Spring Opening

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

We have for sale for the coming seasons an immense Stock of

of our own manufacture, which comprises the

STYLISH DESIGNS.

MEW GOODS

MERCHANT TAILORING,

which is larger and composed of the best styles to be found in the corp.

D. B. Hostetter & Son.

24 CENTRE SQUARE. LANCASTER, PA 6-tyd

SPRING OPENING

H. GERHART'S

Tailoring Establishment, MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Having just returned from the New York Noolen Market, I am now prepared to exhibit me of the Best Selected Stocks of

WOOLENS

Spring and Summer Trade,

ver brought to this city. None but the very

ENGLISH, FRENCH

AMERICAN FABRICS.

all the Leading Styles. Prices as low as the owest, and all goods warranted as represent-

H. GERHART'S,

No. 51 North Queen Street.

SMALING,

THE ARTIST TAILOR.

Closing out our stock of Light Weights at

Fall and Winter Stock. A Large Line of

English Novelties.

TROPICAL SUITINGS. SERGES AND REPS. BANNOCKBURNS AND CELTICS,

GAMBROON PARAMATA SEERSUCKERS, VALENCIAS, PAROLE AND MOHAIR COATINGS.

A Splendid Assortment of Witford's Padded Ducks in Plain and Fancy Styles. A Full Line

Marseilles and Duck Vestings.

I. K. SMALING. ARTIST TAILOR.

121 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

FAST FREIGHT,

The Old Bitner Line, Established 1846.

J. R. BITNER'S **FAST FREIGHT LINE**

Lancaster and Philadelphia,

VIA PENN'A R. R.

All Freight sent to Front and Prime streets,
Philadelphia, up to 6 o'clock and to No. 5 Dock
street, to 5 o'clock p. m., will arrive same night
at Depot, in Lancaster.
The Drayage to these Central Depots is lower
than to any other. No Drayage charged for
Delivery in Lancaster.
All Freight loaded in Lancaster, up to 6
o'clock p. m., will reach Front and Prime
streets, Philadelphia, early next morning.
jy19,22,26&aug2

THY LOCHER'S RENOWNED COUGH

DRY GOODS.

WHO IS UNDER?

We do not want you to get the impression that great reductions are being made in the prices of goods elsewhere and not here.

We are, as usual, below the market, and intend to stay there. The following list embraces enough of our stock to give some clue to the rest of them. We quote articles now in great favor as low-priced goods; but in general they are not reduced. We have inst., reached me in New York on the 5th, been there all the time.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

