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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THE LEADER OF FASHIONS.

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No. 37 North Queen St.,

(Now occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Rohrer, Liquor Merchant). This store will be remodeled during the month 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.

Merchant 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.

\$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-

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As I desire going into my New [Store with an entire

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Daily we are now receiving our

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ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND FRENCH

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All the Latest and Most attractive Styles in the Market.

SPRING OVERCOTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A Full Line of Nobby and Popular Suitings. An early order solicited before the rush com-mences, to insure satisfaction. All are cordially invited to examine our stock.
Prices will be comparatively low this season

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THE ARTIST TAILOR, 121 N. QUEEN STREET,

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

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A Large Assortment of Genuine English & Scotch Suiting,

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HEAVY WEIGHT DOMESTIC

Suiting and Overcoating,

Reduced in the same proportion. All goods

THIRTY DAYS.

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EDW. J. ZAHM, Manufacturing Jeweler,

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WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF

LANCASTER AND AMERICAN WATCHES FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS.

Solid Silver and Silver-Plated Ware in Spoons, Forks, Knives, Casters, &c. We offer to our patrons advantages which are rarely combined in one establishment, because we have a complete MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT in connection with our retail business, and are making a large part of the goods we sell. This enables us to be sore of quality, to sell at the lowest prices, and gives us first-class facilities for WATCH WORK and SERAL REPAIRING.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Stock of Fine and Cheap Watches, French Bronze, Marble and Cheap American Clocks, Musical Boxes, Oil Paintings, Marble and Bronze Statuary, Solid Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Solid Gold and Rolled Gold Plated Jewelry, and all the staple goods in our line, is one of the largest and finest in the state. We have also many fancy goods and novelties, pretty and inexpensive, suitable for presents.

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We have all the necessary lathes, tools and modern appliances in the hands of expert mechanics for proper Watch and Musical Box Repairing.

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IGHT OVERCOATS.

A good light Overcoat for \$8.50

of melton, a favorite all-wool cloth, made for the purpose and of course made just right in colors, weight and texture. We mention this particular coat because it is a favorite with our customers and because it well represents our ready-made work.

Our lowest price in overcoats for spring is \$6.50; and the highest \$25.

Spring suits ready also.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, MARKET AND SIXTH,

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Wo are prepared to slow the public the largest and the greatett variety of PIECE GOODS ever offered in the city of Lancaster. Goods suitable for the plainest as well as the most fastidious, and from the lowest grades to the very finest in textures, all of which we are prepared to make up to order at the most reasonable price and at the shortest notice and in the best workmanlike manner. Our stocks of

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For Men, Youths, Boys and Children,

are full and complete; they have been gotten up with great care; they are well made and well made and well trimmed. The goods are all spenged and will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Cail and examine our stock before you make your Spring purchase, and you will save money by purchasing your CLOTHING of.

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IRON BITTERS!

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

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

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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MOVING! MOVING! Personal attention given to all kind of MOVINGS this 5 pring.

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NO. 205 WEST KING STREET.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVE'G, MARCH 30, 1881. OUR GREAT DOMAIN.

A TALK WITH EX-GOVERNOR HORA-TIO SEXMOUR.

Influences of Races in Developing the State
-Dutch, English, Irish. New York Herald Interview with Horatio

"I am sorry," he said, "that men of independent means in New York are becoming more and more indisposed to a. country life. I think the reason is because fashion demands a style of living in the country which makes it overburdensome. The usual modern arrangements of a gentleman's country place in New York put him to more inconvenience than a corresponding scale of life in the city. They also involve more expense. They invite him to destroy, or at least to modify, natural beauties by costly artificial constructions. Now, as for me at Deerfield, my two landscape gardeners-my two artists—are nature and neglect. They are cheaper than landscape gardeners generally. Indeed, I may say they charge nothing for their services. I have tried there to combine comfort with simplicity and so far as concerns myself have succeeded. In many spots I have left the native woodland. The trees in the fine grove behind the house if they could talk would talk Indian. Many of them are much more than a century old. My guiding principle has been that my country life is meant for relaxation. I wish we could encourage a general taste for country life with this object in view. I actually am so glad to encourage city excursions into the country and knowledge of its delights that even when the boys from the town rob my orchards I am reluctant to disturb them till the very last small boy has had his fill of the apples. The first thing most men from the city do in fitting up a country place is to attack the hills and the swamps and destroy their peculiar beauties. But did you ever observe what an excursionist from the city for a day's summering in the country always first turns his steps toward? It is toward a hill or a swamp, to enjoy the peculiar beauties they afford. A winter, too, in the country has its special charms for me. I enjoy the sight of the fresh fallen snow as it lies unsoiled by man. In my early life I was accustomed to spend some weeks in the woods almost every winter. The

