CLOTHING.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

### AL. ROSENSTEIN,

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS, WILL REMOVE

### MAY 1st, I881,

No. 37 North Queen St.,

(Now occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Rohrer, Liquor Merchant).

This store will be remodeled during the mouth of APRIL, and will be one of the Handsomest Structures in Lan-

In connection with an immense and elegant stock of

## Ready-Made Clothing

FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' & CHILDREN'S WEAR,

I will have a

### Aerchant Tailoring Department

where you will find the Choicest and Handsomest Patterns the market affords. These goods I will make to order in the most elegant style, using none but fine trimmings, and always

#### PERFECT FIT. -AT FROM-

\$12 TO \$20 PER SUIT, SACK, WALKING OR FROCK COATS.

#### MY \$15 SUIT

is positively equal to any \$25 Suit made elsewhere. Call and see it.

#### 27 Different Patterns

from which you can choose. The bal-

#### READY-MADE STOCK

WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST,

As I desire going into my New Store with an entire

#### NEW STOCK.

### AL. ROSENSTEIN.

154 North Queen Street.

#### A RARE CHANCE!

The Greatest Reduction over made in FINE WOOLENS for GENTS' WEAR at

### H. GERHART'S

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 for cash only, and

THIRTY DAYS.

### H. GERHART.

No. 51 North Queen Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW AND CHOICE STATIONERY,

NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES,

L. M. FLYNN'S, No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

BLANK BOOKS.

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

LANCASTER, PA., Have for sale, at the Lowest Prices, BLANK BOOKS.

## Comprising Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Sales Books, Bill Books, Minute Books, Re ceipt Books, Memorandums, Copying Books, Pass Bookss, Invoice Books, &c.

WRITING PAPERS. Foolscap, Letter, Note, Bill, Sermon, Counting House, Drawing Papers, Papeteries, &c. ENVELOPES AND STATIONERY of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.

FAMILY AND TEACHERS' BIBLES. trayer Books, Devotional Books, Sunday-school Music Books, Sunday-school Libraries, Commentaries, &c. DET GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third circle, southeast from the centre.

DRESS GOODS.
What art and skill are doing in cotton dress fabrics! Two counters are gorgeous with them. The lowest price is 5½ cents a yard, and the highest 62½ cents; but they are made in soft and delicate ways by texture or print or dye, to rival the stuffs of luxury. Here are the familiar names:

Scotch zenhyrs.
Foulards

Scotch zephyrs
Madras ginghams
Seersuckers
Chintzes
Oxford cloths
Toile d' Alsace
Printe! shirtings

NEW THINGS!

Printe: shirtings
In almost every name are triumphs. You are
not often asked to admire so modest works of
art and skill; but see if you can pass these
counters without a new view of modern
achievements. JOHN WANAMAKER.
Fourth circle, northwest from centre.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

A lady who has bought \$45 worth of sateens at several visits here, and who has been everywhere in town, says there's no such collection of wonderful goods anywhere. Our assortment is so large that many patterns are nowhere else perforce; but this is especially true of small figured goods, the choicest of all.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle, east from centre.

DURE LINENS.
We hav'nt a mixed linen in the store, not even in handkerchiefs.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third, fourth and fifth circles, southwest

COTCH GINGHAMS.

More Scotch zepbyr ginghams are in 'to day, but not all by any means. Our price is 31 cents; 40 is the New York price.

Now don't suppose that such a difference as that means anything whatever in the ginghams. It does not. It means simply that we buy of the makers, and save one profit.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Fourth circle, Thirteenth-street-entrance.

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

It you would rather buy a coarser and heavier gingham, that looks as well a little way off, at 15 cents, the Madras zephyrs, of American make, are what you want. They are

Fourth circle north from centre. DOMESTIC CALICOES.
Chintz of indigo-blue ground with white polka-dot of various sizes, and other little figures not unlike the dots of American make, at 10 cents, is a great favorite.
Caicoes in general are 8 cents; but some patterns are 5½, simply because they are not liked so well.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Fourth circle, northeast from centre. ADIES' CLOTHS.

An entire counter is devoted to ladies' cloth for dresses. There's nothing new in them but the colors, plain and illuminated. New ladies' cloths are here. It is useless to say

nore of these favorite stuffs.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle, south from centre.