	-	
SILKS.	DRESS GOODS.	
SUMMER SILKS.	COTTON.	
tripes, modest, medium and bold 45	Seersuckers, blue, brown and gray	
Jaspe checks and stripes 50	stripes, best patterns\$0	1214
Cheeks on solid ground	Seersuckers, fancy colored strines	15
hene stripes, shaded	Seersuckers, York, tull assortment of	200
Best imported, 20 inches, great variety 1 00	stripes and colors. Zephyr Ginghams, choice, not to be	18
BLACK SILKS.	found elsewhere at any price	1214
iros-grain persan and taffetas	Zephyr Ginghams, plaid and stripes	20
Fine or heavy cord gros-grain and persan. 90 Six makes, foreign and American, jet or	Zephyr Ginghams, bandana	18
six makes, foreign and American, jet or	Dress Ginghams	11
raven black, heavy and light	mandkerchief Ginghams and plain col-	25
andre and American 1 25	Ors to match	121/4
andre and American 1 25 Jachemire finish, "inper" quality, 24 inches, foreign 1 50 kid finish, high lustre, achemire,24 inches 1 75 Bonnet, 21 inches 2 00	Tamise cloth, ecru, cashmere border	12%
inches, foreign	Chintz, polka dot, indigo, for suits	16
No unish, high lustre, achemire,24 inches 1 75	Cocheco Cambries, choice	10
bonnet, 21 menes 2 00	Pacific Cretonnes, great variety\$0 10, 123 Jaconet Lawns, Frere Korchlin	\$, 15 20
COLORED SILKS.	Pacific Lawns, great variety 30 to 191	
lood quality, all colors	Pacific Lawns, great variety \$0 10, 125 Cambric striped lawns	WH.
Rest, for walking suits, 29 inches 1 95	Jaconet lawns, fast colors	05
Best, for walking suits, 22 inches	Lace lawns, white, tinted and solid col-	101
FOULARDS.	Momie cloths, printed	121/2
Showy \$0 50 Brilliant and rich 75	COTTON AND WOOL.	**/1
BROCADES.	Lace Buntings, all colors and black \$0	
		10
Black, polka dots, etc		25 12%
Colored	Mohairs, twilled Mohairs, silk-checked	25
Novelties 1 50	Mohntra attk-strings	25
GAUZE AND GRENADINE STRIPES.	Mohairs, plaid	25
A large quantity just bought to clear an im-	Mohairs, English	121/2
porter's stock, recently sold by us at \$2.50, we	Mohair lustres	18 121/4
re now selling at		15
SILKS are in next outer circle east from the destaut street entrance.	Suitings, English, fancy	20
	ALL WOOL.	
BLACK GOODS.		GO
GRENADINES.	Plain buntings of a new style, distinct	
lexican, silk and wool	from the old and decidedly better than any other, all colors.	
ilk and wool striped 75, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75		25
ilk and wool striped	34 inches, double fold40, 50, 60,	75
'aris, siik and wool	Debeiges, French, cashmere-twilled, 22	200
.yons, all silk dumneses\$1 37½, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2, \$2 40, \$3.	Debeiges, French, taifeta:	21
PLAIN BUNTINGS.	22 inches	23
	32 inches, double told :	25
American, 34, \$0 20, .25 .31 .37. American, 6-4, \$0 50, .65 .75.	42 Inches, double fold	60
French, 23 inches, 90 31 .37.	Cashmeres, French ; 32 inches	171
French, 36 inches, \$0 44 .50 .621/4 .75	36 inches!	3714 50
French, 46 inches, \$0 85, \$1, \$1 10.	Shoda cloth, French, 46 inches	7.5
LACE BUNTINGS.	Momie cloth, French	00
We have nearly everything to be found in the	Crape cloth, French 1	00
narkets of the world.	peral law sup to a v	
23 inches, \$0 37½ .50 .60. 4f inches, \$1, \$1 25.	LINENS.	
Lupin's Paris, original color, and we believe	SIX SPECIMEN PRICES.	
Lupin's Paris, original color, and we believe lmost the last in Philadelphia:	These are fair samples of the bargains	
24 inches\$0 55	have been giving for weeks in Linens:	we
46 inches 1 10	Huck Towel, large and heavy	25
NUN'S VEILING (for dresses).	Huck Towel, German, knotted fringe	25
13 inches	Glass Toweling, per yard	1234
6-1	German bleached Table Linen	75
est from the Chestnut street entrance.	German Napkins, ¾ per dozen	21/2
and the second contract contracts.	The second of the second secon	-78

But one thing we ought to remind you of: We may appear to be at a disadvantage when we are not, because of certain tactics sometimes son's way of inauguration; it suits our employed, which we do not care to use, viz., the pretending to make re-system. He rode alone on horseback to ductions when none are made. We use reductions to clear stocks. That is perfectly honorable, and it is necessary in a large business. The losses thereby incurred, though sometimes considerable, are trifling in compari- the executive mansion and took possession. son with the benefit to remaining stocks.

Now then, anyone who will take measures to find out where the lowest prices are, compare sample with sample, price with price, will find we are not a whit behind ANYBODY, not even in a single item, so far as we know; and that we are below EVERYBODY on almost everything. Samples sent when written for.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Chestnut, Thirteenth, Market and Juniper, Philadelphia.

BARGAINS IN CALICOES

NEW YORK STORE.

5,000 YDS. NEW DARK CALICOES AT 5 CTS. A YARD.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! Standard Makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins from 10 to 20 per cent, below June prices. INDIA LINENS, VICTORIA LAWNS, WHITE PIQUES AND CAMBRICS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Watt, Shand & Company,

8 AND 10 EAST KING STREET.

SALE OF

DAMAGED GOODS.

