have been reduced since 1867—articles that always have been of winter. For these morning receptions a gown (with bonnet) made for one of the daughters of a cabinet family has a high bodice and straight gathered skirt of pale pink crepe de chine, with long mutton leg sleeves of transparent chiffen muslin of the same shade. A double frill of the muslin, shirred and tucked in "necklace shape" droops around the neck, the sleeves are puffed high on a lining of the thin chif-fon, and the gown is made quite complete in effect by a very wide Roman sash of the most delicate pink and pale blue bars, set on wide in front in a high point to the top of the bust, then gradually sloping nar-rower to the point below the waist line in the back, whence it falls to the floor. The bonnet is a softly puffed low toque of the pink crepe de chine, with long mutton bonnet is a softly puffed low toque of the two pink fabries of the gown, to which narrow black velvet strings can be added at the back of the crown. The elegant wrap for the carriage is of dark old-rose Muscovite silk—soft, with reps like thick cords—made in a long redingote, with loose fronts and full bishop's sleeves of velvet, lined throughout with pink slik, and trimmed with a Medicis collar of ostrich feathers of the dark rose color, and deep feather cuffs. A second gown to be worn when assisting at a morning recep-tion at the White House is a high princess dress of white camel's hair and bengaline, with mutton leg sleeves of the silk, and trimming of silver passe nenterie with brown beaver fur. The right front of the wool goods laps to the left over silk from shoulder to hip, and the diagonal line is bordered with the fur. The back of the bodice is pointed, and is of wool, with the silk and wool skirt hooked upon it. A high collar is turned over at the too marrowice collar is turned over at the top narrowly and edged with silver, fidling upon a deeper collar of fur. A toque of the benga-line, with fur head, tail and border, should complete this deep omplete this dre s. Britlal-veil tulle is the diaphanous fabrie of the charmingly simple ball gown in which the young daughter of a cabinet officer is to make her debut. This fleecy white gown has clusters of white byacinths while gown has clusters of white byacinths tied with satin ribbon at the foot of the skirt ; a useful detail of this skirt is that it is merely of the veil tulle as it comes folded double, the fold left intact at the foot and the two edges gathered around the waist ; soft Mechlin net of the same is similarly doubled beneath this skirt, and both are mounted on a satin foundation skirt. The low bother has folds of tulle laid from tho shoulders to the points of the waist, with shoulders to the points of the waist, with gathered talle in the V between and tiny rosettes of satin ribbon. A second white tulle gown, with a wide Roman such is further enriched and made interesting by having its corsage caught up on the shoulders and in front by three brilliant Washington, who wore them as shoe-buckles that once belonged to George Washington, who wore them as shoe-buckles; they are now most highly prized treasures in the collection of the young lady's distinguished father, who insists that she most always add them herself at the last moment before putting on her some she must always add them herself at the last moment before putting on her gown. Among colored ball gowns is one of pink fish-net over pink sotin, with three rows of wide pink moire ribbon around the skirt and pink crystal fringe falling below the ribbon. A novelty in black net gowns is one with flowered gold stripes made with straight full back breadths, while the front and sides of the skirt are caught up with rosettes at intervals half way down to the knees. The black sain foundation skirt has an accordion pleating oundation skirt has an accordion pleating of plain black net, which has two rows of rold braid set upon it. The low pointed gold braid set upon it. The low pointed bodice with sleeves much puffed has a row of plaited gold braid around the neck and a frill above of the plain black net taken double. The ribbon on this waist is ara friil above of the plain black net taken double. The ribbon on this waist is ar-ranged in the popular fishion of beginning with a point at the top and middle of the front, then sloping away under each arm, and narrowly folded to the point at the back below the wast, where it is tied in a bow with long drooping loops and ends. Trained gowns of velvet, broade or satin, with accessories of lisse, monsseline do sole, or lace, will be worn to the ceremon-ious dinners and receptions so frequent in sole, or mee, whit be worn to the ceremon-ious dinners and receptions so frequent in Washington. Many ladies, the wives of senators and of members of the cabinet, have abandoned low corsages, leaving them for their daughters, and will, them-selves, wear bodices that are high in the back, with the front cut low, square or pointed, and filled in to the throat with any of the soft fabrics now in vocue. The any of the soft fabrics now in vogue. The sleeves are small or large, as best suits the

11-32, and are composed of two fabrics of he gown. To many cases the dark velvet is seen only at the back of the gown, while the entire front is of a light brocade, or of two light fabrics, such as pails brocade with white chiffon muslim or ince, with some added trimming of pearl and gold or beaded embroidery on the bodices, and Prince of Wales clusters of ostrich feathers catching up the drapery of the tablier.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER. John G. Carlisle On the Effects of High

Dutles.