trophy from those times.' Our conversation then turned upon the prominent features of the landscapes visible from the farm, and mention was made of the course of the Mohawk, and its important relation to canal and railroad lines through the heart of New York. In this

connection the governor said : "Soon after our civil war, on my way South for a sojourn in Florida, I met.ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, and in a tark about the success of the Union armies he ascribed it to the courses of the Southern' rivers. The chief streams led through the heart of the Southern country, flowing generally from north to south. If their courses had been east and west, so that they and the dividing lines of hills would have been barriers against our march, he believed that the South would have gain-

ed independence. "Reflecting on this theory, I think there is much force in it, though perhaps not to the extent to which he pushed it. I have often connected it, in my mind, with the topographical relations of New York to the country south and west of us, and with the military prowess of the Iro-quois, about which we talked yesterday. Their position on the highlands to which you looked across from Deerfield enabled them to descend down the valley of any one of several great water courses running southward and carry out in war the Napoleonic strategy of massing their force on the precise point of the attack. It was a position adapted to develop to the utmost their natural aptitudes. These aptitudes in the Indian races are courage, oratory and diplomacy. All these qualities found high expression among the Iroquois, and made them the representative Indian race upon the continent.

"As an illustration of the first quality let me tell you a well-attested instance of Iroquois heroism. Among their conquests the Five Nations had subdued some of the Indians on the coast of what is now the state of Connecticut—had subjected them to an annual tribute of dried claims and wampum, and prohibited them from selling their lands without permission. Word was brought to the council of the Iroquois that this last condition had been broken by the subject tribe. For some reason it was inconvenient at that moment to go to war. What should be done? An Iroquois chief rose in the council and said, 'I will take on myself to see our honor vindicated.' He put on his war paint and walked alone down the valley of the Hudson river into the territory of the coast tribe. There he called a council, and, addressing it, he said: 'You are women and You have sold your lands without our leave. Who told you to do so ?" The presiding chief replied that he did, and the Iroquois, drawing his tomahawk, struck him dead and walked back un molested.

"While I was governor I had several occasians to witness displays of their oratory and diplomacy in official dealings with delegations sent here from the West. They never would speak to me in English, although they know the language. They always insisted upon their diplomatic dignity by talking in their native tongues, and obliging the use of an interpreter. They reminded me of Talleyrand's refusal to use English in his diplomatic inter-course at London. In talking once with Mr. Van Buran there in English, Talleyrand dexterously gave him to understand that the variation from usage was a special compliment to him. I remember well an artful and eloquent speech made to me by an Onondaga chief after the passage of the legal tender acts, during our civil war, about a sum of money which had been agreed to be paid to his tribe as long as the trees should grow.
The question was whether they should other to a shop, and I know the coin will "Now, the same natural position which

developed the aptitude of the Iroquois in like manner those of their successors in the chief 'holding fortunes' do not per-

Union, for this reason, which is capable tain to the New England stock. The Asof developing a distinctive American character among its population more fully than the state of New York. In no other was there a blending of more nationalities among the original white inhabitants. For example, on the committee of twelve men farmers in New York as in New Engwhich framed the first constitution of land?" New York no less than six nationalities were represented For another example, look at the nationalities of the six or seven most famous families or men in the history of the state after the colonial period. There cannot be much difference of opin-

ion as to whom to name among the number. The Livingstons were Scotch by de scent, the Says were French, the Schuylers were Dutch and the Clintons Irish. Morris was Welsh and Herkimer German. and I should add to the number Hamilton,

who was English. "It is a popular error to suppose that New England influences have controlled the civilization of New York. The original settlers of the Mohawk Valley were largely German and many were Welsh. In this city of Utica in no less than four churches services are still held in the Welsh tongue. Within my recollection Dutch was extensively spoken in Albany households. New England influences in New York have been the subject both of unmerited blame and of unmerited praise. I can speak with a claim of careful investigation into this subject, and I am myself of New England stock. My father came here from Connecticut. For what is most intolerant and harsh in those influences the blame belongs further back than to New England. It pertains to the Engish traits of the original settlers of the New England colonies. It never was and never is in the nature of Englishmen to deal with subordinates n a reasonable way. The history of their dealings with the Irish affords continual proofs of this for several centuries. Engishmen insist upon their own exclusive standard of judgment in their relations not only with subordinates but with equals. But Dutch influences were more kindly and tolerant. Sometime I am tempted to think that all the best ideas of the New York pilgrims were got during their soourn in Holland. Hence the Dutch settle-