HAGER & BROTHER will continue the sale of Goods damaged only by water during

WALL PAPER CARPETS,

Mattings and Oil Cloths, Muslins and Sheetings, dents, not presidents. Doubtless, in case Linens and Quilts, Woolens for Men's Wear, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.,

All of the above have been marked at a very low price, as we are determined to close the entire lot.

The sale is going on daily from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m. Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock in dore rooms in rear of main store.

As there was no damage to stock in main store room business there goes on as usual.

HAGER & BROTHER,

NO. 25 WEST KING STREET.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1880.

HANCOCK TO SHERMAN.

The Army in the Crisis of 1876.

THE TEXT OF THE MUCH TALKED ABOUT LETTER ON THE ELECTION.

Thoughtful Discussion of the Duty of Sol diers Under the Law.

The following letter was written in reoly to two letters on the situation received from General Sherman: CARONDELET P. O., St. Louis,

December 28, 1876. My Dear General : Your favor of the 4th cares incident to my departure interfered. Then again, since my arrival here I have been so occupied with personal affairs of a business nature that I have deferred writing from day to day until this moment, and now I find myself in debt to you an-other letter in acknowledgment of your favor of the 17th, received a few days since. I have concluded to leave here on the 29th (to-morrow) afternoon, so that I may be expected in New York on the 31st inst. It has been cold and dreary since my arrival here. I have worked "like a Turk" (I presume that means hard work) in the hottest place in summer of any that I have encountered in a temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in December to have genial weather throughout the month; this December has been frigid and the river has been frozen more solid than I have ever

When I heard the rumor that I was ordered to the Pacific coast I thought it probably true, considering the past discussion on that subject. The possibilities seemed to me to point that way. Had it been true. I should, of course, have presented no complaint nor made resistance of any kind. I would have gone quickly, if not prepared to go promptly. I certainly would have been relieved from the responsibilities and anxieties concerning presidential matters, which may fall to those near the throne or in authority within the next four months, as well as from other incidents or matters which I could not control and the action concerning which I might not approve. I was not exactly prepared to go to the Pa-Then I did not wish to appear to be escap- our common superiors to enable him to ing from responsibilities and possible dan- act intelligently according to his own judg- Hancock as its predestined deliverer. gers which may cluster around military ment and without suggestions from those commanders in the East, especially in the | not on the spot and not as fully acquaintcritical period fast approaching. "All's ed with the facts as himself. He desired, well that ends well."

seems to me to be simple and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for myself. such a contingency as threatens to present itself has been all carefully prepared. It only requires lubrication, owing to disue. The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of presidents. The people elect the president. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is! We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I like Jefferthe capitol (I fear it was the "old capitol"), tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn; then rode to He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians many institute parades in honor of the event and public officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners, but all that only comes properly after the inauguration—not before, and it is not part of it. Our system does not provide that one president should inaugurate another. These might should inaugurate another. There might left out of the charter.

be danger in that and it was studiously But you are placed in an exceptionally important position in connection with coming events. The capitol is in my jurisdiction also, but I am a subordinate and not on the spot, and if I were, so also would be my superior in authority, for there is the station of the general-in-chief. On the principle that a regularly-elected president's term of office expires with the 3d of March (of which I have not the slightest doubt) and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the possibility that the law-fully-elected president may not appear until the 5th of March, a great deal of responsibility may necessarily fall upon you. You hold over. You will have power and prestige to support you. The secretary of war, too, probably holds over; but if no president appears he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of a president, for his proper acts are those of a an opportunity to be recognized as a bulknown superior—a lawful president.

