

Daily Intelligencer.

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A Plea For Parity.

The constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." [Amendment I] In the constitution of Pennsylvania this freedom is not only guaranteed but defined. [Declaration of rights, section VII.] It consists of the right to publish public records, and to criticize public men and measures; to discuss freely and print fully every man's opinions upon science, art, philosophy, religion or human life; and finally, it declares that "no conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to... any matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury." This leaves, it is true, a wide margin for judicial construction, but the interpretation of the courts has been consistent with the spirit of the age and in no land is the press more free. That this unrestrained liberty has not been abused, that an unlicensed press has not been at times licentious, even the most radical Democrat will not affirm. But the remedy must be found not in restraining laws but in the strong curb of enlightened and refined public opinion. "From the day on which the emancipation of our literature was accomplished," says Macaulay, "the purification of our literature began." The old English licensing act did not restrain licentiousness, for it was virtuous, not vice, that the public licensor suppressed. He mutilated Paradise Lost, but he had no scruples in sanctioning such a play as The Country Wife, She Would If She Could, or a translation of the fourth book of Lucian. The press is not licentious because it is free, but because the people who support it are impure. It is their mirror, faithfully reflecting their virtues and vices, their prejudices, tastes and opinions. It presents in vivid and realistic colors their daily history. Nothing is too contemptible for its notice, nothing too exalted for its criticism.

But it is more than a mere mirror. It is the parent of the people as well as their child, their teacher as well as their pupil, for it forms its readers just as surely as it is formed by them. Hence the large and ever growing responsibility of its conductors, a responsibility which is too frequently ignored. For perfect as the press is as a teacher of morality by precept, it is only too often open to the severest censure as a teacher of vice by example. Why should a public journal be allowed by public opinion to become the common school of iniquity? Why should it be permitted to keep its readers immersed daily in a flood of foul details drawn from the criminal courts, from the lowest dens of vice, and from the vile records of the pre-eminent in crime, and often in the very language of the depraved, or worse still, detailed with all the alluring and seductive art of accomplished writers? "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As, to be hated, needs not to be seen; Yet, seen too oft, familiar with our face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace." "Words which none dare utter in decent society and deeds which even their vile authors seek to hide, are rehearsed in the free press as daily lessons to thousands who would otherwise be wholly unfamiliar with such teachings. That familiarity with vice which all are thus compelled to suffer, must needs, from the law of association, lead many to first endure, then pity, then embrace."

But it is said "newspapers must print what the public demands, or they will be thrown aside and lose their patronage." "It is undoubtedly true," says one of these journals, "that the publication of all the incidents and circumstances of great crimes has a salutary effect in exciting the imaginations of weak readers; but a newspaper that prints the details of the scandals, etc., than it can derive from printing reports of great crimes or European wars." This is an unexcused excuse of every publisher of columns with the details of crime, and crime and burglary, and the like, for low down men. The keepers of low dens and gambling parlors, and those who are kept out of decent homes. Compared to them leprosy itself would be welcomed. But not so the newspaper. It enters everywhere and is greeted by every eye. Boys and girls at the most critical age, when their imaginations are most lively and their minds most susceptible to powerful and permanent bias, are often influenced by such prints as these in a manner little dreamed of by their parents. This evil, which is growing, should be plucked out root and branch. An enlightened public opinion should demand a pure press, and every careful father and refined mother should allow only clean newspapers to enter the household.

The Lesson From Argentina.

The rebellion in the Argentine republic has had many ups and downs in the few days since it was first announced by cable. The news comes very quickly from that far off country, and Buenos Ayres seems really very much nearer to us than noisy Central America, where battles may be fought by the dozen weeks before we hear of them. The Argentine fighting began on Saturday, and as regular after regiment deserted to the rebels and the navy finally turned against the government, the success of the revolt is assured. The minister of finance was a prisoner, and the president and the rest of his cabinet seemed to have been caught like rats in a hole without the least hope of escape. Now suddenly a dispatch arrives, signed by Garcia, the finance minister, announcing his own release and the sudden mysterious triumph of the government and giving a detailed statement of the terms of peace. This is hardly in type before

news comes of another complete reversal of the situation. Garcia spoke too soon, for the peace negotiations are abruptly broken by the unexpected arrival of reinforcements for the Union Civica, as the revolutionary party is called. At noon on Tuesday fighting was resumed, the forces of the government retreated and the war ships furiously bombarded the government house, but soon it is announced that the rebels are out of ammunition, the squadron ceases firing and the attacking columns retire. It is announced that the victorious Union Civica has practically yielded because the leaders would not allow their men to attack with the bayonet. "They preferred to risk their own lives rather than to authorize such terrible bloodshed." This is the curious way the dispatches put it, but the fact is that a bayonet charge against modern rapid firing arms means useless massacre. General Grant even foretold the abandonment of the bayonet, arguing that troops could never get close enough to use it.

