

Daily Intelligencer.

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The Hope of Kansas Farmers. The farmers of Kansas and Nebraska are said to be in a cheerful frame of mind at present because of a hope they have that they will make more by their labor than they have in recent years. Hope is a good thing to have, but when deferred it "maketh the heart sick," and there is every reason to fear that there will be sickness of that kind among the Kansas farmers. The ground for their hope is the fact that less wheat and corn is being raised, because of last year's low prices, while the farmers are turning their attention to the fattening of stock and count upon getting better pay for their products all around. They even talk of paying the mortgage which they have been so bitterly denouncing through the "Farmers' Alliance."

The programme may be carried out, and for the good of the whole country it is to be hoped so, but the difficulty is in believing that wheat or corn prices can be fixed by a limit of the home supply. We grow more than we need at any rate, and the price is fixed by the figure at which the surplus can be sold in foreign markets. The Kansas farmer feels the galling yoke of the mortgage, and through his Farmers' Alliance he rebels against it and so cripples himself in his labor, for he needs capital and the mortgage gives it to him. It is not the mortgage companies that are to blame for his troubles, for they are often very useful institutions for helping a man over rough places. It is his poverty and hard conditions that make him unable to bear the yoke, and it is heavy but indirect taxation and the reckless sifting of our foreign commerce that make him poor. The secretary of agriculture was recently forced to admit the hard lot of the farmer and counseled a more varied culture of crops and attention to vegetables, but that sounds like a prescription of cough drops for hydrophobia. Neither the Farmers' Alliance nor the administration by instruction in farming can cure the nation of its agricultural malady. The cure can only begin when the nation accepts the firm bed rock Democratic principle that taxation must be the means and not the end of government. We must not tax for the purpose of protecting industries, but protect industries as much as possible by taxes levied for the sole purpose of meeting the expenses of a government economically administered. The acceptance of that clean and common sense principle will mean the prompt extinction of the tariff-bossion extravagance now promising to reach proportions that amaze the organizers of the Old World's costly schemes. It will mean an economical but not a narrow parsimonious administration of every branch of the government, a development of our commerce without subsidies, and prosperity more lasting and true than any that can be bought by Wanamaker campaign funds or won by the machinations of men like Quay, Dudley or Clarkson.

Ballot Reform. The best and most thoughtful citizens everywhere throughout the land are demanding ballot reform as the only method of securing honest elections. It is the most important question now before the people, for the evils of our present system are becoming yearly more and more apparent. Let us briefly consider but one phase of the problem. A few years ago one of our most distinguished citizens, a gentleman of large practical experience in politics, in an address upon municipal government before the Board of Trade, declared that one-fourth of our voters were bought at every important election. The party with the longest purse could always elect its candidates. In 1790, when the first census of the United States was taken, only one twenty-fifth of our population dwelt in cities; in 1880 more than one-fifth was urban, and the present census will double that, and a still larger proportion. It is well known that in a city the political corruption increases with the population—that cities larger than Lancaster contain a larger proportion of corrupt voters. But counting only upon the basis of one-fourth, the results, to say the least, are startling. If more than one-fifth of our population is urban, and one-fourth of our city voters sell their ballots to the highest bidder, how can we avoid the conclusion that all our most important elections, municipal, county, state and national, are controlled by the party which secures the largest corruption fund?

Does not this also explain the rise to high place, to power and influence, of men like Quay, who are eminently skillful in obtaining and expending such funds? A system which makes a farce of Republican government, and raises to the highest seats of public honor men like Quay, in spite of the highest records, low intellectual endowments and utter want of moral character, is doomed. The stars mean in their courses fight against it. Yet who is so foolish as to imagine that the party of Quay, which has profited so greatly by it, will ever consent to its abolition? Who, so foolish as to think that the Democracy of Pennsylvania, who have suffered so greatly under this system, will not, upon the first opportunity, wipe it forever from existence? Mr. Lea's Letter. The letter of Mr. Lea to the Republicans of Pennsylvania must commend itself to all who read it in the patriotic spirit that evidently inspired it. The arraignment of Quay and Delamater is scathing, but not unfair or malicious. There is nothing said that is not familiar truth to every reader of the news, and the conclusions and arguments are natural and unassailable. Not a single reason that should have any weight with a self-respecting voter can be urged in favor of the Republican ticket. The candidate for governor covers silently before Senator Emery's challenge to a suit for slander, and the candidate's base brazenly flaunts his notorious record by an allusion to it in the platform which his friends hope to

