

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 123.

LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1881

Price Two Cents.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

We call attention to a few very desirable articles at unusually low prices  
Boys' Silver Hunting Cased Watches at..... \$ 6.25  
Boys' Silver Hunting Cased Stem Winding Watches..... 15.00  
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting Cased Full Jeweled Watches..... 5.00  
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting Cased Stem Winding Watches 15.00  
Ladies' 10 and 14 Carat Gold Hunting and Half Hunting Cased Watches at..... 18.00

We call attention to our fine Movements for Ladies' Watches Full Jeweled, even in counter pivots, which we will case to order in Handsome Box-Joint Monogram Cases or otherwise. Gentlemen's 15 Size Movements Cased and Enraved or Monogrammed to order.

A special new line of goods is just received, consisting of Gentlemen's Silver Box-Joint-Cased Watches, the Handsome Silver Watches ever brought to this city. We invite an inspection of these goods, feeling confident we can show inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere.

H. Z. RHOADS & BRO., Jewelers,

4 West King Street, - - - - Lancaster, Pa.

## EDW. J. ZAHM,

Manufacturing Jeweler, Zahm's Corner, - - - - Lancaster, Pa.

Things in our stock that make

Beautiful and Durable Christmas Gifts.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, JEWELRY, GOLD BRONZES, GOLD HEAD CANES, GOLD THIMBLES, SILVER HEAD CANES, SILVER THIMBLES, OPERA GLASSES.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, HANKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES, GOLD BRONZE SMOKING SETS, FINE CIGAR SETS, BACCARET VASES.

ALL THESE AND MANY MORE AT

ZAHM'S CORNER, LANCASTER, PA.

## DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF COATS AND DOLMANS, -AT THE- NEW YORK STORE.

LADIES' COATS reduced to \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50.

LADIES' DOLMANS reduced to \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$26, \$28, \$30, \$32, \$34, \$36, \$38, \$40, \$42, \$44, \$46, \$48, \$50.

JUST OPENED A CHOICE SELECTION OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, Latest Designs, Beautiful Work, Lowest Prices. NEW YORK STORE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & Co., 1412 and 1414 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

The general improvement in business the past year, with the prospect of a very large increased demand for all kinds of DRESS GOODS, induced all American buyers of Foreign Goods to place immense orders. This was universally the case, so much so that, perhaps without exaggeration, 30 per cent. more goods were imported than the country could possibly consume. As a consequence, there has been a great break in prices in a great many fabrics, which we shall fully meet.

## WE SHALL SELL

| Former Price.   | Former Price.                                 |
|---|---|
| All Wool Arrives.....\$0.25                           | Camel's Hair Stripes.....\$0.25               |
| French Flannel Suitings.....\$1.00                    | Brocade Novelties.....\$2.50                  |
| French Striped Fancies (all Silk and Wool).....\$1.50 | French Fancies (very costly goods).....\$2.75 |
| French Broadcloths (all Silk and Wool).....\$1.50     | English Novelties.....\$2.50                  |
| French Broadcloths (all Silk and Wool).....\$1.50     | French Handkerchiefs, squares.....\$1.50      |
| French Broadcloths (all Silk and Wool).....\$1.50     | French Handkerchiefs, squares.....\$1.50      |
| French Broadcloths (all Silk and Wool).....\$1.50     | French Novelties.....\$2.50                   |
| French Broadcloths (all Silk and Wool).....\$1.50     | French Novelties.....\$2.50                   |
| French Broadcloths (all Silk and Wool).....\$1.50     | French Novelties.....\$2.50                   |

In addition to our offerings in the above goods, we have some lines of very choice goods of which it is difficult to meet the demand, in which we have a very choice assortment, both in cloth and colorings.

## CLOTH SUITINGS.

44-inch Cloth Suitings (very desirable).....\$1.25  
44-inch Cloth Suitings (in all colors).....\$1.50  
44-inch Cloth Suitings (in all colors).....\$1.50  
44-inch Cloth Suitings (in all colors).....\$1.50

## FRENCH SHOODAS.

Our make of these goods we believe to be the best in the market, and the assortment of colors our own selection.

