overy day in the year, but Sunday. Served to carriers in this city and currounding terms at ten crute a week. By mail five do-bers a year in advance; 50 cents a month.

OFFICE TO SUBSCRIBBING-Remit by check of postofice order, and where neither of these can be procured send in a registered holder.

THE INTELLIGENCER,

LANCASTER, PA., May 3, 1890.

One good result of the undertaking to descrify murderers in New York has been the suggestion that a good way out of the tangle the state has got into is not to kill at all. It may be that the isinclination which a powerful com-any manufacturing electrical engines as to this use of their appliances, prompted the proposition that ut whatever the prompting the suggeson is good. Anyone who can look with complacency upon a condition of he law and of society that furnishes weekly men-killings, without any sign of diminution in their number, has a ntal organization which we do not

We have no sentimental objection to se killing of a man by the law if it is n efficacious way of stopping crime. But our observation is that it is othero. We have reached the conclusion nat this manner of punishment is ther edifying nor instructive nor properly corrective. One of the test objections to it is ncertainty of the punishment. There are not very many juries that are fond of hanging; if it was otherwise we would have treble the number that we do. there is a small percentage of convicions to the number of murder trials, but it not seldom happens that a hangag jury turns up, that rather anjoys the satisfaction of its vengeance. This is particularly the case when the blic mind is excited over the crime. here is great chance of the innocent ffering under such conditions.

It generally happens, in our opinion, at murders take place under circum-ances which forbid the opinion that maideration of the punishment awardthe crime could have affected the d. Murder done with the deliberation of a sound mind, that might have the supposed to be halted by the fear of the punishment, is rare.

The fact that the New York Legisla-

decided to substitute electricity for rope sufficiently testifies to the of the public over the many angings with which it is visited.

So sense of this Legislature was

sat a better mode of doing men to sath was needed, and it welcomed elecscity as the thing; the result has not stinded their expectation. Public sensent does not take kindlier to electrial executions than to the rope style of thing, but it seems to be even more ked at the new method. The old was at least sanctified by its age; the new one has nothing to soften hard outlines.

It is made clear enough that the real a pronounced tendency to declare at the old dectrine of blood for blood without sound foundation. That it is t established for the purpose of reventing crime is made clear by fact that the man who intends kill and fails in the essay ot executed. It is only his successful fort that sacrifices his life. Evidently is guilt is as great, so far as the pub-a weal is concerned, when he fails as then he does not. It is simply blood as serifice for blood that has maintained gibbet through the many centuries which it has blotted our civilization. is an indictment of that civilization hich is now likely to be electrified

The National Flower. On Friday the children of the public ols of New York state voted for a ower as a state emblem, and an imsurable amount of sentiment was spended in electionsering for the ious floral favorites. Strangely enough se golden-rod was one of the strongest andidates, in spite of the great advanga of the flowers that bloom in the pring over that flower of the later sum-our and autumn. With all the trees in lessom or preparing for it, except the saches, and with spring flowers blooma finely everywhere, the golden-rod at be a very sturdy caudidate to hold lead in such a contest. Its advane is in its hardy character and Ameri m, for most of the other flowers as popular in other lands, and have more delicate and shrinking type of auty little suited to symbolize this gressive, vigorous young nation. If a stional flower election should be held the time when the cornfields are in el the vote might be for a stalk of rn, for that splendid plant is truly naonal, and with its broad leaves and ume and horde of golden grain would mmand plenty of admiration. The conat will probably be narrowed down to n-rod or corn, and the favor of the estern states may carry it in favor of be latter, but considering the artistic nd practical uses of a national flower lden-rod seems best worthy of rt and has been warmly advocated this journal. Lily, rose and primo, shamrock, thistic and violet have an worn as emblems by patriots and disans in the Old World, and the nanal flower of this leading nation of New World should be one that can casily worn. The cornstalk is not sliable for the purpose, and, moreer, the beauty of corn is rather in the waving field than in a single ant. With the floral beauty of the gat hand and all the glories of summer's bloom before us the mem-of the waving golden-rod are bright th to hold allegiance of many pions. It should be the national

vention of school directors to eld in this city on Tuesday will have er the striking fact that Lancasunty, with five hundred and thirs and four hundred and fortychool houses, or more than any other y, pays less per school for superince than any of the others, except s and Luzerne. Our superintendent \$3.50 per rehool while the law prothat the salary shall be \$4.50 per l and Lackswanns pays \$10.52 per cool. The Lancaster salary, however,

there are only two counties, Schuylkill and Allegheny, which pay more than this. The law basing salary on the number of schools, and therefore on the work done, seems to be a wise one, and an increase in this line should be the signal for a general lifting of the salaries of teachers, a matter that is not in the hands of the convention but may be influenced by its action. We should excel in quality as well as quantity of schools, and the way to get good teachers is to offer good salaries. The excellence of the city schools usually contrasts strongly with those in the country, but the latter may avoid the pit into which the city educators have fallen by trying to crain too much into the school course. The county schools should give edu-cation in the three R's as thoroughly and easily as possible and that is often a task requiring a high order of ability and qualities in the teacher that are rare enough to be well paid for. It has become the fashion for outsiders to sneer at the intelligence and education of our county, and the best answer to these sneers is to perfect our schools.