Appeals Disposed Of. The commissioners disposed of appeals from the valuation of property as fixed for Peques and Strasburg townships.

can say to ono's self every morning. "There's that letter of Morse's. I haven't read it yet. I think I'll take another shy at it to day, and maybe I shall be able in the course of a few years to make out what he means by those i's that look like w's, and those i's that haven't any eyebrows." Other letters are read and thrown away and forgotten, but yours are kept forever -unread. One of them will last a reason-able man a life time."

"There was a sound of revelry by night " and she had a card but couldn't go, all on account of neuraigia. Her favorite dude, however, had a level head, and instead of a boquet, brought Salvation Oil. They went, and were happy once more.

once more. The proprietors of the Tarboro' Southerner, Tarboro, N. C., write : " Dr. Bull & Cough Syrup goes so fast our druggists can't keep supplied. Words of Wisdom. of the early season-the sun of Dress Goods.

No doctor will fail to impress his patients "that the mouth and test should be healthy because it receives the food and prepares it for its digestive work." Use SOZODONT, gratify your family physician, and enjoy life of bly. M,W,F&w

And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her com-plexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists. F,S&w

### Religious.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:15. Sun-day school at 1:35 p.m. When the hour is dif-ferent it is especially noted: "New CHURCH.-Services and Sunday school to-morrow morning at the usual hour, in Long's building, No. 10 North Queen street. CHURCH OF GOD-Corner of Prince and Or-ange.-Rev. J. H. Esterline, pastor. Revival services at 7:15 p. m., and every evening during the work at 7:30. services at 7:15 p. m., and every evening during the week at 7:30. DEUTSCHE REFORM—ST. JOHANNES KIRCHE-Corner of Ornige and Mulberry streets. Mervice in the German language from 9:30 to 10:45 a. m. and from 6 to 7:15 p. m. Sunday school from 12:30 to 1:45 p. m. OLIVET BATTIST CHURCH—East Vine near Duke street.—Rev. M. Frayne, pastor. OLIVET Mission—20 East Frederick street.— Sunday school at 2 p. m. Preaching in the evening.

 Sunday school at 2 p. m. Preaching in the evening.
BUFGNED-ST. LUKE'S-Marietia avenue, Rev. Wm. F. Lichilter, pastor. Mr. M. M. Noacher, officiating. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Drving service on Sunday morning in the Rockland street school building at 10% o'clock.
Sindeson CHAPEL-North Prince street-Rev. F. M. Harris, pastor.
SIMPSON CHAPEL-North Prince street-Rev. F. M. Harris, pastor.
SIMPSON CHAPEL-North Prince street-Rev. F. M. Harris, pastor.
BURSON CHAPEL-North Prince street-Rev. F. M. Harris, pastor.
BURSON CHAPEL-First Church.-Rev. P. F. Lehr, pastor. German in the morning. Sunday school at 9 a. m.
PHESEVTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH-South Queen street, Thomas Thompson, pastor. Sunday school at 140 p. m.
WISSTERN M. E. CHURCH.-Rev. Wm. Noon Thompson, pastor. Class meeting at 250 a. m.
FIRST ERFORMED, Rev. J. M. Titzel, D. D., pastor. Communion both morning and evening. Also installation of officers in the evening. The Distallation of officers in the evening.
West Orange and Concord streets.-Rev. C. W. ceeds: "And in this connection it must not be And this contaction in this into be forgotten that the prices of all the princi-pal agricultural products which the farmer sells at home are fixed in the free markets abroad, where he sells his surplus, while the prices of nearly all the things he has to buy are fixed in the protected markets here and are largely increased by the total

buy are fixed in the protected markets here, and are largely increased by the total or partial exclusion of foreign competition, and by reason of the unnecessary taxes imposed upon the materials used in their production. The fact that the home prices of such articles as we produce in ex-cess of the home demand, and therefore avrout to other countries are fixed in the