## FINE CAMEL'S HAIR.

Our assortment of these beautiful goods is still complete, from \$1.25 to \$2.50. We have just received one case of Camel's Hair in Evening Shades in very beautiful quality, in Cream, Pink and Light Blue, 46 inches wide, to sell at \$1.25.

## BAREGE DE VIRGINIE.

We have just received one case of this very desirable texture for Evening Dresses, quality very superior, in Cream, Pink and Light Blue, 27 inches wide, to sell at \$20.

## CLOTHING.

GREAT SLAUGHTER IN CLOTHING.

GRAND MARK DOWN AT CENTRE HALL. Will be sold in sixty days TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING, Without regard to cost. Now is your time to secure a good Suit of Clothing for very little money, Heavy-made or Made to Order.

OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY, For Men, Youths and Boys. Men's Dress Suits, Men's Business Suits, Youths' Suits in every style. Boys' Clothing, a very Choice Variety. Don't fail to call and secure some of the bargains.

MYERS & RATHFON,

No. 12 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PENN'A.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FIRST-CLASS.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, WITH A GOOD STORE ROOM.

This Property is situated on the corner of Mulberry and Lemon streets; with nine good rooms and large cellar; also hot and cold water and gas through the house. This Property will be sold cheap or exchanged for a small house or building lots. Also, a FIRST-CLASS BRICK STABLE in the rear of the house, and occupied by Samuel Keeler, for sale now.

BAUSMAN & BURNS,

Or at HOUGHTON'S STORE, 25 North Queen Street.

## CLOTHING.

### The Clothing Bargain Rooms.

The mass of the stocks selling below cost is so great that we may say there is no change from last week, except that a very few lines are exhausted—not enough to mention.

Large and complete stocks of new clothing of all grades, from common to fine, are here, going for less money than their original cost.

Remember, though, that still larger, though not more complete stocks are not marked down at all. You can buy out of either, as you may prefer.

These stocks have been separated for convenience in selling; but they are made together, in the same way, for the same purpose, and after the same standards.

Bring back whatever you don't want at the price.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

OAK HALL, Market and Sixth.

### OVERCOATS!

Closing out at a great reduction our immense line of Novelties in Overcoatings.

Fur Beavers, Seal Skin, Elysiian, Montanak, Rating and Chinchillas.

All the New and most Desirable Styles STOCKANETTS, IN NEW COLORS AND CHOICE STYLES.

Why not wear your order at once and secure an Elegant, Stylish, Well Made and Artistic Cut Garment as low as \$20.

A LARGE LINE OF CHOICE

English and Scotch Suitings, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. K. SMALING'S, THE ARTIST TAILOR, 121 N. QUEEN STREET, MWS

A RARE CHANCE!

The Greatest Reduction ever made in FINE WOOLENS FOR GENTS' WEAR AT

H. GERHART'S

Fine Tailoring Establishment.

A Large Assortment of Genuine

English & Scotch Suiting,

sold during the Fall Season from \$30 to \$40. A Suit will be made up to order in the Best Style from \$20 to \$30.

HEAVY WEIGHT DOMESTIC

Suiting and Overcoating,

Reduced in the same proportion. All goods warranted as represented. The above reduction will be cash only, and for the next

THIRTY DAYS.

H. GERHART,

No. 51 North Queen Street.

Special Announcement!

Now is your time to secure bargains in

CLOTHING!

To make room for our large stock of Clothing for Spring, now being manufactured, we will make sweeping reductions throughout our large stock of

HEAVY WEIGHT CLOTHING,

—CONSISTING OF—

Overcoats, Suits, &c.,

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.

ODDS AND ENDS OF CLOTHING IN COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, BELOW COST.

Call early to secure the best bargains.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

LANCASTER, PA.

## Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 24, 1881.