INFANTS' CLOTHING
of like range; very rich to very plain.
some specimens are shown in the Arcade.
JOHN WANAMAKER. Southwest corner of building.

of ladies and calidren; more than 30 styles, some of them humorous (such as have been worn by young gentlemen of late). Ladies will differ about the shape as well as about the point. print.
At this counter last Saturday the saies amounted to over 800 collars and ouffs. One of the busy places.
First circle, southwest from the centre.
JOHN WANAMAKER,

DRESS GOODS.

Among our new all-wool dress-tabrics is an extraordinary flannel, if it is a flannel. It is so extraordinary as to take it out of flannels all sorts are ready.

Silk grenadines came some time ago; now the wool and silk and wool grenadines are here; and the variety is greater than we ever had before greater than anybody ever had, so target the solution of the solutio

Philadelphia, Pa.

shirting linens; uncommonly satisfactory: 28 to 75 cts. Some remnants at three-quarters value. theeting and pillow linens of many makers.

Notice, if you please, 160-inch sheeting at \$1, and 45 inch pillow at 45 cents.

A certain three-quarter napkin at \$1 a dozen has been compared with one considered a bargain elsewhere at a higher price.

JOHN WANAMAKER. City-hall-square entrace.

HOSIERY.

Misses' and boys' French ribbed hose at 40 to 55 cents, according to size; 6 to 8½ inch; is said to be selling disewhere at 65 to 80 cents.

SHIRTING LINEN
of a certain make which we know all abou we have in ten weights. The coars st is suitable for men's drawers; the finest for the finest shirt fronts.

shirt fronts.

This linen we order six months in advance of our wants, have it bleached wholly on the grass, finished without dressing, and labeled "Old-tashioned linen." It is a perfect linen, if care and skill can produce such. We sell it by the side of Richardson linen at two-thirds to three-quarters the price of the latter, which is not a whit better. 28 to 75 cents.

All our linens are bought with just such care and skill as this statement implies; and the largeness of our dealing enables us to add an inducement in price also.

Buyers of table, sheeting and pillow linens, towels, &c., for hotels and institutions had better call here first.

better call here first.

CUMMER SKIRTS. Pin-striped sateen (the French cotton silk like tabric now so popular) skirt trimmed with aiting of same, or with that and band of sill embroidery, is the favorite of all the washable skirts we have; and the variety is beyond belief almost.

Not washable, also for summer, is Italian

Not washable, also for summer, is relative cloth or Farmer-satin, made handsome in a great many ways by combinations, plaitings, bindings, pipings, embroderies, &c.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Southwest corner of building.

probably), require to be washed with care: but with care they wash perfectly; colors tast. Woven color borders, plaids and stripes of course. Not a mixed c-tton and linen handcourse. Not a mixed cotton and linen hand kerchief in the store.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle, southwest from centre.

UNDERWEAR.
Fine massin and cambric underwear, richly decorated with lace and embroidery, carefully finely and skilfully made. This we have in greater variety than you will find elsewhere; but there is no difficulty in getting this grade of work.

Underwear of a plainer fort is difficult to get earefully and skilfully made; bu. we have a really great collection of it. For more than a year past we have been raising the standard of manulacture and cultivating simpler styles. We have work the like of which is in no other house, here or in New York. The ideal of it is the best of home-made underwear at such prices as will cause it to be preferred to home-made and stop home making as fast as the work becomes known.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Southwest corner of building

#### Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1881

EDUCATION.

THE COLLEGE SYSTEM.