make a vindication. It is a strange fashion that leads a man to meet grave charges by asking his fellow men to put him in the highest authority over them. Our grandfathers answered charges of this kind with cold steel or bullets, and we think ourselves more civilized because we rely upon courts of law to punish libel, but the further refinement of guilty silence and an appeal to the people for vindication by ballot is not to be commended; certainly not when the accused is notorious for crooked election methods and the bossing of conventions. An acquiescence of the Republican voters in this Quay scheme of vindication will, as Mr. Lea points out, hopelessly wreck the already slim chances of that party when it goes before the people in 1892, for such a vindication will only serve to draw attention to the one-man-power character of the organization, and that is a condition that the mass of Americans cannot tolerate whatever may be the taste of Pennsylvania.

Grave Seal Rumors. The New York Tribune, which is generally regarded as giving voice to the opinions of the administration, recently published an editorial warning Great Britain that the assembling of a fleet on the coast of British Columbia and the strengthening of the Halifax defenses was intended to have any effect upon the seal fishery negotiations it could not fall to see the chances of the Canadians for a favorable settlement. Naval demonstrations may help along negotiations with European powers as they recently did with Portugal, but if Americans understand that the presence of the British fleet has any such meaning it will be very bad for John Bull. There seems to be some danger that this seal business will grow to really warlike proportions, for dispatches from Ottawa represent the Canadians in a very touchy frame of mind over the instructions supposed to have been issued to our revenue cutters, and it is charged that the whole of the present tangle in the negotiations is due to a conspiracy of the North American Commercial company, which has in some way influenced President Harrison's administration to a change in position on the dispute. They object to the dispatch of the revenue cutters while negotiations are pending.

There are so many conflicting stories that it is hard to guess the truth, but it seems reasonable that our government should insist that the seal shall not be exterminated while we are negotiating over the method of protecting them. The imperial war office has sent to Ottawa a report of extensive defensive works which are to be at once undertaken, and no one seems to know what it means, unless the Behring sea business is to blame.

In the current number of the North American Review there is an article on "Speaker Reed's Error," signed "X. M." It is so remarkable for accurate and extensive knowledge of the history of the House and for familiarity with parliamentary law that it has made quite a stir in Washington, and many believe it to be from the pen of Secretary Blaine, who as an ex-speaker of the House is one of the first living authorities on that topic. The article forcibly exposes the unconstitutionality of certain legislation that has been enacted, and points out the speaker's character, and that tyrant in quorum counting rules, and that tyrant in said to be very sensitive to any allusion to it. It is rumored that he has even been heard to bitterly denounce Blaine as the author. Denunciation is not, however, argument, and if he wants to save his bacon Mr. Reed will have to answer the criticisms and prove the constitutionality of his remarkable proceedings.

In the Belgian Chamber of Deputies on Friday the minister of agriculture was urged to quarantine against American cattle, but replied that there was no danger of infectious diseases from our cattle. At about the time he was speaking a herd of 600 American cattle were slaughtered at Liverpool because the government inspectors had found one of the number suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. This herd came from Western states and were shipped from Canada. In consequence of the incident the Canadian authorities announce that our cattle cannot be shipped from the St. Lawrence without ninety days' quarantine. Interested parties to their best to discredit American cattle in Europe, and have succeeded in creating a prejudice against them, but our best defense is by the most rigid precautions against disease. Secretary Blaine has just been taking plenty of credit for his energetic devotion to the interests of our cattle trade shown by the sending of three veterinary inspectors to England, charged with the duty of proving to the satisfaction of the English that American cattle landed there are healthy, and evidently watched by proper measure, but unless accompanied by equal care on this side of the water may result as sadly as the Liverpool case. For a year there had been no trouble over pleuro-pneumonia in this country and it is possible that the single case said to have been found in that herd was fraudulent and discovered for the benefit of the British beef and cattle dealers, if the American inspectors can break down the plea that our cattle are unhealthy, the British may conclude to exclude them as a measure of retaliation for the McKinley bill.