Before we go to press the situation may turn another somersault, and by the capture of a magazine or some other lucky stroke the Union Civica may come out on top. All these important and startling events have happened within four days, and the result of them should make Americans thoughtful. Although our direct relations with the Argentine are slight, we have an interest in that most thrifty and promising of Southern lands, for it comes closest to us in natural features and resources and has assumed our political example. It has broad prairies, which are being rapidly turned to wheat and pasture lands by an active European immigration, and its people have in spite of the hotter blood of the Latin races show a firm determination to secure strong and orderly government and to steadily progress in civilization. Buenos Ayres is a thriving wide-awake modern city with world wide commerce and vast ambitions. The trouble that has come upon this strong young country is ascribed to the reckless financiering and stubborn domineering spirit of the party in power. The nation has advanced since the days when the tyrant Rosas as proudly harnessed the women of the capital to the chariot of his beautiful daughter, Manuelita, in its triumphal progress. Such a reversal would not be a dream of, but men in power have tried to do as Speaker Reed and Mr. Lodge would rule in our country, by rules and force bills.

We, too, are seriously threatened by reckless financiering, and the desperate efforts of those in power to retain that power in spite of the people and the laws. Events drift rapidly. Men decide themselves with hopes that all will turn out well. The majority in Congress at the order of reckless leaders reverse the ballot choice of Southern states, and Northerners fail to reflect how they would take an application of the same practice to them. The idea of bayonets at the polls is calmly surveyed because no one applies it to our own ballot boxes, but these are signs of clearly times and need to be heeded. The reckless financiering in the Argentine can be no worse than that of our own government, although they have reached the end of their string and our spendthrifts have just made a wild beginning. There is a lesson for us in Argentine troubles.

An esteemed correspondent of the INTELLIGENCER calls our attention to the fact that the temperature in London on July 28th, this year, was very nearly the same as it was on January 6th, and that we were therefore in error when we stated that "the worst of our own capitals are nearly, if not altogether, as hot, dusty and uncomfortable." They are certainly not so this year, as our correspondent has very conclusively proven, but then he will admit that this is a sign of clearly times, and perhaps we should have omitted to mention London from our list of hot, dusty cities, although the adjective "uncomfortable" is certainly applicable. Think of a city in which a sight of the sun is so rare that when it does appear the natives photograph it so as not to forget how it looks. So, at least Mac O'Neil, says, and as all the world knows, a Frankonian could tell a fib about the English, even if he tried.

The prizes won by the pupils at the Burlington school for girls, in London, were presented by Mrs. Gladstone on the 11th inst., after an eloquent address by the ex-premier, full of wisdom and of sympathy with the cause of the higher education of women. Mr. Gladstone spoke of the vast and beneficent changes in the condition and prospects of women which had taken place in his own lifetime. He told the bright young girls before him that when they reached womanhood in the condition and responsibilities which are known to their mothers, and altogether undesired of by their grandmothers, with whom he and the lady who would distribute the prizes were contemporaries. These changes, he believed, were nearly all for the better, but upon many others which were at present agitated, and to which, in many people, looked with enthusiasm, he could only say that they neither met with his approval nor with a sanguine expectation of happy results. He entertained hopes of great things, however, from her higher education, and believed that her present opportunities in this regard should be greatly enlarged; but he warned his auditors against all innovations which threatened to take woman out of the sphere for which she was manifestly intended by God and nature. No laws or regulations of man can bestow upon her higher duties than those of motherhood and of the formation of character, the latter especially her influence was pronounced. A full education, human life itself, is successful only in so far as it tends to form a high and noble character. For this we sent into the world, and in this work of forming character, woman finds her truest and most exalted sphere.

ASSAULTED WHILE ASLEEP.

Murderous Act of a Negro Who Had Been Released Money. At 4:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, Mrs. Charles E. York and her mother, Mrs. McClellan, living at Longles, Md., 12 miles from Baltimore, were murdered as assaulted. They were asleep at the time. Horrible wounds were made upon the left forehead of each woman. Mrs. York is in a critical condition, and Mrs. McClellan, who is 75 years old, is expected to die. Jas. Meeks, a half-witted laborer employed on the farm, fled toward the city after the assault. Monday night Meeks asked Mrs. York for money. She refused to give it to him. Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock Mrs. York left for Baltimore, leaving Meeks and the two ladies in the house. Meeks went to their rooms and with the handle of an axe while they were asleep. He was captured on the outskirts of Baltimore this morning. He acknowledged striking the women, saying that he had been "drunk." "I did not intend to kill them; I only wished to hurt them. I struck them both in the forehead and both were unconscious when I left them. The trouble arose out of some money matters. I asked Mrs. York for some money, which she refused me, and I struck her and her mother." Meeks is undoubtedly insane. He is

Emil Huber Sacrifices His Life.