THE French town of Tourcoing, where twenty thousand riotous strikers were parading the streets at eight o'clock on Friday night, is seven miles north of Lille and very close to the Belgian frontier. It is about the size of Lancaster and has extensive cotton mills. Some dispatches estimate the number of strikers there at forty thousand and it is evident that they must have assembled from all the surrounding towns, as the population of Tourcoing is only about thirty thousand.

WHEN SPEAKER REED, in Pittaburg. made the remark that ignorant negroes of the South must be controlled for the Republicans to balance the ignorant Demo-crats at the North, he was inadvertently contradicted by the next speaker, who was Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson. This gentleman called the attention of the Republican leaders to the advantage of the Democrats teaching their political faith by newspapers. This is certainly not evidence of the ignorance of Northern Democrats. He said: "It has been beating us in our own game. In the large cities of the East they have captured nearly all the magazines and

illustrated newspapers."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says "that in New York city less than 200,000 of the 1,400,000 copies of newspapers published daily are Republican. Only three daily papers in New York and two in Brooklyn represent Republican ideas, and only one of these is publication of the first rank."

The Pittsburg Post says: "We do not know of an independent paper east of the Rocky mountains that does not oppose the McKinley tariff bill and the scheme to put the state elections under Federal control. Such influential Republican papers as the Chicago Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer-Press energetically denounce the McKinley

THE Paris correspondent of the London Times says the day (May 1) will be known as la journee ratec—the day that missed

The telephone service of this city of Lancaster would be too bad for Hades. On the rare occasions when the line is not down, or busy, or crossed, it is pretty certain that a plug or something has dropped out and nothing can be done with it. Sometimes it happens that connection is made promptly and with perfect satisfac-tion, but the buz and rattle, and babel of voices is so overwhelming that a man has to work his cars for all they are worth to sort out the remarks that may be intended is made clear enough that the real for him. At present, and probably for a g that public sentiment revolts at large part of the summer, the erection of the execution and not its mode. There | the street railway line of wire seems to furnish an excuse for the failure of the telphone company to perform services for which they do not fail to charge. If Daniel Drawbaugh should gain a victory over the telephone monopoly, it is probable that the event would be celebrated in this city with fireworks, flags and brass bands.

> TIME TABLE DIDN'T SUIT HIM. But There is a Law for such Fellows as

That Man Is. From the Arkansaw Traveler.

In a pine forest not far from Arkadelphia, Ark., there is a narrow gauge railroad, built for the purpose of hauling logs to a sawmill; but recently it was chartered as a highway for the transportation of freight and passengers. The other day a man was seen walking over this road in the direction of the Iron Mountain Railway, and shortly after he had reached the station, a dummy engine, pulling a rusty coach, rolled up. The conductor, who was the engineer, fireman, brakeman, freight agent and general superintendent, jumped off the engine, and approaching the man that had just walked over, angrily exclaimed: In a pine forest not far from Arkadelphia,

claimed:
"What do you mean by acting the way "I don't understand you," the man re-torted. "What do you mean?"
"You know very well what I mean,
Wasn't you back yonder at Olney, our eastern terminus?"

'Yes, of course I was."

"And didn't you ask me how long be-fore the train started for this place!"
"Yes, but what are you driving at?"
"Oh, you'll find out. Didn't you hold out the belief that you were going to ride

Yes, probably, and I thought I would,

"Yes, probably, and I thought I would, but as you were not going to start soon enough to suit me, why, I walked."
"Ah, but we started a few moments after you did."
"That may be, but I beat you in."
"Oh, hah, and that, too, after creating the impression that you were going to ride with me. What right have you to go round here setting that bad example? Don't you know that if people in this neighborhood see you acting that way they will all give my train the go-by and walk? How do you expect a railway to make expenses under such circumstances?"
"I don't know about that. I know that your time table didn't suit me, and that I walked and beat you in, and, moreover, saved 25 cents."
"Eh, you saved 25 cents did you? Well, you wou't think so when you are done

you won't think so when you are done with this case. There is a law for such fellows as you are, and I am going to have you arrested for saving money under false

How a Bunco Steerer Was Caught. Charles E. Morgan, a bunco steerer, was on Friday in New York sentenced to two and one-half years' imprisonment. The trial developed some humorous points and showed how a Montana barber had got the

trial developed some humorous points and showed how a Montana barber had got the better of a gang of buncoers.

Richard Goebler came to New York from Montana last fall with \$1,550. He fell into the toils of Lew Davis' gang of bunco steerers, composed of Davis, George Johnston and Charles E. Morgan, and was robbed of his money. The police failed to arrest the men, and, armed with warrants and two big revolvers, Goebler arrested them himself.

The best of the story, however, rem ains to be told. It appears that Morgan's family raised the \$1,550, and gave it to Goebler, on his promise that he would not appear against him. They also gave him \$20 extra cash, and, buying a \$125 ticket for San Francisco, put him on board a train. But Goebler got off at Chicago, blew in his money and exchanged his ticket for one back to New York. Then he went to Morgan's people, and demanded \$5,000 more and a ticket for Europe. They refused, and he went into court and gave the evidence upon which the bunco man was convicted.