A Little While of the Mark. From the Chicago Tribune. The eloquent temperance lecturer paused, wiped his perspiring brow, and said impressively to the man on the front seat, who had listened with the deepest interest to the discourse, and evidently was touched by its pathos and argument: "My friend, it is never too late to reform. There is hope for the man who repents, and beyond your reach, but you can control your future. You cannot call back to your pocket the enormous sum it probably has cost you to paint your nose the color it has now, but—"

All it cost me to paint my nose as you see it," said the man in the front seat, rising up, was \$4.00, including railroad fare and boat hire. I went fishing yesterday. My nose will be as fair as a lily in a day or two. But go on with your lecture," he added, sitting down again. "I am much interested."

A Court of Birds. The Rev. Mr. Frizzle, of Bushmills, England, relates in Science Gossip, that he once presided at a trial of a rook by his comrades for the act of stealing sticks from other nests. The other rooks assembled round the culprit, and cawed for a considerable time, when the unfortunate bird was condemned to suffer the penalty, and he was then and there set upon and pecked to death.

Mem. For the Colored Voter. From the Seranton (Pa.) Free Press. There were four colored delegates in the Democratic state convention. Not a single colored man had a seat in the Republican convention, which was held at the same time. Republican candidates expect 99 out of 100 of the colored Republican vote.

Van Houten's Cocoa—Pure, Soluble, Economical. An Aromatic Fragrance. Is imparted to the cocoa by the use of SOZONOL. It is beyond doubt the cleanest, purest and best wash ever offered to the public. SOZONOL and comfort are synonyms. It cleanses the cavities in the enamel of the teeth.

The Worst Nasal Catarrh, no matter how long standing, is permanently cured by Dr. Nagle's Catarrh Remedy.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

"THE CAPTAIN OF THE JANIZARIES." A story of the times of Scanderbeg and the fall of Constantinople, by James M. Ludlow. Harper & Brothers, New York. Dr. Ludlow has given us a truly fine historical novel, which is a thing that has been rare as rare as an oasis in the desert. It does seem strange, as we are told in the preface, "that the world should have so generally forgotten George Castriot." And even great historians have assigned to him but few pages, although his career was most romantic; but few, if any, writers of fiction besides Dr. Ludlow have taken advantage of Castriot's life and surroundings, and yet there is plenty of material there for the pen of genius, either in prose or poetry. The book is evidently the work of a close student and observer as well as of a genius of the highest order. The scenery among which the story is laid is too vividly described not to have been personally visited. Although the dramatic personae of the book are numerous, each with an individual place in the mind of the reader. A little boy, Michael by name, is captured by the Turks and placed in the school of the Janizaries, at Adrianople to be trained for military service. At this time the Janizaries were recruited entirely from Christian boys prisoners, who for several days after being captured were kept with the most nourishing of food and allowed to sleep on the softest of beds until all traces of meanness had disappeared, when they were examined by surgeons, and if found well proportioned and giving promise of strong constitutions they were graded into messes having daily counts of strength and agility, and from these contests the messes were constantly changing their numbers; the strongest and most agile living together in distinction from their fellows. The Janizaries were taught the arts of daily need; "to force, temper and sharpen the sword," to make the harness for their horses and to shoe them; to hold their own boats, etc. Their minds were developed as well as their bodies by learned teachers.