### Should the State Educate?

A Review of Judge Tourgee's Article, "Aaron's Rod in Politics," in the North American for February.

For the INTELLIGENCER.

Old superstitions die hard, and possibly the last to die will be the popular belief in the efficacy of state agency to accomplish moral and material good.

The mind of man is naturally conservative, simply through ignorance. Intelligence is always revolutionary—it can see the ills we suffer and devise a remedy; it is restive, because it feels, impatient because it suffers. Intelligence would despair had it not the highest faith. Knowing that society is an organism, a growth, a development, the philosopher bides his time for the ideal; yet, at the same time, hastens the coming of a more perfect social state, by brave words of advice and direction to his contemporaries. On the other hand, ignorance, taught by precedent and custom, looks upon society as a something manufactured, and therefore bows slavishly before the supposed manufacturer, governmental action and legislative control.

We owe to the man who dares question the authority of precedent. The same intellectual and moral motive that led to persecution in the olden times obtains now—the barbarous instinct to dominate and the egotism of self-complacent infallibility.

Here and there the calm thinker can be found who dares question old superstitions and tries the foundation support of old beliefs. The best thinking of the day is teaching us new ideas of government, and so viewing state agency as to take from it the worship of subservience. Cropping out in our periodicals, newspapers and public addresses, we find timid questionings of the divine right of government, while the ponderous logic of the advanced philosopher boldly thunders at the gates of superstition and demands surrender.

The recent articles of Richard Grant White, in the New York Times, criticizing the efficiency of our common schools, provoked only a well-bred sneer from the editorial utterance—but the sneer did not answer the charge. So, men like Spencer, John Fiske and indirectly a new light in the literature of political economy—Henry George—boldly question the right and duty of state education, or as in the case of the latter author, do not find cure for human ills in the present system of instruction. And no one has yet answered these men. Still here and there a high priest of superstition and custom must needs not hear, but mounts the rostrum or seizes the pen to speak or write for favors from the prejudice of the hour.

In the last number of the North American Review is an article from Judge Tourgee, entitled "Aaron's Rod in Politics"—the "Rod" which swallows up all other questions in his opinion being national education through national aid.

His idea is that a fund should be set apart by the general government for the purpose of educating the masses, and that this fund should be distributed among the various states in proportion to their illiteracy. So far as Judge Tourgee's plan of distribution is concerned little can be said, nor, indeed, have we any criticism to make save the general one, Should the state educate at all?

We might say in passing, that national education, ignoring to a certain extent the state's supposed care of citizens, tends to a species of centralization, quite on the par with the proposed scheme of giving the general government control of railroads and telegraph lines. But aside from this, which may be considered the political side of the question, we purpose now to merely look at the abstract right or duty of the nation or states to educate the masses.

1. The primary, in fact the only function of government, is to maintain the rights of citizens—to enforce equity between man and man. Beyond this government has no right to go. Government has a right to take so much of a man's property as it will cost to maintain his rights or to administer equity between him and his fellow. But educating a man's children or others' children is not maintaining rights, and therefore we may conclude that in taking property, in the shape of taxes, for this purpose, government is doing a wrong. As a matter of political morality how can government tax its citizens for the purpose of maintaining a function it has no right to and which it cannot properly or advantageously exert? Aside from the evil effects state education has upon the individual (which we will notice further on), we are met at the very threshold of our inquiry by the denial of any right inherent in government to tax, save for the specific purpose of maintaining individual rights, and hence the conclusion that any tax for school purposes is essentially unjust.

2. Assuming for the sake of the argument that the state should educate, why not be logical and say further that the state should give us a religion, should feed the hungry and clothe the naked. It is rank heresy to say a word about state schools, but we would lift up our hands in holy horror if Governor Hoyt should recommend in a message the setting aside a fund for a grand cathedral; and yet we might answer the horror-stricken citizen with the remark, we need religion as well as education.