One of the most important features of our American civilization is the development of our college system. We began with a positive and persistent emphasis on the necessity of a thorough training of our young people. The men of the Mayflower brought with them an ardent love of the highest culture, and the first generation of our American, colonists both in Massachusetts and Virginia, made arrangements for a superior education for their children's children. Our first colo nial type of New England was the direct offshoot of the liberal and aggressive Cambridge University. The Brownists, who went to Leyden for safety, and then developed into the Plymouth colonists, caught their inspiration at that seat of learning, and, later on, the same noble institution supplied a large measure of the reinforcements who shaped both the ecclesiastical and political character of our country. The prevailing tendency was largely theological. All through the early years of Harvard the curriculum consisted of theological and ethical studies. The great New England institutions which date back into the last century were, almost without exception, founded by preachers-a fact repeated at a later day by the most of our Methodist colleges, both east and west of the Alle-

ghenies Hence the predominance of moral and religious studies during the four years of the undergraduate; hence, too, the preponderance of ministers among the graduates of the leading colleges of our church. But some important changes are now taking place. The course of study is amplifying in every direction, so that the old

theological element has almost entirely disappeared under the weight of the secular branches. Our theological seminaries render the attention to specially theological studies in the college no longer neces sary. The young man who fee!s impelled towards a professio al life, whether the sacred one or either of the rest, had better make up his mind at the outset to get a full college preparation, and then that special preparation for the profession which he has chosen. This lengthens out one's time of getting ready to work, it is true. You cannot spring so abruptly into a great calling now as in former years. The people have a wider range of knowledge thanin the past, and when one comes before the public as a claimant for its patronage, and as a representative of one of the learned professions, the demand is great the very start, and if he fails to lead wisely and heroically, he must sink into oblivion. After all, notwithstanding the increased time spent in getting ready for a profession over our predecessors of several generations ago, there is far more time at one's command now than then. When

John Adams and Benjamin Franklin went from Philadelphia to New York, to treat with the British general for a cessation of hostilities, it required nearly three days have fought their way upward against for the journey. Now, the distance can compassed in less than three hours. The growth of our colleges has been marvelous. Of our three hundred and sixty colleges in this country nearly two hundred have been organized within thirty years, or since 1850 In 1820 we had only twenty-eight colleges, and we closed the last century with only twenty col-

leges. President Eliot, of Harvard, says that while the population of the United States has increased five fold in the sixty years between 1820 and 1880, the been multiplied by fourteen. The practiremaining part of the nineteenth century? We hope not. It is high time that we take a breathing spell. What we need now is is an adroit and never-satisfied beggar, and the same way he said of all the rest. The hundreds of thousands which Dr. McCosh has added to the Princeton en dowment never came without the asking or the needing. But we need no new schools just at this time. Historical progress comes by waves of concentration and distribution. We have distributed widely heretofore, and now we need to concentrate our educational forces. We need larger and better paid faculties, much larger and richer libraries, new dormitories and lecture halls, here and there a new chapel, a broader campus, better scientific museums and other helps, and occasionally fellowships, and such other rewards as patient study and noble achievement bring with them. We could name a dozen colleges that are actually suffering for the want of money to place them where they ought to be. Let great caution be exercised in beginning a new one If there is any money to give let it

be given to the old ones. That is just now the great educational need of our church, to build up the old and wait many a long day before we begin a new school in our older territory. One feature connected with the later history of our colleges is the heavy expense still imposed on the student, Our laymen, and prechers as well, have given in a princely way for the endowment of our higher schools; and yet we mus admit that the student still has heavy expenses. We see little cheapening for him. He must still teach, and work at manual employments, and borrow money, in order to pull through to his diploma. The endow ments have failed to reach his scanty purse. A college education costs more now than before our millionaires put up new halls. What does an endowment of a professorship mean if it does not mean some approach to a free use of it? A larger proportion of young men are attending co l ge in the West than in the East, because they pay less for an education. Much of this expense comes from a certain spirit of class caste which prevails among the students; and the students themselves are as responsible for the keeping up of heavy expenses as the college authorities. What is the use lub houses, expensive society publicagive, there is no reason why all cal experience the value of corn fodder, we should feel that to sustain their credit as cannot throw it away and not being able to

not inure to the benefit of the college treasury are constantly increasing, and we least the growth of an independent spirit which can be made to stop it.

We had intended to say some strong words on the excessive breadth which is now given to the elective system. For ourselves, we like the grand old iron college curriculum, which makes a young man study Greek and Latin until his final commencement day, and does not practic ally let him off at the end of the sopho more year to study other branches. know of students electing easier studies, and yet getting their diploma and the bachelor's degree at last. Does the typical college graduate read the classic tongues as well now as his predecessor did twenty-five years ago? We have made some comparisons, and though we are no essimists, the result is in favor of the former graduate. We advise all students to elect the regular college curriculum, and fight it through to the end. His later years will justify his wisdom and roward him for his choice. What he loses at first in scope he will gain in intensity, directness and thoroughness.