In a few years Michael has outstripped all competition; he becomes captain of the Janizaries, the favorite of his fellows and the chosen friend of the young sultan, Mahomet II. Michael has a younger brother, Constantine, who is under the protection of George Castriot, who throws off the Turkish yoke on hearing of his brother's death and is now at the head of the Albanians. Neither brother knows that the other is living and their likeness to each other is so strong that enemies and friends make the common mistake as to their identity. Even the girl of their mutual love, who is betrothed to George Castriot, is hard to distinguish the man in whom she has her heart from his no less noble brother.

The book is full of thrilling situations, and though as in all fiction founded on fact there must be an undercurrent of sadness. One finds a vein of humor here and there in the story. An argument between a Latin monk and a Greek monk, which ends in the Latin monk slapping his holy brother's face, is insistently amusing.

The Atlantic Monthly recently had a poem by Thomas Bailey Aldrich in Westminster Abbey with the following lines: Beneath those marble cenotaphs and urns. Richer than ever nature hid, etc. A critic observes that no dust will be found in Westminster; the cenotaphs, as cenotaphs are, are monuments erected in memory of one whose dust lies elsewhere." This is said for Mr. Aldrich, but bigger men than he have used words without knowing all about them.

"THE SHADOW OF A DREAM," by W. D. Howells, author of "April Hopes," "A Hazard of New Fortunes," etc. Harper & Brother, New York. Mr. Howells' new psychological story is supposed to be told by one of the characters in "A Hazard of New Fortunes." "The Shadow of a Dream" falls upon two lives. Faulkner, a would-be dabbler in literature and a Western man, marries a girl by birth a New Englander, who is lively in the West from necessity, who is intelligent, his superior, of course. But fortunately the pair most interested are not conscious of this, and love each other and are as thoroughly satisfied as though Faulkner could claim New England as the land of his birth also. Faulkner's health fails not long after his marriage and being somewhat of a sentimentalist, he insists upon carrying his intimate friend to Europe with himself and wife. Although this friend is a glegymian with a charge, his congregation must have been most amiable, as we do not find them making any objections to the plan which keeps him from them even when the trio return and take a villa at Seaside. The invalid still insists on having his friend with him, Faulkner's disease, which is one of the most fatal, gives him so much suffering that his mind is affected and he is far on the road to insanity when he becomes subject to a dreadful dream which occurs again and again without change. This dream poisons him against his devoted wife and also against his friend. He goes on one by one, and at last dies suddenly, as we expected him to do.

His widow knows her husband had told the doctor the nature of his dream, but does not question the doctor, as she is satisfied it was merely a symptom of approaching insanity. But two years after Faulkner's death the widow and the intimate friend become engaged to be married; just at that time Mrs. Faulkner finds a scrap of written paper which gives her a glimpse of the dream. She hastens to Boston to see the doctor, and now insists upon his telling her the exact dream. The effect of it is paralyzing upon her, for in her husband's dream he suspects her and his friend of being in love with each other, and only the death of the latter, and such thoughts had entered the mind of either; the wife has simply married her husband; while the mind of the clergyman is just as clear. He had only thought of her and respected her as his friend's wife. Now "the shadow of a dream" falls upon them, and after a long talk they decide that they are bound to part, for they find an inability to dwell at the same time upon the same each other. It occurs to them that they have been in love without knowing it, and now their parting will be retribution and atonement.

The great struggle of these two noble souls on the question of the incidents of the dream is full of interest; it is a study in psychology, and it is done with a master hand. The day they reach their decision the man is killed in a railroad accident and the woman dies of a broken heart. The situation was too sad for even Mr. Howells, with all his trueness to real life, and he let them die, as we should have done if we had been consulted. The author has handled his problem with great tact and judgment. There are exquisite touches all through the book, and although quite unlike his other tales we think it deserves as high a place in fiction.

The following lines from "The Song of the People," in the recently published volume of poems by John Hay, are poetry of the first class and show sympathy with the religious feeling of the middle ages, as poets like to believe it: "Mother of God! ascending falls Upon the silent sea, And shadows veil the mountain walls, We lift our souls to thee! From lurking perils of the night, The desert's hidden harms, From plagues that waste, from biases that smite, Protect thy men-at-arms!"