John Morrow, aged 30 years, and Emil Huber, aged 13, were drowned in the Susquehanna river, at Pittston, on Tuesday. The two boys, with other companions, were in the water, though they could not swim. At the point where they were, the big pipes of the Spring Brook Water company cross the river, and owing to the low state of the river, the pipes are out of the water near the shore. The boys were amusing themselves by running along the pipes, when the little Morrow boy slipped off and shot into the water. Young Huber attempted to save him, but the pipes were slippery and he plunged head first into the water after the boy he was trying to save. The water just at this point was ten feet deep. The boys being unable to swim were drowned. A large number of boats were put off, and after an hour's work the bodies were recovered.

Civil and Criminal Suits to Be Entered.

At a meeting of the Knights of Labor executive board in Scotland, it was decided to enter criminal and civil suits against the Dunbar Furnace company for the loss of life in the Hill Farm calamity. The widows of the victims have all concluded to bring civil suits against the company and the Knights of Labor of the coke region and the United Mine Workers of America will bring criminal suits against Superintendent Lang and the Dunbar Furnace company. Master Workman Kerfoot, of the Knights of Labor, openly charges the furnace company with retaining part of the money that was contributed to them for the relief of the sufferers.

Van Houten's Cocoa.

The original, most soluble. A Toilet Luxury. ROZODONT is a luxury as well as a necessity. Placed where it should always be upon the toilet, it adorns it, and gratifies the taste and senses. It sends out a delicious perfume, and gives pleasure and health to its users.

Causes Amputation.

"Completely prostrated for days with indigestion and bilious fever. The effects of two bottles of Burdock Blood Purifiers astonished me; visible improvement right after the first bottle. Elmira, N. Y. Sold in Lancaster by W. T. Hoch, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and dig out everybody with your tongue.

Druggists. Detectives and Private Officers. Usually wear their badges of authority concealed under their clothing, but Dr. Thomas' Catarrh Remedy is in the form of printed labels attached to each and every bottle, so that all eyes and ears would be given full and complete authority to arrest all aches and pains and drive it out every time. Sold in Lancaster by W. T. Hoch 137 and 139 North Queen street.

Swift Specific Co.

Scrofula in Children. "In the early part of 1887 scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild, then only 18 months old. Shortly after breaking out it spread rapidly all over his body. The scrofula on the sores would peel off on the slightest touch, and the itching was so bad that it made the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes and we feared that he would lose his sight. Eminent physicians of the country were consulted, but all failed to give him full and complete relief. It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). That medicine at once made a speedy and complete cure. For more than a year she has been as healthy as any child in the land." Mrs. Ruth Brinkley, Selma, Kansas.

Cancer of the Nose.

In 1875 a sore appeared on my nose, and grew rapidly. As my father had cancer, and my husband died of it, I became alarmed and consulted my physician. His treatment did no good, and the sore grew larger and worse in every way, until I was unable to see or hear. I had a few bottles of Mrs. T. Mares' Woodbury Hair Country, Texas. Treatise on Cancer mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. (28-1) d

Van Houten's Cocoa.

UNLIKE TEA AND COFFEE—GOOD FOR THE NERVES. The claims of Cocoa as a useful article of diet are steadily winning recognition. Unlike tea and coffee, it is not only a stimulant but a nourisher; and it has the great advantage of leaving no narcotic effects. Hence it is adapted

Van Houten's Cocoa.

"Best and Goes Farthest." to general use. The strong may take it with pleasure and the weak with impunity.

Dry Goods.

THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE. REDUCTIONS IN PRICES TO CLOSE OUT SUMMER STOCK! 12 1/2 Batistets reduced to 5c. French Satines (Reduced to 10c. American Satines reduced to 5c. 50 French Challis reduced to 37 1/2c. 100 Colored Silks reduced to 50c. 75 Colored Silks reduced to 35c. One Lot White Dress Robes reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.00.

PARASOLS

At less than One-third their Value. Big Lot of Fine Colored Embroideries at less than one-half the regular price.

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"We have hunted out Remnants in all departments and have marked them at Bargain Prices."

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Wanamaker's.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 30, 1890. Closed Saturdays at 1 P. M.

A FEW MORE

OF THOSE—Five Hundred Pairs—OF—SLIPPERS AND OXFORD TIES, WHICH—STACKHOUSE—OF—28 AND 30 EAST KING STREET, IN—Selling at Less Than Half Price!—CALL EARLY!—STACKHOUSE, NOS. 28 AND 30 EAST KING STREET. SPECIAL MAKES! VERY COMFORTABLE—SHOES—FOR—Aged Ladies.