Dr. Higbee's Appointment.

Philadelphia North American. There is no disposition in any quarter, so far as we have observed, to attribute the appointment of Dr. Higbee to succeed Prof. Wickersham as state superintendent of public instruction to any particular dissatisfaction with the administration of the capable incumbent. Prof. Wickersham has served with zeal and fidelity, and the common school system has certainly improved under his care. The work of establishing the system was done by his predecessors, however, and his office has been to keep the system on the rising grade rather than to break down an inveterate opposition, which employed the energies of the officers who had gone before him. There is no organized opposition to the system at present, though crit-icisms are indulged in by many, educators a one-horse tip-cart follows and collects and non-educators, which is not peculiar to the school system, but is to be noted the roots dumped into the pit prepared as everywhere in the walks of life.

Above. My carts each hold 30 bushels,

There is a necessity for a new departure in public instruction—a necessity very generally recognized by intelligent men foot bottom about 3½ feet, becoming sharp throughout the state. But whether the governor had this in view when he aponted Dr. Higbee, or not, is not stated. The curriculum covers too much ground, or it would be better to say that an effort is made to make it cover more ground than it can cover well. Either our graded schools go too far or not far enough, and there is a growing opinion that they go too far. If the object is to afford an academic education to the pupils in mass, the system does not go far enough. Ought an academic education to be afforded at the cost of the general taxpayers? Is it any part of wise government to do away with who in his youth had to take a good deal every inducement to self-culture, or of saver krant. He says he still takes a upon him. He is assumed to be a leaderfrom by young men and young women at day he wants solid food. Many say the some sacrifice? We do not think that | cow will eat ensitage. Certainly she will such taking away of inducement to self- but how much will it benefit her? How help is wise. It is better to leave something to be won by individual endeavor, 70 pounds of ensilage per day? How because education does not altogether relate to the learning of books, perhaps not even chiefly. The best scholars are such as have added to the curriculums of schools a manly and womanly self reliant habit, and for the most part such persons some stages of the tide which ebbs and

flows in the affairs of men and women. There seems to be a growing sentiment unfavorable to any further attempt to trench upon the domain of independent institutions at the public cost. We are raising a generation of smatterers, who know the indices of many subjects, but not enough to hurt of the subjects themselves. The rule is that people who know a little of everything know not much of anything, and their imperfect knowledge leads to an undue confidence in the innumber of colleges and universities has dividual. It would be better, we conclude, were the new superintendent cal question here is: Are we going to to signalize his accession by simplifying multiply our colleges indefinitely; are we the curriculum of the public schools. He going to add one hundred more such insti-tutions to our older territory during the ought to be restricted to elementary instruction altogether, leaving the normal schools to supply the academic culture not to found new colleges, but to make strong the weak ones we now have Pervoung. In undertaking to compete with young. In undertaking to compete with haps it is well that it is so; but so it is, the seminaries the public school system we have not a single institution in the has been forced beyond its domain, where country that is not in need of money. Here we are no worse off than some of our neighbors. Grand old Harvard new order of things.

It is practically crippled in doing its proper this new plan of feeding, for if you do, new order of things.

#### The Ensilage Discussion.

Will the System Pay? Our friend Colin Cameron, of the Elizabeth Farms, writes to the Country Gentleman thus: The first question that will be asked by the great majority of our farmers who have been successful-

that is. who have made money-at farming, is whether or not it is profitable to ensilage corn or any other green grow ng crop. Each farmer must, in a manner decide for himself, taking into consideration the nature of his farm and the way that the land is managed for the produc-tion of grain. I well like the plan of green succulent food for cattle and horses at all seasons of the year, but just how to grow it and dispense with some other compulsory grown crop I do not see.