You act on your own responsibility and and of THE LAW. I am truly yours, by virtue of a commission only restricted by the law. The secretary of war is the mouthpiece of a president. You are not. If neither candidate has a constitutional majority of the electoral college, or the Senate and House on the occasion of the count do not unite in declaring some per-son legally elected by the people, there is a lawful machinery already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on every hand. That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden president and Mr. Wheeler vice president. That would be right enough, for the law provides that in a failure to elect duly by the people the House shall immediately elect the president and the Senate the vice president. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a president. I presume, of course, that it is in the joint affirmative action of that it is in the joint animative active the Senate and House, or why are they present to witness the count if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a president, and the House must then proceed to act, not

firm belief, lawful.

that some evil disposed persons had been attributing to me the authorship of the the Senate. The Senate elects vice president by the 4th of March, the president of the Senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate person to exercise presidential

his being duly declared elected by the peo-ple unless the Senate and House come to and it was the timeliest lift that the great be in accord as to that fact, and the House would, of course, not otherwise elect him. What the people want is a peaceful deter-mination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible and a lawful one. No other determination could stand the test. The country, if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day; business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depreciated

in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advise him not under any circumstances to allow himself or his members of the state Legislature. I could refer him to the special message of the president in the case of Louisiana some time before. But in South Carolina he had the question settled by a decision of the supreme court of the state-the the day before I left for the West. I in-tended to reply to it before leaving, but question—so that his line of duty seemed

Anyhow, it is no business of the army country in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, etc., etc., and am at least able to say that St. Louis is the coldest place in the winter as it is the coldest place in the winter as it is the coldest place in the winter as it is the coldest place in the winter as it is the coldest place in the winter as it is the coldest place in the winter as it is the coldest place in the winter as it is the coldest place in the winter as it is the coldest place in the winter as it is the coldest place in the collect place in the current of the coldest leaf and given, it I should of lutism and law can remember how the enemies of the constitution were startled and scared when they found that promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you or other superior in authority. General Ruger did not ask for my advice and I inferred from that and other facts that he did not desire it, or that,

—he deemed it unccessary. As General Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of action and had really the greater too, to be free to act, as he had the even-The whole matter of the presidency tual greater responsibility, and so the

As I have been writing thus freely to you I may still further unbosom myself by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Mississippi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance or nary processes, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or, if it could not be convened in session, by the govern-nor, and when the president of the United -not peace. The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully at times in the judgment of the people community at large felt for us.

tioned action seemingly in conflict with the fundamental law, and they generally defer No. 40 by assigning to it an origin totally to the known judgment of their superiors. Yet the superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crises and are held regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people to day, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteens intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have wark in support of the rights of the people and of the LAW. I am truly yours, Winfield S. Hancock.

To General W. T. Sherman, commanding army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Judge Black on Hancock. Hancock's Louislana Orders the "Spoke Act" of a Soldier Who Saved Civil Liberty.

If Washington Had Been in Hancock Place He Would Have Done What Hancock Did." Paris, July 18. To the Editor of the World.

SIR: A cable despatch reached me at London, whence I answered it more briefly perhaps than you expected, but I thought intelligently enough. Your later despatch which came to me here yesterday, I now reply to by mail. inferred from your interrogatory

orders and letters issued by General Han-cock while he commanded in Louisiana and Texas. My denial by telegraph was intended to cover the whole ground. I neither wrote those papers nor suggested a word of them; I had no precognition of his views on the subject to which they refidence. Indeed, my personal acquaintance with him was then very slight, and our relations not at all intimate. The 9 East King street. opinion that I would offer or he would require my aid in producing such an order authority for the time being, or until the as his No. 40 is absurd. His determinaappearance of a lawful president, or for the as his No. 40 is absurd. His determina-tion to stand by the constitution and the We may live without conscience and live withtime laid down in the constitution. Such laws needed no expression but what he we may live without friends, we may live courses would be peaceful and I have a could give it better than any man alive.

cause ever got from any hand except that of Washington

I hope my admiration of the order in question and the gratitude I have felt to him for issuing it can be reasonably ac-counted without supposing that I framed, or had any share in framing it. The belief was general among the friends of constitu-tional liberty, and expressed by many others as strongly as by me, that General Hancock had done much, and done it bravely, to rescue the nation and save it alive, first from secessionists, and after-I was not in favor of the military action wards from the more dangerous and more unprincipled oligarchy into whose hands it fell after the war. At the date of his sertroops to determine who were the lawful vice in Louisiana the beau ideal of "strong government" was in full operanot have given him better advice than to tion at Washington, conducted by men who claimed to be absolute masters of the country. State rights, and, as a necessary consequence, individual liberty, were violently trodden down, and the constitution which should have made us free was highest tribunal which had acted on the habitually over-ridden and insulted. What those men called "the government" was even to be clearer than in the action in the Louisiana case. If the federal court had interfered and overruled the decision of the state court there might have been a doubt certainly, but the federal court only interfered to complicate, not to decide or overrule.