Mother of God! thy starry smile Still bless us from above! Keep pure our souls from passion's guile, LANCASTER, PA.

Religious.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD in the following churches on Sunday, in the morning at 10:30, in the evening at 7:30. SUNSHINE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Haupt, pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. SYDNEY CHURCH—Rev. J. M. Tisel, D. D., pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. WEST BROTHERS IN CHRIST, COVENANT—West Orange and Concord streets. Rev. C. W. Butler, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. FROTHINGHAM CHURCH—Rev. J. M. Tisel, D. D., pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Rev. B. D. Albright, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH—South Orange street, Thomas Thompson, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. No church services. FIRST REFORMED—Rev. J. M. Tisel, D. D., pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. ST. PAUL'S REFORMED—Rev. J. W. McMeinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m. Morning prayer, Bible and sermon; 8:15 p. m. evening. Services at 11 a. m. in German Reformed church, corner of Orange and Mulberry streets. Sunday school at St. John's at 9:30 a. m. Holy Communion in the morning. No evening services. CHRIST LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Fry, pastor. Missionary reports in Sunday school. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. WESTERN M. E. CHURCH—Rev. C. C. Clark, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. MORAVIAN—Rev. J. M. Hark, D. D., pastor. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school in the evening young people's meeting.

WOOD'S SASSAPARILLA. Be Sure To Get Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below: "In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me they would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling so miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELLA A. GORRY, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

HOOD'S SASSAPARILLA. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR. (1)

Machinery. FOR HORIZONTAL STATIONARY ENGINES, from 2 to 50 horse-power, and Vertical Engines from 3 to 40 horse-power, you will find them at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. FOR AMERICAN SIGHT FEED CYLINDER Lubricators, Glass Oil Cans for Bearings, you can get them at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. FOR BOILER TUBE BRUSHES, STILLSON Pipe Wrenches, Pipe and Monkey Wrenches combined, Files, Oil Cans, etc., go to JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Model Making, Patterns, Drawings and Blue Prints, at prices reasonable, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. STEAM & GAS IN THE COMING HEAT FOR dwellings, churches, school houses, etc., and successfully used one hundred years ago. When you contract for a satisfactory job, at a fair price.

PUMPS, BOILERS, MINING, CENTRIFUGAL Steam Engines, and all machinery, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. SAW MILLS, BARK MILLS, COP MILLS, Leather Rollers, Tan Packer's, Trip Mills, and all kinds of Machinery, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. RADIATORS, OF ANY MAKE OR DE SIGN, can be furnished at reasonable prices, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

FOR CASTINGS, IRON OR BRASS, LIGHT OR HEAVY, at short notice, go to JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. TANKS FOR WATER, OILS, ACID OR GAS of any shape or capacity, at fair prices, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. FOR PRATT & CADDY ASBESTOS DISC Valves, Jenkins Valves, Brass Globe Valves, Lever Safety Valves, Pop Safety Valves, Air Valve Radiator Valves, Pratt's Swing Valve Check Valves, Brass Valve, Brass Valve, Angle Valves, call at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

FOR PULLEYS, SHAPING, COLLARS, and all kinds of Machinery, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. PACKINGS AS FOLLOWS: DIRIGO, FOR Steam and Hydraulic Packing, Asbesto Packing, Malleable Packing, Hemp Packing, Asbestos Packing, Packing for Water Gaskets, Gun Packing, Gun Rings for Water Gaskets, Packing for Water Gaskets, Asbestos, Lined Sectional Pipe Cover, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

FOR STEAM GAUGES, HIGH OR LOW Pressure, Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Gauge Valves, Gauge Fittings, Gauge, Whistles, Syphons for Steam Gauges, Cylinder Gauge, Gauge for Water, Gauge for Steam Gauges, call on JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. AGENCY FOR CALLAHAN & CO'S Cement, Portland Cement, Red Lead. In bulk it makes five times the quantity of red lead and is far superior in making steam joints, packing nuts and all kinds of work on boiler, etc. Price 20 cents per pound, call on JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