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, COVENANT, — West Orange and Concord streets, —Rev. C. W. Hutsler, pastor. Praise service at 6:30 p. m. Re-vival during the week at 7:30, Sr. StrepHEN's-College Chapel.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. J. S. Stahr, TRINTY LUTHERAN.—Rev. C. L. Fry, pastor. FIRST M. E. CHERCH-Rev. S. M. Vernon, D. D., pastor. Class meetings at 9:a. m. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m. Sr. John's LUTHERAN.—Rev. B. F. Alloman, D. D. pastor. Services at 11 a. m. in German Reformed church, corner of Orange and Mul-berry street. Sunday school at Si. John's at 2 p. m., and at Gotwald Memorial Mission at 2 p. m. export to other countries, are fixed in the foreign ports where they are sold is ad-mitted by every intelligent protectionist." If the farmer had the home market in

2 p. m., and at Gotwald Memorial Mission at 2 p. m. CHRIST LUTHERAN.-Rev. E. L. Reed, pastor, GRACE LUTHERAN.-Rev. C.E. Haupt, pastor, Sunday school at 2 p. m. Church services morning and evening. Pastor's morning Bible class at 9. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOL OF EMMANUEL-NOTH Pine near Walnut-at 2 p. m. Services on Thursday evening at 7:30. ST. PAUL'S IKFORMEN-Rev. J. W. Meninger, pastor. Twilight service at 6:15 p. m. Sermon by Rev. Alfred Newin, D. D. ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH-Rev. E. C. Yerkes, pastor. U a m. class. Sunday school at 1:5 p. m. Early prayer meeting at 6:00 p. m. Evan-gelistic meetings every evening except Satur-day. EVANGELICAL CHURCH.-Rev. B. D. Athelast.

ment ought to be necessary to convince him that he has been the voluntary victim of a policy which guarantees a home mar-

MORATIAN. CHURCH.-Rev. B.D. Albright, EVANGELICAL CHURCH.-Rev. B.D. Albright, pastor. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Praise ser-vice at 620 p. m.
MORAVIAN.-Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., pastor.
Sunday school at 2 p. m. PRESETTERIAN.-Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D. D. mastor.



ATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.		
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1800.	THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE	Pry Goobs
Competition is Comatose. The union of special Bargain	The second s	GREAT BARGAINS
prices upon honest Merchan-	Without Devel 1 to Cat	is-
dise with the plain serial story	Without Regard to Cost	DRY GOOD
are the means of drawing the great company which comes	WE WILL COSE OUT OUR	DRI GUUD
daily-rain or shine.	ENTIRE STOCK	-AT THE-
The Merchandise movement is so strong and the lift so great	A STATE OF THE STATE OF STATE	
that followers have ceased to	OF	New York Stor
follow.	LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S	
Gloriosa is the glory of	COATS.	PREVIOUS TO OUR ANNUAL INVEN LOOK AT THEM.
Spring Dress. It is the pride of the early season-the rising	COALS,	LOOK AT THEM,
sun of Dress Goods. Last	Blankets and Comforts,	
year the advent, this year the		DOUBLE-FOLD CLOTH SUITINGS- gain at 12% a yard.
perfection of Gloriosa. Last year we thought them perfect	BLANKET SHAWLS,	Forty-Inch GERMAN PLAID SUIT Silk and Wool, 37%;c; reduced from 50c.
but we knew not what this year	Underwear, &c.	SILK AND WOOL MIXTURES, 40 wide, 57%; ; were 50c.
would bring forth. Here they are, and only here. The plain		Fifty-four-Inch SILK AND WOOL SUI reduced from 75c to 50c a yard.
colors are	We intend, if possible, to close out every dol-	Fine BROADCLOTH SUITINGS, ya a-half wide, 75c a yard ; never sold for le
monse myrtle garnet gray navy golden-brown olive black		The second
There are fourteen styles	Fall and Winter Stock	Spring Styles, Best Quality, Sc a yard; 12/3c.
stripes and one plaid. The width is 48 inches, and seven	During the 60 Days, and will make prices to	LADIRS' PLUSH JACKETS, most p garment of the season, \$7 each ; reduce \$10.
yards the average pattern.		LADIES' NEWMARKETS reduced to \$10 each to \$4 50 and \$5.
Plain and black stripes, \$1.50.	CEO E DATUNON	MISSES' NEWMARKETS, great barg \$275 each.
fancy stripes and plaid, \$1.75. But the combination of trifling	GEO. F. RATHVON,	IRISH PEASANT COATS droppe
weight with powerful strength is the best hold of Gloriosa.	25 East King Street,	NEW CONNEMARRAS down from 1 20 to \$14 to \$15 each.
is the best hold of Gloriosa.		Special Bargains in WHITE AND COI BLANKETS at Very Low Prices.
Ginghams. The Andersons	for Hale or Bent.	
and Whytlaws have wheeled into line. Magnificent! The	SECURE A HOME FOR YOUR FAMILY.	
greatest and handsomest array		WATT & SHAN
of Novelty Ginghams we ever had. No half way victory. You	Secure a Home for Your Family.	N
forgot to compare with any past		Nos. 6, 8 & 10 East King St.
while you're looking at the best of them. There is no past for	ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.	BEREADY FOR IT !
them. Unique. In the fine	Two-story brick dwelling houses, lots 120	
woolen stuffs and in silks you have seen such loom work, but	nut and Lemon streets. Two-story brick dwelling houses with man-	
never before in cotton.	North Pine, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.	
All-over Jacquards All-over damasse	Two-story brick dwelling houses with front yards, iron fences, lots 150 feet deep, on West Walnut, between Mary and Pine sereets.	J. Harry Stam
Plaids	Two-story brick dwelling houses, lots 145 feet deep, on West Lemon street, between Charlotte and Mary streets.	J
Stripes Then there are rich Borders	Three-story brick dwelling houses, lots 150 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, front yards, on West Chestnut street, between Pine and Nevin streets.	
on Ginghams forty-two inches	and Nevin streets, Also houses on East Walnut North Line	24 Oantre Square
wide-deep enough for a skirt length without piecing.	Also houses on East Walnut, North Lime, North Mary, between Walnut and Lemon, and Lemon, between Mary and Pine streets.	
A feature of this exhibit is	All the above houses are in good order, newly papered, gas fixtures in all the rooms, water in the kitchen and the collars to rooms, water in	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
the showing of 25 cent Plaids	you.	www.www.com.com.com
and Stripes from Whytlaw- Ginghams just out of the boxes	JNO. F. GRIEL, JACOB GRIEL, apr25-1yd.M.W.S. 320 North Mary Street.	BE READY FOR
and in all the newest colorings.	REAL ESTATE OFFICE.	Du Rumpi I Vit I
Ordinarily they would be sold at 37 1/2 c.	HERR'S	
Altogether more than five	GENERAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE.	0N
hundred styles and colorings in this newest Gingham rally, and		
there are famous clans yet to	HOUSES, BUILDING LOTS, FARMS, MILLS, &c., for sale. Great bargains. Call for our new	SATURDAY MORNING
be heard from.	Catalogue just out.	



men there of a worse clay than Brice to enable him to lower the average. Brice has a certificate of his fitness for the Senate from Judge Thurman. We understand the judge to mean that he is as fit as the average senator ; which we have no reason to doubt. But what respectable authority will give such certificate to the senators from Pennsylvania?

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are barred from casting stones anywhere in the matter of senatorial selection. Ever since the party has had existence it has sent to the Senate from this state men who have been wholly and notoriously unfit for the station. There has been plenty of opportunity for Pennsylvania "depression" over the choice the state has ide of United States senators ; there is absolutely no room left for any greater depression in the Pennsylvania bosom because of any choice any other state may make. We are quite down at the bottom; and in splendid condition for elation over any small addition to the respectability and talent of the Senate. Mr. Brice's selection does not suffice to create any elation, we concede. He is quite too much in the fashionable style of senators to make anyone happy who likes the old style. The new style senator bounds in upon his wealth and his liberality in spending it for the party; or his skill in handling cash for his party. Money in some shape is the main spring of the choice. The fashionable senator is fashioned upon cash. The old time senator was fashioned with brains, and elected because it was believed that he was the best exponent of the principles of his party, and would be among the wisest in shaping the course of the government.

Mr. Brice is said to be a clever as well as a rich man. He has popular man-ners and can make a good speech. He may make a good senator, and there is a chance that he may make a great one. What we object to in his selection is that this is only a chance; and that it should rather be an assurance.