So, too, we hear the voices of the hungry millions burdening the air; the rags of squalor brush the purple of the millionaire; in the grand march of civilization the porchous rears its front beside the brownstone mansion of the moneyed king; in the back streets of our cities and in the tenement houses of our metropolis, Want, gaunt with despair, cries for aid. Now is it not more important for the safety of commonwealths that Plenty should bring contentment and peace than that the citizen should read? Is it not

quite as important that blind and ignorant Socialism should not, spurred by Want, overturn what it cannot replace? Then why should not government insist upon a fair distribution of wealth and fill its citizens good and contented by filling their stomachs with bread? Then, too, irreligion is running riot through the land—willing ears listen to the words of Ingersoll and drink in the agnosticism of modern thinkers. Why, then, on the same plea we make for education, should we not have a state church? If the importance of education make it a state duty to instruct, surely the importance of being well fed, well clothed and well housed should turn the state into a baker, tailor and carpenter. We very wisely object to this latter interference—why not logically to state education?

3. Another plea, and the great one the advocates of state education make, is that it is necessary for society to protect itself against ignorance, and public schools must be regarded as a part of our police system, just as prisons, &c., are part of social machinery to protect us from crime. In reference to this we quote the words of Herbert Spencer: "For what is meant by saying that the government should educate the people? Why should they be educated? What is education for? Clearly to fit the people for social life—to make them good citizens? And who is to make them good citizens? The government; there is no other judge. And who is to say how these citizens are to be made good? The government; there is no other judge. Hence the proposition is convertible into this—a government ought to mould children into good citizens, using its own discretion in settling what a good citizen is, and how the child may be moulded into one. It must form for itself a definite conception of a pattern citizen; and having done this, must elaborate such a system of discipline as seems best calculated to produce citizens after that pattern." The absurdity of the whole thing is seen at a glance, and the total inability of our public schools thus far to make a fraction of a citizen shows their inefficiency is but natural. The most learned graduate of our common or normal schools votes no more intelligently and has no higher conception of duty or patriotism than the unlettered negro who sells his vote for a shilling.

"All institutions have an instinct of self-preservation growing out of the selfishness of those connected with them. Being dependent for their vitality upon the continuance of existing arrangements, they naturally uphold these. Their roots are in the past and present; never in the future. Change threatens them, modifies them, eventually destroys them; hence to change they are uniformly opposed."

How true is this of our public schools! With the exception of externals they have made no advance in 100 years. A new idea would startle them—their safety is in their conservatism—hence how do they protect the state? Can a child be made an intelligent citizen when he is never taught a single idea of government or has never shown him the beauty and glory of patriotism? Can he have any correct idea of duty and of his relation to society when he is taught no system of ethics save the barbarisms in the law of Moses? The very constitution of our country cannot be read in our schools, much less studied—for education by the state must be partisan. The absurdity of a protective tariff revolves around the dying light of Henry Carey's thought, but the schools of Pennsylvania must worship error because Philadelphia provincialism is supported by a party.

Oxford was the last place to acknowledge the authority of Newton's philosophy. Grave Oxford dons solemnly debated about allowing Locke "On the Human Understanding" to be read in their colleges, and concluded to banish him! As late as Shelley's time "chemistry was a forbidden thing" at Eton! This is the history of government schools—to lag behind intelligence and represent average prejudice.

State education must be, to a large extent, partisan in its tendency. The public school system is bound to be affected by local or state feeling. From the humble teacher to the state superintendent all are supposed to be directly interested in that particular power which creates them, and so either directly or indirectly the school is used to make a particular kind of citizen, one holding special political views. Some time ago an editorial appeared in the Chicago Times, which was copied largely in the press at large, entitled "Why the coming young man is not a Democrat"—or something to this effect. The reason assigned is that every school boy of the North is confronted by school books which are intended to make him a Republican. The horrors of Andersonville and Libby prison, the shooting of Ellsworth, the assassination of Lincoln, etc., are made texts to excite passion. The school readers are filled with the poetry of the war and in many other ways indirectly Republicanism is taught. On the other hand, turning to Judge Tourgee's article, we find him saying, after stating the general tone of Southern feeling, "It is not surprising that the books which are prescribed, even for the colored schools of the South by the state officials, are largely occupied in demonstrating to the children of emancipated parents the righteousness of that confederacy whose corner-stone was slavery, and the unholyness of that government which oppressed, exasperated and finally 'overpowered' the South."