FOR CAST IRON PIPE FITTINGS, BOTH plain and reeling, up to 6-inch diameter, Malleable Fittings, Cast Iron, Cast Iron, Malleable, American Unions, Tube Supports, Hangers, etc., call on JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS PORTABLE Engine and Boiler, on wheels, cheap, as the following prices show: 6 horse-power, \$75; 8 horse-power, \$85; 10 horse-power, \$95; 12 horse-power, \$105; call on JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

WHITE COTTON WASTE, COPPED BY the pound, 10c; in lots of 10 pounds or over, 8c. All goods shipped to any part of the city free. Call on JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. IF IN WANT OF BRASS OR IRON STEAM Cocks, Lever Cocks, Swing Joints, call and get them, or send your order by mail, to JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

COLD BRONZE, LIQUIDS AND SIZING for steam work, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. INJECTORS, RUE LITTLE GIANT, HANCOCK Inspirators and Electors, Eberman Boiler Feeders, Perforator Inspector, American Injector, all in stock, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

FOR BOILERS, HORIZONTAL, TABULAR, Vertical, Portable, Cylinder, Marine, of any size or power, in any material, and workmanship, go to JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. 30,000 FEET OF PIPE, FROM 1/2 inch to 6 inch diameter, for 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, 333 East Fulton street.

FOR THE BEST HOT AIR FURNACE in the market, go to JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street. CARRY IN STOCK—BEST CHARCOAL, Hammered Bar Iron, Double Refined Iron, Cast Iron, Sheet Iron, Sheet Iron No. 16, at JOHN BEST'S, 333 East Fulton street.

Dry Goods.

J. B. MARTIN & CO. BARGAINS AT THE LINEN COUNTER! Hotel Keepers and Housekeepers we call your special attention to our heavy reductions in Table Linens, Table Covers, Glass Toweling, Russia Crash Toweling and Towels.

TABLE LINENS. Bleached Table Linens, with red line border, reduced from 75c to 55c. Extra Heavy German Linen, 58-inch, reduced to 55c; 56-inch reduced to 50c a yard. 58-inch Bleached Large Dot Centre, reduced from 65c to 50c a yard. Loom Dice Table Linens reduced from 22c to 16c a yard. Turkey Red Linens, guaranteed to wash, at 15c a yard; regular price 25c a yard. Full Bleached Table Linens at 34c a yard, reduced from 50c a yard.

SPECIAL SALE OF TOWELS! Look at the these prices! Towels, 26 inches long, 15 wide, 7c each. Towels, 36 inches long, 22 wide, 10c each. Towels, 36 inches long, 18 wide, 10c each.

The following lines from "The Song of the People," in the recently published volume of poems by John Hay, are poetry of the first class and show sympathy with the religious feeling of the middle ages, as poets like to believe it: "Mother of God! ascending falls Upon the silent sea, And shadows veil the mountain walls, We lift our souls to thee! From lurking perils of the night, The desert's hidden harms, From plagues that waste, from biases that smite, Protect thy men-at-arms!"

Mother of God! thy starry smile Still bless us from above! Keep pure our souls from passion's guile, LANCASTER, PA.

MYERS & BATHFON. AN ATTRACTIVE LINE OF SUMMER CLOTHING. Reasonable prices for your inspection. Summer Suits, in Serges. Men's Thin Coats and Vests. FROM \$1.25 TO \$7.00. Handsome in Style and Color and Substantially Made. If you wish to buy a Hot Weather.

In Our Custom Department We are Showing an Unusually Handsome Line of Summer Suits, in Serges. Men's Thin Coats and Vests. LEADING LANCASTER CLOTHIERS. NO. 12 EAST KING STREET.

Dry Goods.