In our system of farming, corn on a two-

year-old grass sod is followed by oats, this by wheat seeded down to grass, and we always get all the hay and fodder we need, but never grain enough. Now, if we should adopt a system of ensilage and get the fodder from ten acres of corn, green, that we now get from 100 acres dry, what use should we make of that 100 acres of fodder that we are compelled to grow for the grain? And the question only increases in force if we ensilage the grasses. Long before the subject was discussed in your columns the question presented itself to my mind, whether we could not adopt this system. In the present manner of growing corn for the grain, there is necessarily a very large quantity of very valuable cattle food besides the grain itself. In the feeding of it we have never considered necessary, nor acknowledged the great benefits of, roots as an accompanying food. Being too far from the cities the purchase of manure is out of the question, and root growing, other than on the best manured and cultvated land, is unprofitable. Such, at least, after several trials, we have found it to be. We do concede that the coats of cattle will look sleeker and they will drink less water. when fed on roots, and consequently in cold weather and in cold stables look b tter. The same can be said of steamed of all this outlay for new fraternity halls, drink that is of such temperature as cattle food, but in warm stables, with water to tions, and various other class measures for eating up the hard earnings of stu-tood they eat. Knowing by long practitions and process of surface and process of students can be represented by the relief of corn folder, we should have, I have yet to see the man

demand of the class for expenses that do | Specialists and enthusiasts in the grow ing of one certain crop often overlook the fact that the American farmer must so would like to see some methods, or at divide his sources of revenue, as not to be swamped by the failure of any one.

In order to get a satisfactory answer, would ask how to arrange a farm and the growing of the crops upon it, under a sys tem of ensilage. I mean a farm now run on the old plan, which has at present 150 acres in wheat, 150 in grass, and 150 to plant in corn, and the same to be sowed in oats There is besides this arable land, over 400 acres suitable for pasturage only. The farm must carry 30 head of horses, 200 head of cattie, 300 sheep and 50 hogs, We do not wish to curtail the grain producing area one acre. In truth we can now produce only about one-third of what we feed. What we do want is to grow more grain—more fat producing food—at less cost, and with it, if possible, to adopt ensilage, but not at the cost of losing the use of food that we know valuable.

We have in different years cut the cor from several acres sown broadcast about as thick as it would grow, averaging 84 feet high, and we have a very distinct rec ollection that it was hard, heavy and disagreeable work. The books show that it cost more to get it off than some parties say theirs cost in their pits. The same books show that the yield in weight was not near what they claim. Our acres were measured the work was paid for, and the measured, the work was paid for, and the corn was weighed."

Another Opinion.

Mr. Wm. Crozier, a New York farmer, of celebrity, who use root food for his cattle says: "In the field where I grow my mangolds I take a team and plow six or seven furrows of the length I want the silo, as he calls it. I plow about twelve or lifteen inches deep and about six feet tell them of my case."

Schotula.—Hon. William Taylor, Boston, State Senator of Massachusetts, permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European without the silo, as he calls it. I plow about twelve or lifteen inches deep and about six feet tell them of my case." tifteen inches deep and about six feet wide. The length of the pit varies according to the number of tons to be put in it. The earth is then shoveled out on each side. This is all. I then have my roots taken up, four rows being placed together; the roots, the horse being backed up and at the top, giving the pile the shape of a long prism. I then cover with a little straw or salt hay—the tops of the mangolds would do fully as well but I prefer to feed them to my stock-on this the earth taken out of the pit is shoveled. The only expense is for a few tiles to put on the top for ventilation, as I wish to let the heat pass off and keep my roots sweet and fresh until the following June. My "silo"

olding 300 tons of mangolds, cost about \$4, besides say one 4 inch tile to every 12 feet, or 75 tiles for the 900 feet I had a letter from a German farmer. much fat will a 1,000 pound cow gain on much solid food is there in this 70 pounds Some of our learned friends say not more than 6 per cent. If this is so, then cattle will do well on air and water. If the gentleman had said that cattle would eat 200 pounds, then I would have more belief in the matter. It is my opinion that if we feed ensilage to our cattle, pleuro-pneumonia will spread far and wide.