nent of New York made this state an asylum for all religious creeds and all political beliefs. A great part of the immigrants from New England into New York for many years after the tide toward the West began to flow were Democrats and Episcopalians, with whom a wish for more freedom in political and religious re-lations combined with a hope to better their fortunes. I attribute to this cause the fact that the sect of Protestant Episcopalians is stronger in New York to-day moose's head in the porch at Deerfield is a than in any other state. Our civilization was more cosmopolitan than that of New England, and these immigrants sought its associations for that reason. This cosmopolitan character, due in large share to Dutch influences, found its expression in the laws of New York relatively to the vs of New England, and its characteris tics have been carried still further westward Travel in the remote Western states, visit their churches and schools and court rooms. You may find New England preachers in the pulpits and New England teachers in the school rooms, but you will hear New York law cited in the courts. More wise maxims of government in America have been derived from Dutch sources than any other-for instance, the maxim that 'union makes strength.' The first tax for common school purposes in Amer-

ica was levied by the Dutch colonists of

New York. It was due to these Dutch influences that eoeval with our history as a state of the Union what is called the nivercity of New York had its originan organization not limited to any one place in the state, but contemplating that every institution for higher learning in New York should be a pillar of its structure. This was a wonderfully fine idea. Wide departures have been made from it since. Colleges have erroneously been allowed to take the title of universities-Columbia college, for instance, in the city of New York. But I amglad to see that the board of regents of the university are striving to recall the higher education of the state to the original plan. It was this cosmopolitan character, derived from Dutch policy that enabled New York to frame a constitution which John Adams, who afterward framed in large part the constitution of Massachusetts, took as a model for his own handiwork and styled a better constitution than that of any other

state. We can hardly overrate the importance of that achievement. It did more for the American cause than a great battle might have done. Conservative public opinion which was auxious about the political outcome of American independence, was reassured by its conservative provi "Sometimes it is alleged that democratic local government in America had its origin in the New England township system. That, too, is an error. Really it sprang up all over the country from similar necessities induced by the isola-

tion of settlements, whether they called themselves towns or parishes, or whatever else. In like manner the political views which led to our separation from England and to the federal Union were of common origin all over the country. In Husk North Carolina, in Virginia and in New York, no less than in New England, the people simultaneously reached common onclusions in these matters. The truth is that American political institutions are of natural American growth. If it were not for the predominance of the English language in our country their origin would not be attributed to any such de gree as it is to English or to New England

"What do you consider to be the most distinctive feature of American polity?"

"I think it is," replied the governor, that ours is the most conservative govrnment in the world. Ours is the only country which ever put the judiciary above the legislative powers. The principal feature of our constitutions, state and federal, is to declare what government may not do. England, too, is conservative, but it is not her frame of government which makes her so. Her Parliament is under no restraints except those of usage.
"Now, one word more about New Eng-

landers," continued the governor. " No-The question was whether they should take it in coin or paper. 'All I have to say,' he assured us, 'is that you have your paper money and you say it is very good. Therefore, keep it. I would not deprive you of anything that is so good. We will take coin. Paper is good for you and coin is good for us I know the difference. I have taken some of one and some of the other to a shop and I know the coin will long while to gain what I call 'hoiding New York to the highest degree is capather in New York city—those which have held through several generations. There are spectfully solicited. ble, if rightly improved, of developing in very wealthy New Englanders there, but

tors are German, the Vanderbilts and Stuyvesants Dutch, the Goelets French."

"I regard it as a very valuable compo-nent," he replied. "In the cities you doubtless have your severe troubles from the hish element, which abounds there with petty politicians who seek a living from office-holding. But diffused in the country the Irish make good farmers. They are very industrious; they keep at work all the time. There are a great many of them farming in this neighborhood, and they are thriving. But what I regard as the most admira-ble features of the Irish population of the United States, thus far in its development, are the purity of the Irish women. by whatever cause it is induced—attribute it to their religious system or to whatever cause you please—and the degrees to which it has justified the trust which 'American families put in the integrity and fidelity of these women. Do you ever consider how we trust them in family service, with the care of children and the care of property, and how generally they withstand tempta tions to breaches of the trust, which must be very very powerful owing to 'the posi-

tive or comparative poverty in which they were reared and which they came here to "To revert a long way back now, gov-ernor, to the canal question," I said, "Mr. Dorsheimer and Mr. Dutcher, in their arguments before the canal board about westward tolls, and Mr. Alvord, in a recent speech in the Assembly, have speci-fied New Orleans as, in their opinion, the most dangerous rival of New York city in respect to the Western grain trade. What