Another of the Old Kind.

Another of the Old Kind.

From the Littz Express.

This is one of the most disgraceful campaigns in the history of Lancaster county politics. It is estimated that it will cost the candidates about \$50,000. The number of those who buy and sell in the Lancaster political products. political market seems to be greater than

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Dr. MUHLENBERG, by William Wilber-force Newton, D. D. American Religious Leaders. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bos-ton and New York.

The Lancaster critic must first forgive Dr. Newton's evident contempt of the Lan-caster of 1825, before he can review his book on Dr. Muhlenberg with justice; but if he can forgive this he will pronounce the book well worth the reading. The author speaks of the book as a study rather than as a biography, but it really is a eulogy. However, even a simple biogra-phy of this good, great man, must be a eulogy. We all know of his greatest undertaking, St. Luke's hospital, and the in-dustrial community of St. Johnsland. His character was a close combination of strength and love; there was a wonderful attraction in his personality, which made him eminently fitted to be an educator and leader of boys; he thought and wrote lit-tle about methods of instruction, but at-tached absolute importance to the living spirit of the teacher. The Rev. Labertus Van Bolskelen in "The Churchman," speaks of the Flushing Institute as " the enly true Christian family school of our church." And so it was then; it really was a teacher of that whole church. Dr. Van Bokkeien goes on to say: "Seed was sown of which we are now reaping a rich and blessed harvest." We can point to the Coit school at Concord as a portion of this harvest.

The story of his oversight and care of the poor while rector of the church of the Holy Communion, and his personal ministra tion to the patients of St. Luke's hospital would fill a volume; sympathies with his poor first suggested the idea of St. Luke's. St. Johnsland was the child of his old age. Dr. Newton, in speaking of this community, says, "notwithstanding its instant and permanent success as an industrial community, established upon principles of genuinely Christian socialism, it has had no imitators. It is the one type of institutionalism, growing out of his personality, which the temper of the time has not suffered to

The chanter on Dr. Muhlenberg's churchmanship is extremely interesting, but one must read the whole to appreciate it; a

short review will not answer. Tolstoi says "it is the life which tells," and Dr. Muhlenberg's life was sublime. Mr. Gladstone's definition of duty must have been his motto: "Duty is a power which rises with us in the morning and goes to bed with us at night. It is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will, and never leaves us until we leave the

The frontispiece in The Arena for May is a finely executed photogravure of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, the distinguished Episcopal divine. The opening paper on "Rock or Natural Gases" is of more than ordinary interest. Rev. R. Heber Newton contributes a paper on "The Dogmatism of Science," in which he shows how through successive ages science, instead of being the open-eyed child Bacon would have it, has too frequently assumed to be a

The engraving of the Madonna and Child of Giovanni Bellini in the April Century is ver and one of the etching engravings of Joseph Pennell in this number, a harbor scene, is wonderful for minute perfection. There is a good article on the slave-trade of the Congo Basin.

THE CRAZE OF CHRISTIAN ENGELHART. by Henry Faulkner Darnell. Appleton & Co., New York.

The hero, Engelhart, whose father was a Dane, and mother the daughter of a merchant of Louisiana, hears the lecture of one of the greatest scientists of the age, Prof. Wildeshaft, and is deeply impressed with these words: "The fact that a human intelligence has once occupied a certain physical organism, and been surrounded by or participated in, at an earlier period, a certain concurrence or sequence of circumstances, would seem to be no insuperable argument against the possibility -we say possibility-of its occupying the same or similar organism and becoming cognizant once more of these very circumstances, under the same or other conditions. Otherwise, whence the marvelous intuitions, as many term them, respecting scenes and incidents which we have never

and deeply conscious?" Christian Engelhart seeks an interview with the professor for the purpose of finding out if he can throw any light on a subject by which he is greatly impressed; he startles the professor by giving him some of his experiences. The Scotch would say he had been endowed with the gift, good or evil, of second sight, but our author's theory is that these experiences, or whatever we may call them, have already taken place in some previous state of existence, and now come before him as memories and warnings out of a past that was past before Christian Engelhart as Christian Engelhart.

witnessed in this body and yet of a certain

familiarity with which we are distinctly

The book differs from most of the books of mere dabblers in metaphysics in this one particular-it questions whether the spirit existed in its previous existence under similar circumstances.

After the death of Christian, which takes place in the manner he himself foresees the professor questions himself, "Was the scene of suffering simply to be changed, while it, under other or similar circumstances, must strive and suffer vet?" The professor in his one interview with Christian confesses he would sacrifice all-wealth, fame, fortune, life itself, for a satisfactory answer to his researches on this subject, and Christian tells him he can solve this problem and will.

Prof. Wildeshaft afterwards believes he has sent the young man to his death, and his agony and remorse are strongly drawn. He destroys all papers and records in reference to his researches, returns to the active practice of his medical profession, working among the poor and wretched without recompence, trying to give life to many in atonement for the one he holds himself responsible for taking, and in the end he finds God and peace.

Willis Boyd Allen is out with a book of poems, and the following lines from one entitled "At Chrystemesse-tyde" are musical and quaint in their old English!