The German and French peasants living near large cities where land is worth from \$400 to \$500 an acre, raise truck for city and village markets. They make pits the same as the above, and put all the tops of the vegetables in them, and cover them up with earth, and this they repeat with two or three crops in a season, but it comes out in the winter like tea leaves after they have been steeped (not so green as people in America say the ensilage comes out) but how long do they run their cattle on this? Only a short time you will find.
You will remember that the first case of pleuro-pucumonia ever heard of in Amer-

ica was traced to German or Dutch cattle. Ensilage will eventually injure the consi tution and weaken the lunge of cattle. Cows, they tell us, do better on brewers grains. How long do they do better? My advice is so often asked, that I beg to inquire whether you ever heard of ensilage being fed by a breeder on the Channel Islands or in England? I think not. me in steaming food for breeding ani-

Millionaire's Magnificent Monument The following is the plan and description of a monument to be erected at Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, by John H. Lick. The base of the monument will be fourteen by fourteen feet, vestibule in the centre, with air-tight catacombs, six in number, placed in the sides. Opposite the entrance door there will be a window to supply light to the interior. The style of architecture is Gothic, ornamentally carved and embellished. The exterior walls and roof are of New England granite, and all surface is highly polished, with tooled margin draft along the edges The interior will be of the finest surfaceglazed Carrara marble, the roof and other fixtures are of Munich bronze. The windows will be made of stained glass, the upper portions showing a White dove descending with an olive branch in the beak, emblematic of peace and rest. The lower parts are artistically embelished with glass of different colors. The ceil-ing is a Gothic arch ornamented with tracery, and it has a bronze ventilator in the upper portion. The doorway is of white Italian marble, with black granite columns. The roof is a cross gable, surmounted with dome, and is formed o granite slabs, put on so as to be self-sup porting and water proof, viz: A hollow truncated pyramid supporting the dome is placed diagonally over the vestibule, so that the sides of the pyramid form the valleys to carry off the rain water from the gables. All the joints of the roofing stones will overlap to prevent leakage, and there are none left open and exposed to the weather.

We understand that parties are endeavoring to push other similar remedies into the maket by spicy advertisements. Dr. Bulis Cough Syrup however takes the lead and the druggists are selling more than ever before. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A LANCASTER FAVORITE ORGAN. -OR A-CHICKERING & SON'S PLANO. A full line of

SHEET MUSIC, VIOLINS, ACCORDIONS. BANJOS, HARMONICAS, &c. The above Instruments will be sold at reduced prices during the Holidays.

MEDICAL.

#### DR. BROWNING'S C. & C. CORDIAL

### COLDS AND COUGHS.

RICE, . . . . . 25 & 33 Cente ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

W. CHAMPION BROWNING, M. D.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR. No. 1321 Arch Street. PHILADELPHIA.

## Miracles of Healing Unparalleled

in Medical History.

CUTIOURA RESOLVENT, the great natural blood purifier, absorbent, renevator and vitalizer, has shown its grand curative power in scrof-ult, whiteswellings, ulcers, crysip-las, swelled neck, scrofulous inflammations, mercural af-fections, old sores, cruptions of the skin, sore

#### Serofula.

#### Running Sores.

RUNNING SORES.—Henry Landecker, Dover, N. H. certifies that Aug. 23, 1877, he broke his leg. The bone was set by a physician. Upon removing the splints sores broke out from the knee to the heel Doctors called them varicose veins, and ordered rubberatockings. Paid 225 for stockings, withou any signs of cure. Bought CUTICURA RENERIES and was rapidly and permanently curst. Certified to by and permanently cured. Certified to by Lothrops & Pinkham, Druggist, Dover, N. H.

#### Salt Rheum.

SALT RHEUM.—Geo. F. Owen, dealer in pianos, Grand Rapids Mich., was troubled for nine years with Sait Rheum. Tried every medicine known to the trade, and was attended by many physicians with only temporary relief. Cured by Curicura Remedies.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS
& POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all
Druggists. Price for CUTICURA, a Medicinal
Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1.
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier,
\$1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOLLET
SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING
SOAP, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large
consumers, 50 cents. onsumers, 50 cents.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

FOR CATARRH.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhai

Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler Price for all, \$1. Economical agreeable, safe and neve-failing, relieving instantly and curing permanently, this great combination of medidnal agents offers to the weary sufferer from every form of Catarrh, relief and rest. It satisfies every demand of reason and common sense. It attacks and conquers every phase of catarrhal disease, it strikes at the root, cleaning the mass passages of purulent matter, to swa low and inhale which means destruction, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste, and hearing to full activity, purifying the blood of catarrhal virus, and checking its constitutional ravages. Buy it while there is yet time.