Anyhow it is no business of the army those men called "the government" was not only wondrous strong, but corrupt beyond all example in modern times. Between its force and fraud the people were vated by an indefinable dread that the whole army might at any moment be used to sink the nation into still further degradation, if below that lowest doubt a lower day. below that lowest depth a lower deep to enter upon such questions, and even if could be reached. It was in these circumit might be so in any event, if the civil stances that Hancock spoke out those authority is supreme, as the constitution words of truth and soberness which reasdeclares it to be, the South Carolina case sured the friends of free government and was one in which the army had a plain inspired them with new hope. All who daty. Had General Ruger asked me for were near enough to watch the current of

being in direct communication with my military superiors at the seat of government—who were nearer to him in time and distance that I was —he deemed it unccessary. As content themselves with harmless sneers and petty persecutions. But they removed danger to confront in the final action in the him from the place where his devotion to matter I did not venture to embarrass him | the constitution was specially interfering by suggestions. He was a department with their schemes to subvert it. When commander and the lawful head of the they made up their minds to strangle the military administration within the limits liberties of a state, to disperse a legal of the department; but, besides, I knew that he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of the views of the administration as to the civil affairs in his command. I knew that he was in direct claimed to be their representatives and officers companying the property of the property communication with my superiors in au- officers, somebody else was employed to do thority in reference to the delicate sub- the infamous work. Still more carefully cific, however, and I therefore felt relieved jects presented for his consideration, or when I received your note informing me had ideas of his own which he believed to nation was to be swindled at a presidential that there was no truth in the rumors, be sufficiently in accord with the views of election. It was for such reasons that the heart of the country warmed to General

It has often happened that the best things of the greatest men are attributed to others who are wholly incapable of them. The opinion was industriously propagated and accepted as true that Hamilton wrote the Farewell Address of Washington, but the evidence is conclusive which shows that every word of that immortal production came from Washington himself; and Hamilton could not have written it any more than he could have made a world. Some of Jackson's most characteristic papers, bearing the full impress of his own mind, were habitually credited to persons of far inferior ability. When it was charged against Jefferson that invasion of a state more powerful than the state authorities can subdue by the ordiposition. I am not affecting modesty when I claim credence of my present de nial for a similar reason. I could not have written Hancock's No. 40-not because I intervenes in that manner it is a state of war | pretend to be dumb or altogether unskill ed in the use of English words, but be-cause if I had undertaken to write it the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that (in mine, certainly) and we have lost a my argumentation would have marred its great deal of the kindly feeling which the majestic simplicity and greatly diminished its power. When a public man, especially It is time to stop and unlead. Officers a military man, meets a grave responsiin command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors in thing he ought, but saying it with unequivauthority have different views of the law from theirs and when legislation has sanc-interpreter of his own thoughts. At any

different from the true one. Why should my opinion be asked or volunteered on General Hancock as a civilto such responsibility, especially those at ian? Anybody else who has watched his or near the head of it, that it is necessary life is as good a judge as I, and there are on such momentous occasions to dare to thousands who know him much better. determine for themselves what is lawful But since the question is propounded I and what is not lawful under our system. will answer, subject to fair correction If the military authorities should be in-voked, as might possibly be the case in qualities of a republican ruler. I think such exceptional times when there existed such divergent views as to the correct reresult, the army will suffer from its past to rank well with the great presidents of action if it has acted wrongfully. Our former times. I do not compare him former times. I do not compare him with Washington, for the grandeur of that character is and will remain forever unapproachable, but I do say that Washington if placed in his situation, would have acted precisely as he did. His patriotism has not the impulsive ardor of Jackson's, but his fidelity to the truth, his love of justice and his scorn of wrong, are quite as unmistakable. He is not a doctrinaire like Jefferson, for his busy life has left him no time to study the abstract philosophy of politics, but his practical good sense knows the right intuitively and always catches the nearest way to do it. If he be elected, the ability of his administration will inspire universal respect, and his mod-eration and magnanimity will conciliate even his enemies. I have the fullest faith that he will not only keep his oath to pre-serve, protect and defend the constitution, but will so carry out its provisions that the great objects of its framers as expressed in the preamble will be fully accomplished-"To form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." J. S. BLACK.