From these two sources we then glean the fact that Northern state schools are trying to make Republicans and the Southern schools, rebels. As a remedy for these ills Judge Tourgee would bring the general government to the work, get it to make it a model for a citizen, and then grind out books and systems of education to make this much desired individual.

Again, state education is wrong in that it lessens individual responsibility. In the grand struggle of life it is man's persistent energy against the obstacles of his

environment which makes him strong and successful. Lessen his energy and thoughtfulness and to that extent you weaken him. Educate his children and he will never inquire what kind of education they are getting or make any endeavor to better the common school.

There doubtless would be a better moral-ity taught and tenderer home training if parents had not the chance to shift individual responsibility, and let their children be taught religion by proxy—at the Sunday-school. The fond parent is forced by custom to support the Sunday-school—that it is the proper thing to do—and never stops to inquire into the oft shallow-mindedness of the average Sunday-school teacher. State education, by relieving the parent, lessens his care and forethought, and so the school becomes a mechanical something contemptible in its conservatism.

No cunningly devised apparatus of statements can equal the beautiful arrangements of nature. Let the parentalone, let him be guided by his instincts, and he will educate his children better than can an state. The Hon. Auberon Herbert in an article in the Fortnightly Review, speaking on this subject of education, opposes state agency for another reason—"that the forced payments (to support schools) taken from other classes place the workman under obligations; that in consequence, the upper and middle classes interfere in the education of his children; that under a political system there is no place for his personal views, but that practically the only course left open to him is to join one of the two parties who are already organized in opposition to each other." So after all the "poor man's college" makes a class distinction and so far as it marks the poor man under obligation they lower his manhood and are anti-democratic.

Many more objections could be and have been brought against state education, and as time rolls on we are more and more aware of its inefficiency. If the parents have not wisdom to educate their children as an individual matter, how in the name of common sense can any one suppose that an aggregation of parents, called an American Congress, can devise a machine to make good citizens? This is the answer to the whole question.

But, says some one, will not the education the parent gives be as narrow as that the state gives? Will not such parental education be more controlled by church narrowness, &c.?

We answer in the name of the author we have already quoted—Auberon Herbert: "I prefer to see intensity of conviction, even if joined to some narrowness, to a state of moral and intellectual sleepiness, and children waiting to be fed with such scanty crumbs as fall from official tables." YORKICK.