Collins' Voltale Electric Plasters. One Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster, costing 25 cents, is far superior to every other electrical application before the public. They instantly grieve Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Maiaria, Fever and Ague, and Kidney and Urinary Difficulties, and may be worn over the pit of the stomach, over the kidneys, or any affected part. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Ask for Sanford's Radical Curd. Sold and

recommended everywhere. General Agents, WEEKs & POTTER, Boston

HEALTH VS. DEATH.

Health regained and happiness retained un

OMNIPATHIC TREATMENT

#### DR. GREENE.

Thousands of old long tanding diseases have been cured for \$, even when the patient had previously spent large sums of money without any advantage. Why will you, if in pain or out of health, remain in doubt. Pamphlets containing the names of hundreds cured in this county given away (free) or sent to you. No drugs taken into the stomach. Hundreds have been sured of catarris for \$0.000. have been cured of catarra for 50 cents.

> DR. C. A. GREENE, (33 Years Experience), No. 146 EAST KING STREET,

#### LOCHER'S Renowned Cough Syrup!

A Pleasant, Safe, Speedy and Sure Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influ-enza, Soreness of the Throat and Chest, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Spit-ting of Bloot, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all Diseases of the Chest and Air Passages.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient qualities for the cure of all kinds of Lung Diseases. Price 25 cents. Prepared only and sold by

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SIDE OR BREAST, And all Diseases of the

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### **NEW THINGS!**

# JOHN WANAMAKER'S, Where Shall the Common

13th Street, Market and Chestnut,

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Sateens Lawns Cretonnes Momies Cheviots

Fourth circle, northeast from centre. WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS. Some neat checks to-day, browns and grays, 23-inch, 25 cents. Wid pass for all-wool; but a little cotton is carded in.

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from the centre.
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market sweets, and
City hall square.

Then the zanzibars, at 18 cents, are a little heavier, and closer woven. The modest Chev-iot-plaids at 15 cents and seersuckers at 15 and 18 cents are here also.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

NEW FANCY BRYON COLLARS

lar as we know.

New armures, plain and figued, are notable, especially the latter. Among them are armures, with small figures and plaids, that can be seen only when looked at in certain ways. The draping of a dress of these would appear to be partly plain and party figured or plaid. The figures and plaids seem to have no existence at all. You can't find them except by accident.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Next outer circle, Chestnut-street entrance.

I NENS.

Just received a large quantity of Irish

Cardinal, navy blue and eeru.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Outer circle, Chestnut-street entrance.

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Another maker's short-length remnants, similar to the shirting linens mentioned above, in four weights, value as good 50 to 75 cents, are selling all at one price, 40 cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER, City-hall-square entrance.

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New fancy white handkerchief; many.
New initials; new letters, a different letter for
each price. New colored borders. Linen centers with colored silk borders (nowhere else,

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market and City Hall Square,

PHILADELPHIA. IRON RITTERS.

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IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and effi

It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

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Personal attention given to all kind of MOVINGS this Epring.

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GIBSON'S WHISKY BOTTLED A SPECIALTY.

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IRON BITTERS! SURE APPETISER. A TRUE TONIC.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPE-TITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c.

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

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# Wines, Brandies, Gins, Old Rye Whiskies, &c., should feel that to sustain their credit as classmen they, too, must give. We would like to hear of a few students in every one of our colleges rebelling against this desort with profit. Nevertheless, if there is in one of our colleges rebelling against this desort with profit. Nevertheless, if there is in one of our colleges rebelling against this desort with profit. Nevertheless, if there is in one of our colleges rebelling against this desort with profit.

classmen they, too, must give. We would like to hear of a few students in every one of one college whether the grain without it, we feed it, and with pront. Nevertheless, if there is in engage one fourth of what its most considered one for the co potism, and receive equal honor with the guine advocates claim, we shall be ready rest from their class. A young man is compelled now to spend as much at Prince-ton and Vale as in former time. ton and Yale as in former times. The the production of its several crops, and yet show that ensilage is profitable.

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