When a man seeks to be senator he should have proofs of statesmanship and wisdom to point to as inviting his election, and it should be made very clear that his money is not an influence in his choice. Mr. Bookwalter withdrew from the candidacy for this Ohio senatorial place, declaring that he believed the popular sentiment to be gainst the choice of very wealthy men to the Senate; and so it certainly is to the extent that the wealth must not be credited with the choice.

There is no ineligibility in wealth itself, in the popular judgment ; but certainly a very wealthy man needs to be more richly endorsed with the true senatorial qualifications to be deemed to have been fitly chosen for the seat. Mr. Brice is a man of millions easily won, who has not yet achieved repute for senatorial qualities ; and his choice to the Senate by Ohio is consequently oppressive, if not depressive, to the sensibilities of the country.

The Reading Howl.

## There is a great tempest raging among the Reading people, due to the fact that there was not even enough income this rear to go around among all the security holders. This has been the fashion in

since 1867—articles that always have been admitted free of doiy. The same reduction in the price of steel rails was going on in free-trade England much faster than in the United States during the same period, and the cause in both cases was the expiration of patents and the discovery of improved processes of manufacture. Mr. Carlisle finally states the case of the farmer, and it is so strong that we give it en-

tire: "The American farmer, although he cultivates the most fertile soil in the world, and ought to be the most prosperous mem-ber of the community, is constantly enber of the community, is constantly en-gaged in a hard struggle to secure a com-fortable support for his family and a mdd-erate education for his children, and to pay his taxes and keep out of debt. This is all he can reasonably hope to accomplish. In a large majority of cases he fails even to do this and reason of later is communed to coll this, and sooner or later is compelled to sell or mortgage fits land and reduce his ex-penditures to the low est possible figure. He has a paternal government which has dehas a paternal government which has de-termined that certain classes of industry ought to be maintained at the public expense, and for their support, and now, after these favored industries have become rich and powerful, they combine and confederate under the names of trusts, syndicates and pools, and dictate the terms upon which the people may procure the necessaries of life and carry on their busi-ness. Under our system of taxation the farmer is almost without the semblance of power to protect his own interests. He can power to protect his own interests. He can not control the prices of the products he solls in the markets of his own country, because the domand is not equal to the supply, and he must take what he can get ; and he cannot control the prices of the arand be cannot control the prices of the ar-ticles he buys here, but must pay what-ever is asked because they are protected by tariff laws against the competition of everybody who wants to sell them lower. Nor can he control the prices of his products in the markets abroad, where he sells what his home mar-ket will not take because there the is one ket will not take, because there he is com-pelled to compete, under many disadvan-tages, with similar products from all parts of the world. If he attempts to escape extortion at home by purchasing what he wants in the cheap markets abroad, where he sells his surplus his own avacance he sells his surplus, his own government arrests him at the custom house and fines him from 30 to 100 per cent. upon the value of his goods, and this he must pay before he is allowed to sell or even to use the articles he has bought with the proceeds of his own labor. And what makes the mat-ter worse is the fact that the government does not need the fine, but imposes it upon the importer and the importer's customers because they are supposed to be competing with some individual or corporation en-gaged in making the same kind of goods in this country." IN DREAMS. for the INTELLIGENCER.

l dream of you. The day still keeps Our two lives far apart, For love can't make a leap of miles Or space remove by art. And still my heart cries through the days, A tearful, fretful child, That only cares to mourn its loss, And will not be begulied. But in the blessed land of sleep. Where love has reigned supreme A thousand miles are but a span When love of love will dream Tis there we meet-yes, silently You know how great my stake. For noise, e'en soft as your dear name Would end it all-I'd wake!

### -Will F. McSparran -----The Charm of Hlegibility.

The Charm of Hlegibility. The Boston correspondent of *The Bosto Royer* quotes an emusing letter sont by T. Konger and the American Academy for the Advancement of Science. Professor when the advancement of Science and the the sont sont sont sont sont sont sont sont inegible as to be quite indescribable. The tetter reads as follows : "My Dear Mr. Morse-Al was very pleasant to me to set a letter from you the other day. Per-haps I should have found it pleasanter if that I mastered anything beyond the date (which I knew) and the signature (which I special charm in a letter of yours: it never grows old, it never loses its novelty. One