OPEN EVERY EVENING. For Bargains, Reduced Prices. P. C. SNYDER & BRO., No. 14 West King St. Everything Sold At and Below Cost, AS WE ARE POSITIVELY GOING OUT OF BUSINESS. THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY! We offer to-day a large lot of Genuine French Satine 19 Cents Per Yard. These goods have sold at 30c to 37 1/2c, and are positively French. Many of the so-called French Satines sold here and elsewhere are the finer grades of domestic goods, but in order to meet this low price we will offer Genuine French Goods at 19c, as above quoted.

SUNSHADES AND PARASOLS. Will be offered Without Regard to Cost. Parasols worth from \$5.50 to \$7, will be sold at from \$3.50 to \$5. Big Reduction in the prices of Embroidered Flouncings, Colored Embroideries, Genuine Imported Scotch and French Gingham, etc.

People's Cash Store, 25 East King Street, LANCASTER, PA. Refrigerators. SEASONABLE GOODS! Seasonable Goods! CUT PRICES! BABY CARRIAGES, HAMMOCKS, REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, SCREEN DOORS, WINDOW SCREENS, SAFETY BICYCLES, EXPRESS WAGONS, VELOCIPEDS, LAWN TENNIS, CROQUET, BASE BALL GOODS.

SPRECHER'S Baby Carriage Bazaar, NO. 31 EAST KING ST. HARDWARE, ETC. Continental Lawn Mowers, New Quaker City Lawn Mowers, Hydrant Hose and Garden Hose.

REFRIGERATORS! JEWETT'S have the highest reputation, give more satisfaction with less consumption of ice, than any other Refrigerator in the market. Jewett's Water Coolers and Filters, Gem Water Filters, Hammocks, Wire Window Screens and Wire Screen Doors. Hardware and Housefurnishing Goods.

GEO. M. STEINMAN & CO., 26 & 28 WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA. Carriages. STANDARD CARRIAGE WORK. EDW. EDGERLEY, CARRIAGE BUILDER, 10, 42, 44 & 46 MARKET STREET, (near of the Postoffice), LANCASTER, PA.

All the latest styles in Buggies, Family Carriages, Phaetons, Surreys, Cabriolets, Phaetons, Rockaways, Trotting Wagons, Station Wagons, Market Wagons, etc., now ready for the Spring Trade. The line of Second-Hand Work. Now is the time to order for Spring. Strictly first-class work and all work fully guaranteed. My prices are the lowest in the county for the same quality of work. Give me a call and examine my work. Repairing and Reupholstering promptly attended to and done in a first-class manner. One set of workmen especially employed for that purpose.

UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, FOR HOT WEATHER. WHITE SHIRTS. No. 4 West King St., Opposite Corner House. AT HOSTER'S CORNER SALOON. A NICE HOT LUNCH will be served every morning from 9 to 12:30. Humpert's celebrated Beer drawn from the keg. PENSIONS.

The New Pension Bill just passed entitled all soldiers, Widows, Minor Children and Dependents Parents to a pension. I will attend to all applications placed in my hands promptly. I have had four years' experience in the pension office at Washington, D. C. SILAS W. SHIRK, 102-2nd and 19 North Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.

RECEIVED DIRECT FROM NAPA VALLEY Wine Co., California, superior Zinfandel, Chard, chardonnay and Frontignan Wine. The last named Wine is very delicate and a delicious Ladies' Wine. KING STREET, CITY. H. E. SLAYMAKER, Agt.

Palace of Fashion.

CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT THIRTY DAYS' CLEARING SALE. ASTRICH'S Palace of Fashion. 115 & 117 N. Queen St., LANCASTER, PA. THIS SALE COMMENCES Saturday, July 5th, AND ENDS Saturday, August 9th, WHICH WILL POSITIVELY BE THE LAST DAY After this Day all Goods Not Sold Go Back to Their Original Prices.