"Two sorrie Thynges there be—
Ay, three,
A neste from which ye Fledglings have been taken,
A lamb forsaken,
A petal from ye Wilde Rose rudely shaken.
Of gladde things there be more,
Ay, four;
A Larke above ye olde Neste blithely singing,
A Wilde Rose clinging
In safety to ye Rocke; a Shepherde bringing
A Lamb, found in his arms; and Chrystemesse
Bells a-ringing."

Aldrich, author of the "Rose of Fame." Worthington & Co., New York. Miss Aldrich has unwisely selected a clergyman as the centre figure in her new novel, "The Feet of Love," The author explains in a note that she did not portray Paul Wolfe's character as symbolic of the class and profession he represents, but merely as a study of human nature. She

gives Bert Crawley in "Vanity Fair" and Arthur Dimmesdale in "The Scarlet Letter" as examples of heroes similar to her There is a certain amount of humor in the fact that Miss Aldrich does not seem to recognize that while Thackeray and Hawthorne might draw this type of human nature with the skill it requires, a person of less genius would be unable to accom-plish it, for it is hardly to be imagined that

writer with the great English satirist or

our own Hawthorns.

It is not easy to see what good purpose a book of this kind can be expected to fulfill unless it is written by a master hand.

of natural gas, by Bucher W. Waltermire. J. S. Ogilvie, New York.

The Poeriess series has added a remarkable tale to its list of books "The Adventures of a Skeleton," by Bucher W. Waltermire. Our imagination is forced to take a very wide stretch; the scene of this singular book is laid in the interior of the earth, where a skeleton, at one time with Barnum, falls down a gas well and spends the rest of his life among the inhabitants of this region; this illusion is helped out by

perhaps the very worst illustrations that has been one's lot to examine for many

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, George P. Rowell & Company, New York. This is a book of some fifteen hundred pages, containing admirably arranged lists of all the newspapers and periodicals pub-lished in the United States, Canada anda Newfoundland, with brief description of the towns in which they are published. This directory is issued annually and gives evidence of careful revision. There are 6,653,250 newspapers printed every day in the United States and the total circulation of papers and periodicals is 41,524,000. The volume is a mine of statistics claiming

more deliberate attention. THE STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE STATE FORESTRYASSOCIATION.

Spring Meeting at Doylestown—An Interesting Address by Professor James.

The spring meeting of the Pennsylvania Forestry association was held in Doylestown on Friday evening.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Professor James, of the University of Pennsylvania, who read an essay on the government in its relation to the forest. He said that, according to the ceasus report of 1880, the value of the forest crop of the United States for that year exceeded \$700,000,000. To obtain an adequate idea of the relative importance of this product it will only be necessary to institute a brief comparison with other branches of industry or wealth. The value of the forest products was equal to one-third of that of all farm products whatsoever, sold, consumed or on hand in the year 1879. It exceeded by over \$100,000,000 the total assessed value of all the farming property in the six New England states. This sum of \$700,000,000 exceeds the gross income of all the railroad and transportation companies in the United States, and if we leave out New York and Pennsylvania it would suffice to give the public indebtedness of all the other states in the Union, including that of all the counties, townships, school districts and cities within those states. In a word, we have to do here with an interest ranking third in the line of importance even from the mere view of dollars and cents, counting manufacturing of all kinds first and agricultural second. The ars and cents, counting manufacturing of all kinds first and agricultural second. The influence of forests on the character of our streams is a much more important subject than it seems to a careless observer. It affects navigation and through that streams is a much more important subject than it seems to a caroless observer. It affects navigation and through that the whole transportation system of the country. It is estimated on good authority that within 50 years, at the present rate of cutting and with the present wasteful methods of management, the great bulk of our valuable forests will be gone. We are using up our forests at a much more rapid rate than we are replacing them. To insure rate than we are replacing them. To insure the most complete success in this work of protecting and promoting the growth of forests, it will be necessary to have hearty co-operation between the state and the na-tional governments. The state would find it for its interest also to establish nurseries where seeds of trees or young trees could be obtained at a nominal price, or for nothing, as experience might demonstrate to be the best plan.

BUTLER HAS THE BLUES.

He Tries to Show That the Farmers Can Not Pay Their Debts. At a banquet of the Butler club in Bostou, General Butler spoke at length upon the possibilities of improving the farmer's condition. He said that if the Farmers' Alliance could hold together it would de-stroy both political parties and become a

As a workman with that of a carpenter, showing that while the farmer's profits would be but \$112.50 for his crop the carpenter's for a less expenditure of time and energy would be \$950—figuring upon the basis of the present value of corn within twenty-four hour's ride of Chicago. Taking the farms of the Western states,

exclusive of city, county and town property, there will be found to be invested in farm mortgages the stupendous sum of \$3,450,000,000, at a rate of interest averaging from seven to nine per, cent, to say nothing of costs and the commissioners of agents which have been taken from the farmers which have been taken from the farmers for procuring the loans which may be said to be not less, on the average, than seven per cent. The mind at once does not take in the results of these vas; sums. To give an illustration—the whole national debt of this country in 1865, at the close of the war, was \$2,800,000,000. He argued that these farm mortgages and the interest on them would never be paid.