do you think of that view ?" "I do not share it," replied the gover-nor. "I do not think that the competi tion by way of the Mississippi river is so dangerous to New York as the impending competition by way of the St. Lawrence after the enlargement of the Canadian canal. Doubtless grain can be carried to New Orleans down the Mississippi on barges towed by steamboats cheaper than it can be conveyed to New York in any manner. But when it has got to New Orleans it may be where it is not wanted. Its dis tribution from New Orleans depends upon the foreign demand for it, which may vary from year to year. The New York market for it is safer, because the distributing power of New York is so much greater, depending upon domestic commerce in vastly larger degree than upon foreign demands. Therefore shippers of he grain from the West will always be inclined to give the New York destination the preference. This brings us back to that great question of the expansion of our internal commerce, about which we talked yesterday; and it is a question which not merely affects our business, but also our civilization. Let us remember always that, however much it expands, the natural channels for it cannot multiply in proportion There are but three such chaniels from the seaboard into the heart of the West. Those are the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and the Hudson."

Pleasant to the taste and surprisingly quick n relieving Cooghs and Colds, it is not at all strange that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has dis-placed so many other Cough remedies.

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Bolsters and Pillows Made to Order. Call and see my assortment and be con-rinced of the fact that my prices are all right.

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For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head &c., insert with little finger a particle of Baim into the nostrils; CATARRH. COLD IN THE HAY FEVER. ATARRHAL

draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleaneing and nealing the diseased mom-FOR DEAFNESS,
Apply a particle into CAN BE CURED.

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having gained an enviable local reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicin-ity of discovery, is, on its merits alone. recog-nized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers. It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of entarrual virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed, will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head it is unequalled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package, Send for circular with full information. ull information.

ELV'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.
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Miracles of Healing Unparalleled in Medical History.

Curtesia Resolvers, the great natural blood purifier, absorbent, renovator and vitalizer, has shown its grand curative power in scrofhas shown its grand curative power in acrof-uls, whiteswellings, ulcers, crysipelas, swelled neck, scrofulous inflammations, mercurial af-fections, old sores, cruptions of the skin, sore eyes and scalp affections, with dry, this and falling hair; and when the Cuticura, a Medic-inal Jelly, and the Cuticura Soar, prepared from it, are applied to external symptoms, the cures effected by the Cuticura Reagons are marvellous.

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Scroftla.—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 authorities. He says: "I have been so clated with my successful use of the Cuticura Remedies that I have stopped men in the streets to tell them of my case" Running Sores. RUNNING FORES.—Henry Landecker, Dover, N. H., certifies that Aug. 23, 1877, he broke his leg. The bone was set by a physician. Upon which was set by a physician. Upon the kneet to the heel Doctors called them varicose veins, and ordered rubberstockings. Paid 225 for stockings, without any signs of cure. Bought Cuticura Examples and was rapidly and permanently cured. Certified to by Lothrops & Pinkham, Druggist, Dover, N. H.

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FOR CATARRH. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhai Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler. Price for all. 81.

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Ask for Sanford's Radical Curb. Sold and recommended everywhere. Gen-ral Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston. Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters. One COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTER, One Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster, costing 25 cents, is far superior to every other electrical application before the public. They instantly relieve Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Malaria. 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.

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LOCHER'S Renowned Cough Syrup!

A Pleasant, Safe, Speedy and Sure Remody for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influ-enza, Soreness of the Throat and Chest, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Spit-ting of Blood, 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 curs of all kinds of Lung Diseases. Price 25 cents. Prepared only and sold by CHAS. A. LOCHER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST

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A CERTAIN, SAFE AND EFFECTUAL

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long while to gain what I call 'holding qualities.' Let me explain what I mean buy more than the paper.' In the same talk he alluded to the paper constitution of the United States, and described the of the United States, and described the than to a New Englander, for he knows civil war as an effort to find out what that paper meant by fighting. In his Indian paper meant by fighting. In his Indian it was a very foolish way of settling that the New Englander, for he knows that the German will settle on it at once and improve it, while the chances are considered in the New Englander will speculate of the Company of the chances are considered in the New Englander, for he knows that the Company of the chances are considered in the constant of the chances are considered in the chance and considered in the chance and considered in the chance are considered in the chance and considered in the chanc paper meant by fighting. In his Indian view it was a very foolish way of settling its interpretation. He thought that if the Indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of the indians had a question of the indians had a question of that sort to set-line in the indians had a question of ning of improvements. For another illustration, look to the great stable fortunes

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