NOTIONS—Third and Fourth Count right-side. Fancy Silk Cord, 5c, now 4c; 6c, now 5c; 10c, now 7c; 12c, now 8c; 15c, now 10c; 20c, now 12c; 25c, now 15c; 30c, now 18c; 35c, now 20c; 40c, now 22c; 45c, now 24c; 50c, now 26c; 55c, now 28c; 60c, now 30c; 65c, now 32c; 70c, now 34c; 75c, now 36c; 80c, now 38c; 85c, now 40c; 90c, now 42c; 95c, now 44c; 1.00, now 46c; 1.05, now 48c; 1.10, now 50c; 1.15, now 52c; 1.20, now 54c; 1.25, now 56c; 1.30, now 58c; 1.35, now 60c; 1.40, now 62c; 1.45, now 64c; 1.50, now 66c; 1.55, now 68c; 1.60, now 70c; 1.65, now 72c; 1.70, now 74c; 1.75, now 76c; 1.80, now 78c; 1.85, now 80c; 1.90, now 82c; 1.95, now 84c; 2.00, now 86c; 2.05, now 88c; 2.10, now 90c; 2.15, now 92c; 2.20, now 94c; 2.25, now 96c; 2.30, now 98c; 2.35, now 1.00; 2.40, now 1.02; 2.45, now 1.04; 2.50, now 1.06; 2.55, now 1.08; 2.60, now 1.10; 2.65, now 1.12; 2.70, now 1.14; 2.75, now 1.16; 2.80, now 1.18; 2.85, now 1.20; 2.90, now 1.22; 2.95, now 1.24; 3.00, now 1.26; 3.05, now 1.28; 3.10, now 1.30; 3.15, now 1.32; 3.20, now 1.34; 3.25, now 1.36; 3.30, now 1.38; 3.35, now 1.40; 3.40, now 1.42; 3.45, now 1.44; 3.50, now 1.46; 3.55, now 1.48; 3.60, now 1.50; 3.65, now 1.52; 3.70, now 1.54; 3.75, now 1.56; 3.80, now 1.58; 3.85, now 1.60; 3.90, now 1.62; 3.95, now 1.64; 4.00, now 1.66; 4.05, now 1.68; 4.10, now 1.70; 4.15, now 1.72; 4.20, now 1.74; 4.25, now 1.76; 4.30, now 1.78; 4.35, now 1.80; 4.40, now 1.82; 4.45, now 1.84; 4.50, now 1.86; 4.55, now 1.88; 4.60, now 1.90; 4.65, now 1.92; 4.70, now 1.94; 4.75, now 1.96; 4.80, now 1.98; 4.85, now 2.00; 4.90, now 2.02; 4.95, now 2.04; 5.00, now 2.06; 5.05, now 2.08; 5.10, now 2.10; 5.15, now 2.12; 5.20, now 2.14; 5.25, now 2.16; 5.30, now 2.18; 5.35, now 2.20; 5.40, now 2.22; 5.45, now 2.24; 5.50, now 2.26; 5.55, now 2.28; 5.60, now 2.30; 5.65, now 2.32; 5.70, now 2.34; 5.75, now 2.36; 5.80, now 2.38; 5.85, now 2.40; 5.90, now 2.42; 5.95, now 2.44; 6.00, now 2.46; 6.05, now 2.48; 6.10, now 2.50; 6.15, now 2.52; 6.20, now 2.54; 6.25, now 2.56; 6.30, now 2.58; 6.35, now 2.60; 6.40, now 2.62; 6.45, now 2.64; 6.50, now 2.66; 6.55, now 2.68; 6.60, now 2.70; 6.65, now 2.72; 6.70, now 2.74; 6.75, now 2.76; 6.80, now 2.78; 6.85, now 2.80; 6.90, now 2.82; 6.95, now 2.84; 7.00, now 2.86; 7.05, now 2.88; 7.10, now 2.90; 7.15, now 2.92; 7.20, now 2.94; 7.25, now 2.96; 7.30, now 2.98; 7.35, now 3.00; 7.40, now 3.02; 7.45, now 3.04; 7.50, now 3