They have evelones out West, accom-

would nover be paid.

They have eyclones out West, accompanied with thunder, lightning, heavy rains and hail, which are very destructive. Look out for a financial cyclone where no building or institution will be strong and tight enough to protect the business of this country from the destruction which will follow in its path.

True we have the silver bill now on the

tapis in Congress. But it would take all the silver that the mints of the United States can coin, at the rate of four and a half millions a month, and all the silver that the silver mines can produce in that time, to pay one year's interest on these

mortgages,
General Butler ridiculed the project of
the government building storehouses and
loaning the farmer money on his garnered
crops. Who does not know that all these crops. Who does not know that all these certificates will be bought up by the brokers; and so the speculators would control futures with an iron hand, and the middle-men make all the profits, and the farmer will thus sell his crop at once and pay the interest on his mortgage, if he wants to pay it, which he probably doesn't very much, and then starve for a year Basides all. and then starve for a year. Besides all this property being safe in the custody of the United States, it would be free from attachment for debts, and thus the government would become coverer up of the pro-perty of fraudulent debtors. When the bill was introduced into the

Senate that the government loan the farmer \$3,000,000 to relieve them from their finan-cial difficulties, he calculated that the full amount would only pay two-thirds of a mill on each dollar of Western farm mortgage debts alone or, in other words, would only pay the interest on those mer gages for five days.

Republican Extravagance. Ex-Speaker Carlisle in the May Forum.

Senator Dawes says: The Republican party declared unequivocally for tariff re-form, and for a reduction of the treasury form, and for a reduction of the treasury receipts to those actual expenditures that a rigid economy alone will justify." If the senator really believes this pledge will be redeemed in accordance with the obvious meaning of its terms, he has that kind of faith that removes mountains. Up to the present time there are certainly no indications that the revenue will be reduced as it ought to be, or that economy will be practiced in any department of the government. On the contrary, it is evident that if the policy so far pursued is continued, the whole revenue that can be collected under the laws as they now exist will be insuffiwhole revenue that can be collected under the laws as they now exist will be insuffi-cient to meet the extraordinary demands that will be made upon the treasury. The surplus will be reduced, but taxation will be increased on many important articles. A mere enumeration of the bills now pend-ing in Congress for the appropriation of THE FEET OF LOVE, by Anne Reve ing in Congress for the appropriation of money and for the creation of liabilities to be discharged in the future, would be sufficient to show the extravagant policy of the party in power; and it is evident that if only a small percentage of these bills should be passed, the existing surplus would be exhausted and a reduction of the revenue postponed for many years. If any considerable number of them are passed, additional taxation will be necessary, or the public debt will have to be increased.

Happy Results From a Snake Story.

A resident of Martinsville, Ind., named lerry Givens, has received a letter from a ich uncle in California which indicates that the young man is likely to be adopted and made his heir. A strange family history is recalled by this incident. There was an estrangement between the man now in Cal-Miss Aldrich places herself on a level as a

ifornis and the father of young Jerry, who is long since dead. Henry, the elder brother, drifted to the far West, and discovered the whereabouts of his young heir only through a publication which narrated a remarkable adventure in which the latter was engaged. Some time ago, while hunting in the White River bottoms, he encountered a great nest of snakes. This circumstance gained wide circulation in the papers, and finally caught the eye of the elder Givens.

Proposed Change of the Texes on Cigars
There was on Friday laid before the House of Representatives a communication from the commissioner of internal revenue submitting certain modifications, amendments, etc., to existing laws with reference to taxation of manufacturers of cigars.

The first amendment recommended is that the bond required of manufacturers be not less than \$100, instead of not less than \$500, and that the proposition requiring the manufacturer to give an additional bond of \$100 for each person employed by him in making cigars be stricken out. The commissioner recommends another amendment to the existing law to permit packing cigars in boxes to contain twelve or thirteen each.

His reasons for so recommending this amendment are an almost universal demand by manufacturers of cigars, who state that under existing laws they are compelled to pack cigars in boxes containing not less than 25, which results in furnishing gratis samples of 25 when 12 or 13 will accomplish the result desired.

He also recommends that upon sample boxes containing 12 or 13 cigars each the tax shall be four cents. Proposed Change of the Taxes on Cigara

Killed by Electricity.

Killed by Electricity.

The power of electricity as a death dealing instrument was demonstrated at the works of the Brush Electric Light and Power company, in Indianapolis, on Fridry night. James Clarke, an employe, was instantly killed by a shock. He had charge of two dynamos, and also assisted in operating the switchboard.

Clark started to change a circuit from one engine to another. A circuit is changed by shifting the wires on the switchboard. Attached to the end of each wire is a wooden handle through which the insulated wire passes. The handle langs from a hook on the switchboard. In shifting the current Clark unbooked one wire with his left hand and the other with his right. As he did so his fingers accidentally came in contact with the metal at the ends of one of the wooden handles. The touch formed a circuit which the man's body completed. The current, 4,000 volts strong, hurled Clark backward a distance of twenty feet. Doath was instantaneous. The current that passed through Clark's body supplies sixty-seven are lights.

Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA-take no

Why Do People Have

Two sets of teeth.