### A Brother's Love.

An Extraordinary Story of Self-Sacrifice—A Man Nearly Dies of Starvation in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald relates the following: "Yesterday afternoon a well dressed man, of a very good appearance, entered the war department, ascending to the elevator on the second floor, alighted. When in front of the secretary's door he was seen to stagger, and then fell helplessly on the marble tiling. He was found to be unconscious, and was carried by the messengers to an adjoining room, and laid on the lounge. Dr. Lowe, from up stairs, was summoned, and as soon as he saw the unconscious stranger he at once said, 'Why the man is starving.' He had partially regained his consciousness, but was still in a stupor. The doctor at once called for brandy, which the man at first refused to take, as it was afterwards found from temperance scruples. A glass of diluted brandy was, however, placed in his mouth, and his jaws closed upon it with such force as to nearly shatter the glass. A sandwich was then offered him, which he seized with avidity, and was about to swallow it all without mastication when he was prevented. The sandwich was fed to him in small pieces, which he ate like a famished beast, and then a second sandwich. He was then fed with some oyster soup and removed up stairs, where he at once went to sleep. He awoke in the course of an hour, feeling much better but still weak. The doctor said that he was suffering from irritation of the stomach, caused by the gastric juice working on the walls of his stomach. He was in a state of starvation, and his pulse had run down to 42. After he had recovered sufficient strength to talk, he told the circumstances by which he had been reduced to such a condition. At the same time he evinced great anxiety that the matter should not be made public. His conversation showed him to be a man of education and culture, as his clothes indicated. He said that he belonged to a respectable family residing near Boston. He had been in the army during the war, and lost an arm in the service. Since the war he has been practicing medicine in his native town, but becoming unpopular for the decided stand he took on the temperance question, he determined to come to this city and begin the practice of medicine here. At the same time he applied for a clerkship in the war department. His sister, an invalid, accompanied him and they reside on Seventh street, where he opened an office. Soon after his arrival his funds began to fail, and he had no means of replenishing them. He found that he could not purchase food enough for both, and so invented an excuse for not eating with his sister—that he got his meals down town. This device worked well, and his sister was completely deceived. He brought home food for her to eat but was slowly starving himself. Yesterday he spent his last money in the purchase of a bone, from which his sister made soup but he refused to eat any. He said that the night before he had attended a meeting of a Masonic lodge, but was too proud to reveal his condition and ask for help. His appearance and manner gave the impress of truth to his statements. His war record was looked up and found to be an honorable one. His case was brought to the attention of the secretary of war, and he appointed him to a clerkship in the surgeon-general's office. The circumstance excited great interest in the department."

Those who have tried it, say there is only one good cough medicine and that is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures 100 only 25 cents a bottle.

A Perfect Martyr. "I was a perfect martyr to rheumatism," a hale and hearty individual was heard to remark the other day, "but" continued he, "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil banished the pains, which racked my joints and muscles, and look at me now." A glance convinced us.

For sale by H. B. Cochrane, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

Not for a Fortune. "Flew" I would not marry her if she'd a fortune. Poor girl, she'd be all rights if she took Spring Blossom, the best thing in the world for offensive breath. Prices: 50c, trial bottles 10c.

For sale by H. B. Cochrane, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

## HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS.

### FLINN & BRENNEMAN

would call the attention of their numerous customers and the public generally to their very large stock of Housekeeper's Hardware. Our stock of Cook Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Stoves and Heaters embraces the finest goods made and our prices are very low. In Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware we have in addition to our own well known make of goods an immense stock of goods bought at New York Auctions, and which we are able to sell at about half price. Our stock of Table Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware is full and complete. In Table and Floor Oil Cloths we have always bargains. We make a specialty of all kinds of Lamps and Lamp Goods, Library Lamps and Chandeliers, Lamp Globes and Chimneys to fit all Lamps. Parties commencing housekeeping could not do better than examine our immense stock before purchasing. No charge for looking.

FLINN & BRENNEMAN'S

GREAT HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

152 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

## FURNITURE.

PURCHASER LOOK! LOOK!

Look to your interest. You can buy at

HEINITZ'S,

15 1/2 EAST KING STREET.

Parlor Suits.....\$45 to \$75  
Library Suits.....\$25 to \$50  
Walnut Chamber Suits.....\$15 to \$25  
Cottage Suits.....\$10 to \$20  
Lounges.....\$5 to \$10  
Patent Rockers.....\$1.50 to \$4  
Ac., Ac., &c.

We will continue to give prices successively of goods in our line.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, and FINE GOLD FRAMES—specialties at prices that defy competition. It is always a pleasure to show goods at

### CHEAPEST FURNITURE STORE

IN THE CITY.

All goods guaranteed according to merit.

HEINITZ,

15 1/2 EAST KING STREET,

Jan 8-81 Over China Hall.

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Call at the Old Established Stand of

Widmyer & Ricksecker,

S. E. Cor. E. King and Duke Sts.

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY SUITS.

HALL, DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

MATTRESSES AND BED SPRINGS.

The Largest and Finest Assortment, and mostly all HOME-MADE WORK.

Personal Attention given to

## UNDERTAKING.

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FOR THE LATEST NEW BOOKS.

## GOOD STATIONERY,