Notice,—We were suffering the most exeru-clating pain from inflammatory rheumatism, One application of Pr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two fifty cent bottles effected a permanent cure, O. E. COMSTOCK,

Caledonia, Minn.
For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Nos. 137
and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. 3

STATISTICS prove that twenty-nve per cenof the deaths in our larger cities are caused by consumption, and when we reflect that this late, and heard nothing from him about it | terrible disease in its worst stage will yield to until he had taken the public into his con- a bottle of Locher's Renowned Cough Syrup, shall we condemn the sufferers for their negli

The One Thing Needful.

without books,
But civilized men cannot live without
"cooks;" I have no doubt Gov. Hayes would make an excellent president. I have met him and know of him. For a brief period he law, not an essay on the rights of man that was wanted at that critical time.

The speken act of a patriot soldier in high law can't cure Rheumatics without Eclectric and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command, but as the matter stands I can't see any likelihood of matter stands I can't see any likel

JEWELRY.

OUIS WEBER,
WATCHMAKER.
No. 159½ NORTH QUEEN STREET, near P. R.
R. Depot, Lancaster, Pa. Gold, Silver and
Nickel-cased Watches, Chains, Clocks, &c.
Agent for the celebrated Pantascopic Speciacles and Eye-Glasses. Repairing a specialty,
apri-lyd

LANCASTER, ELGIN

Waltham Watches, AMERICAN CLOCKS, THER-

MOMETERS, &c.

E. F. BOWMAN,

106 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

No. 20 NO USE TRYING No. 20

To get a better WATCH for the money than the WEST END,

Lancaster Watch Company.

FOR SALE AT No. 20 East King St., Laneaster, Pr. AUGUSTUS RHOADS,

JEWELER.

B. MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL. #8-Yard: No. 420 North Water and Prince streets, above Lemon, Lancaster, n3-lyd

TOAL! COAL! COAL! COAL Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly for family use, and at the lowest market prices.

45 VARD-150 SOUTH WATER ST. PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO. WAL! COAL! COAL!!!

TRY A SAMPLE TON.

are selling as low as any yard in the city. Call and get our prices before buying else M. F. STEIGERWALT & SON.

23 NORTH WATER STREET. COAL! - - - COAL!!

GORRECHT & CO., For Good and Cheap Coal. Yawa—Harrisburg Pike, Office—2014 East Chestnut Street.

P. W. GORRECHT, Agt, J. B. RILEY, W. A. KELLER, COHO & WILEY,

350 NORTH WATER ST., Laucaster, Pa., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LUMBER AND COAL Connection With the Telephonic Exchange,

Branch Office : No. 3 NORTH DUKE ST.

COOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW STATIONERY! New, Plain and Fancy STATIONERY.

Also, Veivet and Eastlake PICTURE FRAMES AND EASELS.

M. FLYNN'S BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE. No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

JOHN BAER'S SONS, 15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

LANCASTER, PA., ave in stock a large assortment of."

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Attention is invited to their

FAMILY AND PULPIT BIBLES

Teachers' Bibles, Sunday School Libraries, Hymnals, Prayer Books,

HYMN BOOKS AND MUSIC BOOKS For Sunday Schools.

FINE REWARD CARDS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL REQUISITES of all kinds FURNITURE.

HEINITSH. FINEFURNITURE

Cabinet Manufacturer. Ail in want of Fine or Fancy Cabinet Work

OFFICE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY. HEINITSH. 15% East Ring Street.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

BOILER MANUFACTORY.

SHOP ON PLUM STREET. OPPOSITE THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. The subscriber continues to manufacture BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINES.

For Tanning and other purposes;

Furnace Twiers. Bellows Pipes, Sheet-iron Work, and Blacksmithing generally.

43 Jobbing promptly attended to. angis-lyd] JOHN BEST.