They don't shed arms and legs to get new ones. Teeth are indispensable, and the Creator gives two chances. When one uses SOZODONT, even among babies, it preserves the "deciduous teeth," and helps to strengthen the

Well As Ever.

Lottle Howard writes from Buffalo, N.Y.
"My system became greatly debilitated through
arduous professional duties, suffered from nausea, sick headache and billiousness. Tried Burdock Blood Bitters with the most beneficial
effect. Am well as ever. For sale by W. T.
Hoch, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Beligious. RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:15. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m. When the hour is different it its especially noted:

New Church.—Services and Sunday school to-morrow morning at the usual hour, in Long's building, No. 10 North Queen street.

Diving service on Sunday morning in the Rockiand street school building at 10½ o'clock. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

EVANGELICAL—First. Church.—Rev. P. F. Lehr, pastor. German in the morning. Sunday school at 3 a. m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—East Vine near Duke street.—Rev. M. Frayne, pastor. Communion in the morning.

REFORMED—ST. LUKE'S—Marietta avenue, Rev. Wm. F. Lichilter, pastor. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

DEUTSCHE REPORTS—ST. JOHANNES KINGHES

Rev. Win. F. Lichmer, part 2 p. m.
at 2 p. m.
DEUTSCHE REPORM—ST. JOHANNES KIRCHER
Corner of Orange and Mulberry streets. Service
in the German language from 9:30 to 10:45 a. m.
and from 6 to 7:15 p. m. Sunday school from and from 6 to 7:15 p. m. Sunday school from 12:30 to 1:45 p. m. Sr. John's LUTHERAN—Rev. B. F. Alleman, D. D., paster. Services at 11 a. m. in German Parkers of Grand School School School Market

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN—Rev. B. F. Alleman, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. in German Reformed church, corner of Orange and Mulberry street. Sunday school at 8t. John's at 2 p. m. and at Gotwald Memorial Mission at 2 p. m. Morning service omitted to-morrow. WESTERN M. E. CRURCH.—Rev. C. C. Clark, pastor. Class meeting at 8:30 a. m. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m.

PRESBYTEHIAN MEMORIAL CRURCH.—South Queen street, Thomas Thompson, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 1:55 p. m.

FIRST REFORMED.—Rev. J. M. Titzel. D. D., pastor. Services to-morrow morning and evening. Sunday school at 1:55.

TRINITY LUTHERAN.—Rev. C. L. Fry, pastor. Systematic beneficence day. Services conducted by the pastor, Annual day for the letting of pews and sittings on Monday, from 2 till 4 p. m., in the church.

St. SEEPHEN'S—College Chapel.—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sermon before the graduating class of the Theological seminary, by Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, president of the seminary.

FIRST M. E. CRURCH—Rev. S. M. Vernon, D. D., pastor. Class meetings at 9a m. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m.

CHURCH OF GOD—Corner of Prince and Orange.—Rev. J. H. Esterline, pastor. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m.

THERE will be communion services in the Reformed Menonnite church, East German street, on Sunday school at 2 p. m. Prayer and praise service at 6:30 p. m.

THERE will be communion services in the Reformed Menonnite church, East German street, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Passeyterian.—Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D. D. pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Young men's meeting at 3:30 p.

PRESENTERIAN.—Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, D. D. pastor.
Y. M. C. A.—Young men's meeting at 3:30 p. m. Address by Rev. Thos. Thompson on "The Young Man and his Business."
ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. Yerkes, pastor, 9 a. m. class. Sunday school at 1:45 p. m. Evening prayer service at 6:30 p. m. UNFTED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, COVENANT.—West Orange and Concord streets.—Rev. C. W. Hutsler, pastor.
MORAVIAN.—Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., pastor. 2 p. m. Sunday school.
CHRIST LUTHERAN.—Rev. E. L. Reed, pastor. GRACE LUTHERAN.—Rev. E. Haupt, pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Pastor's Male Bible class at 9 a. m. Church school as usual during the week.

at 2 p. m. Pastor's Male Bloic class at 9a. in Church school as usual during the week. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOL OF ERMANUEL-North Pine near Walnut-at-p. m. Services on Thursday evening next. St. PAUL'S REFORMED—Rev. J. W. Meminger

A SUPERIOR, WHOLESOME BEVERAGE, UNEQUALED FOR THE NERVES. KING OF COCOAS-

"ROYAL COCOA FACTORY.

Kings are but men, but all men are not kings. Therefore, when the King of Holland says, as he did by deed of August 12, 1889, that he is greatly pleased with

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"Best and Goes Farthest."

and, entirely unsolicited, grants the manufacturers the sole right of styling their works the Royal Cocoa Factory, a significance attaches to the act which would not were he not "every inch a king."

Avoid the evil effects of tea and coffer, and use constantly VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

10 PER CENT. DEBENTURESTOCK CER-O PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK CERtificates in multiples of \$100, earning a
guarantee cash dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, are issued by the
Building and Loan Association of bakota(Home
Office, Aberdeen, South Dakota). No membership fee or other expense incident to issuance
of stock. Stock may be converted into cash at
purchase price after two years. Investor secured by real estate mortgages to double the
amount of the investment deposited with a
Trustee. Correspondence invited.