Comfortable Shoes for troublesome feet.

Spec! I Shapes to relieve the trouble. We've plenty kinds in all grades. More of them than anywhere else. One kind we mention specially to-day. Have Soft, Pliable Leather Uppers. Have Adjustable Bottoms, Very Flexible. Have Neat, Medium Round Toes. Moderately Low Heels for easy tread. Are Neat and Comfortable at all times. Dressed and Most Tidy in appearance. Made as Custom Grades are made. Made thoroughly in every way. Specially adapted for continuous walking. Remember the price—\$2.50 a pair. That's cheap for grades so good. Shoes in felt and cloth are here, too. Broad shapes—roomy within. Prices for them: \$1 to \$2. And the Cheaper Leather Makes. Come and see how we can suit you. Kinds that sell at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Here it's easy to find what you want.

WATSON & HERR, General Furnishing Undertakers,

NO. 26 SOUTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

Residence—J. O. WATSON, No. 4 West Vine street (Southern Market). Residence—M. R. HERR, No. 430 South Queen street (Branch Office). 1/2-18-18

WHY PAY MORE ELSEWHERE

FOR NEW STYLE Furniture?

OUR PRICES ARE LOWEST FOR RELIABLE GOODS.

See our display in East Window.

Ochs & Gibbs, Manufacturers and Dealers,

(2d, 3d & 4th Floor) No. 31 SOUTH QUEEN STREET.

HEINITSH'S FURNITURE DEPOT.

Porch and Lawn Goods AT COST.

We have a line of Settees, Chairs and Rockers that will stand the rain and sun, and we desire to close them out. Settees, \$1.50; were \$2.75. Rockers and chairs, \$1.50; were \$2.25 and \$2.50. A few Porch Rockers at \$1.00.

UNDERTAKING.

We also give personal attention to Undertaking. Day or Night Calls. The Best and Most Approved Methods Used. Charges Moderate.

HEINITSH'S FURNITURE DEPOT,

27 & 29 South Queen Street.

"More Light!"

Claimed the Immortal Gothe; and that's just what we are having

WIDMYER'S,

CORNER OF East King and Duke Sts.,

With the new French Plate Glass Front. We want to let in all the light possible on

FURNITURE, PRICES,

AND—Methods of Business.

WIDMYER,

EAST KING AND DUKE STS.

DATE.

FOR YOUR INTEREST.

A Fine Light Fur Stiff Hat

For \$1.00. Former price, \$1.50. No old stock, but New Goods.

Greatest Bargains

IN STRAW GOODS ever offered. TRUNKS and TRAVELING BAGS Very Low.

Stauffer & Co.,

Nos. 31 and 33 North Queen Street, LANCASTER, PA.

ENGLTHER STOCK FARM.

STORM KING (2161).

RECORDED 238. Sired by Happy Medium, sire of 97 performers from 2145 to 2340. Dam Topsy Taylor by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lulu, 2146, &c., &c. Terms for Spring season of 1890, \$50 for a foal. For tabulated pedigrees and other information address DANIEL G. ESULE, Marietta, Pa. apr15-1890

Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

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OPEN EVERY EVENING

For Bargains,

—GO TO—

P. C. SNYDER & BRO.,

No. 14 West King St.

Everything Sold At and Below Cost, AS WE ARE POSITIVELY GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

NEW YORK STORE.

HOT WEATHER BARGAINS

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE.

BLACK SILK DRAPERY NET, 48 Inches Wide, Large Polka Spot Reduced to 50c a yard.

BLACK SILK DRAPERY NET, Russian Mesh, 48 Inches Wide, Excellent Quality, Reduced to 75c a yard.

FINEST SILK DRAPERY NETS, Reduced from \$3 to \$2.50, from \$2.50 to \$2, from \$2 to \$1.50, from \$1.50 to \$1.25. Twenty Prices, 45 Inch.

EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS, Reduced to 25c a yard; former price, 37 1/2c.

A FINE FRENCH SATINE, Makes a handsome and most useful dress. We are closing out our whole stock of the latest designs at 1/2 the yard, former price, 30c and 37 1/2c.

NEW OUTING CLOTHES, Reduced from 12 1/2c to 10c and 8c a yard. Best Value to be had in MEN'S STRIPED OUTING SHIRTS at 25c, 37 1/2c and 50c each.

MEN'S JERSEY SHIRTS, Soft, Elastic and Durable, Reduced from 75c to 50c each.

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6, 8 AND 10 EAST KING ST. BOSTON STORE.

Charles Stamm,

35-37 North Queen Street.