C.W. STARLING,
Manager Philadelphia Office,
janl-3meod

No. 411 Walnut Street.

Wanamaker's.

PRILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 5, 1800 French Wool Dress Stuffs, this season's make, and at an

average of half regular prices.

They've set the dry goods men talking; they've set merchants buying to sell again; they've crowded some of the longest counters in the store with delighted customers.

At 25 cents are Striped French Serges in all the new colorings. Imported to sell at

Then there are: 40-in. Borders 30c 40-in. Bordered Challis 30c 39-in. Strp'd or Plaid Serge 30c 39-in. Striped Serge 40c 41-in. Bordered Serge 50c

38-in. Jacquard Striped and Plaid Pure Mohair Brilliantines 50c Double the price would not be out of the way for most any of

A proper fabric, good style, satisfactory fit, and less than the usual Clothing store prices. That's the essence of our doings in Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys.

You'll find the Business or Sunday Suit here from the best at a low price (\$7.50) to the fine at \$30. Or a pair of Trousers for so little that you'll be astonished.

More good news: Summer Vests of Wilford Duck, such as are usually seen only in merchant tailors' windows, are here at a quarter or third less than their prices. The thing of the season.

Market street front, east of main aisle, Whatever sort of Hat you have in mind. Thirteenth and Market streets.

others in all that goes to make a perfect stock. Styles in it for men of every fancy. At \$4.00 | We show High and Low cuts, Patent Leathers, Russia Calf, Seal, Colored Goats. Kangaroo, Ooze Calf and Canvas. The combinations of colors are perfect, shapes newest, and fit elegant.

The Men's side of the Shoe

store is not a whit behind the

Calf Shoes from \$3 to \$7.50. Outing Shoes from \$4 to \$6. Tennis Shoes from \$1 to \$6.

In all grades of footwear to be at the top in styles and qualities and at the bottom in prices. Market street front, west of main aisle.

John Wanamaker.

Segal Motices.

A SSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ASSIGNED EXTATE of the Keystone Standard Watch Company, of Lancaster, Pa., having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated April 21, A. D., 1890, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said company, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to

sent them to
D. RAMSAY PATTERSON, Assignee,
525 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, or to his atorneys.
H. B. SWARR,
48 North Duke St., Lancaster.
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
GEORGE S. CRAWFORD,
263 South 4th street, Philadelphia,
ap

DUMPS, BOILERS, MINING, CENTRIFU-gal and Steam Pumps, of any capacity, a JOHN BEST'S, 385 East Fulton street. m7-tfd

REINHOLD'S WHITE FRONT BARGAIN STORE,

Opposite Penn'a R. R. Station POR BOILERS, HORIZONTAL, TABULAR,
Vertical, Portable, Cylinder, Marine, of
any size or power, of the best material and
workmanship, go to JOHN BEST, 333 East Fulton street.

30,000 FEET OF PIPE, FROM 1/4 sale at a low figure, and the only house in the city with a pipe cutting machine, cutting up to 6 inch diameter, at JOHN BEST'S, 323 East Ful-ton street.

DACKINGS, AS FOLLOWS: DIRIGO, FOR Steam and Hydraulie Packing, Asbest Rope, Woven and Wick Packing, Hemp Packing, Asbestos Mill Board, Asbestos Cement, Asbestos Sheathing, Gum Packing, Gum Fings for Water Gauges, Plumbago Packing, Reed's Patent Asbestos, Lined Sectional Pipe Cover, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

A GENCY FOR CALLAHAN & CO'S CE ment to take the place of Red Lead. In bulk it makes five times the quantity of red lead and is far superior in making steam joints, packing man and hand hole plates on boilers, &c., &c., Price 20 cents per pound, at JOHN BESTS, 333 East Fulton street.

\$100,000.

IN BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR IN-VESTORS, IN SUMS OF \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000 to \$20,000. Bonds—6 per cent. interest, payable quarterly. Mortgages—6 per cent. interest, payable half-avily and payable half-

yearly,
Send or call for full information.
JOHN H. METZLER,
No. 9 S. Duke St. ENELETREE STOCK FARM.

STORM KING (2161.)

STORM RECORD 2:30.

RECORD 2:30.

Stred-by Happy Medium, sire of 50 performers from 2:14½ to 2:30. Dam Topsy Taylor by Alexander's Norman, sire of Luiu, 2:14½, &c., &c.

Terms for Spring season of 1850, 850 for a foal. For tabulated pedigree and other information, address

DANIEL G. ENGLE, Marietta, Pa.

VINCO CHEWING TOBACUO.

YINCO (EXTRA FINE)

CHEWING TOBACCO.

This Standard Brand of Ping Tobacco is ac knowledged to be the best chew and the largest piece for the money in the market. Fines tin tag on each lump. Its extensive sale for many years has established its reputation. There is nothing better. Try it. For sale by dealers and

april-Sheed-comelists 1890.

Shors. COMMON SERSE SHOE STORE

Common Sense Shoe Store,

40 EAST KING ST.

Shoes all styles.

for tende yes all prices. Shoes ... P'r feet.

Shoes for dress.

Shoes for Lawyers. Shoes for Merchants.

Shoes for Physicians.

Shoes for Ladies. Shoes for Misses.

Shoes for Infants.

Shoes for Boys. Shoes for Girls.

Shoes for Youths.

Shoes for everybody.

---AT---

The Common Sense Shoe Store,

40 EAST KING STREET,

(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.)

myl-tfd Miscellaneous

FOR BOILER TUBE BRUSHES, STILLSON Pipe Wrenches, Pipe and Monkey Wrenches combined, Files, Oil Cans, etc., go to JOHN BEST, 333 East Fulton street. m7-tfd RADIATORS, OF ANY MAKE OR DE sign, can be furnished at reasonable figures, by JOHN BEST, 333 East Fulton street. [m7-tfd]

FOR PULLEYS, SHAFTING, COLLARS, Hangers, Clamp Boxes, Couplings, etc., go o JOHN BEST, 383 East Fulton street. m7-44

CAW MILLS, BARK MILLS, COB MILLS, Leather Rollers, Tan Packers, Triple Horse Powers, Milling and Mining Machinery, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. m7-4fd GOLD BRONZE, LIQUIDS AND SIZING for steam work, at JOHN BEST'S, 238 East Fulton street.

FOR BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, SET SCREWS, Square and Hexagon Nuts, these goods in stock, at JOHN BEST'S, 33 East Fulton street. m7-tfd POR STEAM GAUGES, HIGH OR LOW Pressure, Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Wood Wheels or Weighted, Glass Tubes, Whitstles, Syphons for Steam Gauges, Cylinder Ollers Plain, Water Gauge Columns, Cocks for Steam Gauges, call on JOHN BEST, 333 East Fulton street.

CARRY IN STOCK—BEST CHARCOAL, Hammered Bar Iron, Double Refined Iron, Burden's Rivet Iron, Rivets, Hot and Cold Boiler Iron, Steel, Sheet Iron 3-16 to No. 16, at JOHN BEST'S, 323 East Fulton street. m7-tid FOR THE BEST HOT AIR FURNACE IN the market, go to JOHN BEST, 323 East Fulton street.

IF IN WANT OF BRASS OR IRON STOP Cocks, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Pet and Bib Cocks, Lever Cocks, Swing Joints, call and get them, or send your order by mail, to JOHN BEST, 333 East Fulton street. m7-tfd

POR CAST IRON PIPE FITTINGS, BOTH
plain and reducing, up to 6-inch diameter,
Malicable Fittings, Flanges, Flange Unions,
Manifolds, American Unions, Tube Supports,
Hangers, Floor and Celling Plates, go to JOHN
BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

m7-tid PROPOSALS FOR SEWER—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Street Committee, at the office of the Clerk, City Hall, up
to Tuesday, May 6, 1800, at 5 o'clock p. m., for
the construction of a two-foot sewer on North
Mary street, from West Chestnut to West Wal-

Mary street, none to the accompanied with the signa-nut street.

All bids must be accompanied with the signa-tures of two or more responsible parties, will-ing to become security, also with a certified check to the amount of ten per cent. of the bid, which will be forfeited to the city in case of failure to accept the contract, if awarded.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of A. A. Herr, City Regulator, No. 108

East King street, city.

Proposals to be addressed to Street Committee, for "construction of sewer."

By order of the

STREET COMMITTEE.

GEO. W. EABY, Clerk.

BY OFFICE APSOURAS, 50

BROPOSALS FOR REMOVING AND RE PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING AND REpairing stone crusher.—Scaled proposals
will be received by the Street Committee, up to
Tuesday, May 6, 1880, at 5 o'clock p. m., at the
office of the Clerk, City Hall, for the removal of
the stone crusher from Frederick Engle's quarries, Graeff's Landing, to the quarries of J. F.
Stauffer, on the Groffstown road, near the new
city water works; also, for repairing crusher,
and boiler of same, and putting them in firstclass condition for use, work to be done in thirty
days from date of award.

Proposals to be accompanied with a good
bond, or certified check of ten per cent. of
amount of bid.

Proposals to be addressed to Street Committee, for "removing and repairing stone crusher."

By order of the STREET COMMITTEE.
GEO. W. EARY, CYCER; api0ma5.5d

GEO. W. EARY, CYCRK; ap20ma5.5d

DROPOSALS FOR STREET MATERIAL.—
Scaled proposals will be received by the
Street Committeee, at the office of the Clerk,
City Hall, up to Tucsday, May 6, 1850, at 5
o'clock p. m., for the toilowing material and
work for the ensuing year:
Crossing stone, to be of best Port Deposit
grantte, not less than 18 inches wide, 6 inches
thick and 4 feet long and upwards.
Backing stone, to be four inches thick, to be
delivered where juedled.
Brick, per thousand at yard.
Brick, per thousand where needed.
Laying guitters, per foot, city to farnish material. Laying gutters, per foot, contractor to furnish

Laying crossings, per l'heal faot, city to fur-ish material. ish material. Sand per card load, delivered where needed. Sand per card load, at sand hole. Belgian block, by the square yard, per thou-

sand.
All bids must be accompanied with security. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be addressed to Street Committee, "for street uniterial."

By order of the STREET COMMITTEE.

GEO. W. EASY, Clerk. STREET COMMITTEE.