WANAMAKER'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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NEW THINGS FOR SPRING 1881

JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

THIRTEENTH AND MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

In value and variety exceeding any Retail Store in Philadelphia.

We have done our best every Spring to have ready the best and largest assortment of goods for personal wear and house use. It is an easy thing to say that with expersone gained since last season, this spring shall be an improvement—that it shall be the very best yet. Come and see how great the contrast for the better a single year can make. Our whole stock for this spring is, we believe, the very best that we have ever gathered for our customers, and in carefulness of selection and excellence of materials and variety of uses, is not matched anywhere else on this side of the Atlantic. Every railroad to Philadelphia will bring you within a few squares of the store, and if time for shopping is limited-or if it is not-we can save you in purchasing, time as well as money.

JUST FROM PARIS.

Parisian conceits in laces, received from our resident buyer.

Persian point lace. The foundation of Breton net is half covered with negligs chain with solid figures of embroidery interspersed. Two patterns only. In one, the embroidery is quite subordinate, 3-inch, \$2 a yard; in the other, it is the principal feature, 4-inch, \$3.

Spanish lace, for parasols and dresses to match. The combinations received are black-and-cardinal, and old-gold-and black.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Second circle, south from centre. Parisian conceits in laces, received from our

ALSO FROM PARIS. Slik fichu, embroidead with slik and gold, and bordered with lace which is also embroidered with slik and gold; \$7.
Collar and cuffs of white satin embroidered with gold and trimmed with point d'Alencon,

Received, also from the same source, a general assortment of laces and nets. These do not call for mention of themselves, because they do not add to our variety; but they have the effect to lower prices. When we gain, you gain; for we do not care to make more than an average profit. an average profit. JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nine counters southwest from centre. DRESS-GOODS. Shepherd's plaid, black-and-white, brown-and-white, gray-and-white, at 37½ cents for 23-inch, all-wool, will please many. JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle southeast of centre DEBEIGES.

Everybody knows, are staple goods. One looks at novelties and buys staples. Staple means something that almost everybody buys. What everybody buys is certain to be a good thing somehow. The way debelges are good is this: the money goes all for use and none for show; or rather none for that kind of show which limits use

which limits use.
Why last spring we bought in one lot \$30,000 worth of debeiges, and have been buying in debeiges ever since. And now we have more debeiges than you will look at, all browns and grays; and nearly all new. The prices are all the way from 25 cents for 22-inch 10 \$1. 10 for 46-inch. A particularly good quality is 60 cents for 43-inch. JOHN WANAMAKER.
Second circle, south from centre.

GINGHAMS. In cotton dress goods, there s no such staple as ginghams. So far as the appearance is concerned, there's range enough in the American at 15 cents; but if fineness of fabric is regarded, you will buy the Scotch at 31 cents. The two make up nearly half the stock of the cotton dress goods counters.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Fourth circle, northeast tro BLACK DRESS GOODS.

New things in black dress goods of almost all sorts are ready.

Silk grenedines 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 far as we know.

New armures, plain and figured, are notable, especially the latter. Among them are ar-mures with small figures and plaids, that can be seen only when looked at in certain ways.

The drawing of draws of there would among The draping of a dress of these would appear to be partly plain and partly figured or plain. The figures or plaids seem to have no exist-ence at all. You can't find them except by ac-cident.

Next outer circle, Chestnut Street entrance. SATEENS, ETC.

SATEENS, ETC.

Tolle d'Alsace is a similar fabric to Scotch gingham, but of softer finish, and printed; 30 cents. Sateen is even finer, and the warp is thrown upon the surface so successfully as to leave it as smooth as satin, which indeed it much resembles. This also is printed in exquisite designs, and the printing is the more successful, because the surface is so smooth. The boquet squares (nobody else has them yet, so far as we know) appear to have been a Parisian atterthought. They are of sateen and are used as garniture of sateen dresses. Nothing in cotton printing, probably, was ever anything like so rich before.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Fourth circle, Thirteenth-street entrance. Fourth circle, Thirteenth-street entrance.

PARASOLS. Twenty-five silk parasol covers, embroidered in China with silver and gold, in quaint and rather characteristic, but not extreme, Chinese designs, with wide borders and variegated silk linings, have been imported and put on neat frames, with variety of sticks.

Fifteen of the twenty five have come to us. They are in our collection of novelties, at \$12. We shall have pleasure in showing you every parasol we have. parasol we have. JOHN WANAMAKER.
Round counter, Chestnut Street entrance.

Perhaps you will admire, in passing, the con aiderable display of new holsery in the Arcade before you enter the store from Chestnu treet.
There are 500 other styles within, which there isn's room to show in the Arcade.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Outer circle, Chestnut-street entrance.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Oval counter, west of Chestnut street en

DRESSES AND CLOAKS. Silk dresses of our own styles, not to be found elsewhere till they are copied, at \$15, \$17 and \$18; and cloth dresses at \$10 to \$0. Misses' and children's dresses of flannel and cloth; new. Also debeige dresses, not new, at 84. Ladies' and children's spring wraps also in great variety.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Southeast corner of building. LINENS.

Just received a large quantity of Irish shirting linens: uncommonly satisfactory: 25 to 75 cents, Some remnants at three quarters value. Sheeting and pillow linens of many makers. No ice, if you please, 190-inch sheeting at \$1, and 45 inch pillow at 45 cents.

A certain three-quarter napkin at \$3 a dozen has been compared with one considered a bargain elsewhere at a higher price.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

City Hall Square entrance. COTTON-AND-WOOL DRESS-GOODS.

cents.

Cashmere beige, in appearance somewhat like the \$1 melange described above; plain, 15 cents; twilled, 15 cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER. Third circle, east from centre.

Twenty-five styles of English half and three-quarter hose; plain, striped open-work cotton; plain, striped and embroidered and open-work liste, 30 to 78 cents. These, taken together with the German hosiery, which we have late-ly spoken of, exceed in variety any children's hosiery stock anywhere.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Outer circle, Chestnut-street entrance.

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

Gentlemen can see at a glance 100 new French Penang shirtings. Shirts made to measure, \$2.50; cut at the counter by a cutter who has

We ought not to omit earpets; but it is too late to say anything more than the general fact that we have one of the largest, and some say the very choicest, collections of earpets in the city. JOHN WANAMAKER. Northern gallery.

Here are three cotton-and-wool dress cloths of single widths in browns and grays. Balerno cloth, like alpaca, but heavier, 12%

CORSETS.

The Margot corset for stout figures, very long and with wide band at the bottom, which we have been out of for some time. Is now here, \$2. We have also a general assortment of French, German and American corsets.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.

More Scotch zephyr ginghams are in to-day, More Scotch zephyr 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 whatover 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.

If you would rather buy a coarser or heavier gingham, that looks just as well a little way off, at 15 cents, the Madras zephyrs, of Ameri-can make, are what you want. They are fast can make, are what you want. They are a little colors too.

Then the Zanzibars, at 18 cents, are a little heavier and closer woven. The mo est Cheviot plaids at 15 cents and secretarises at 15 and 18 cents are here also.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Four theirele north from center.

LADIES' CLOTHS. An entire counter is devoted to the ladles' cloth for dresses. There's nothing new in them but the colors, plain and illuminated. New ladles' cloths are here. It is useless to say more of these favorite stuffs.

JCHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle south from centre MEDIUM WOOLEN DRESS-GOODS.

There are three notable woolen dress fabrics There are three notable woolen dress fabrics at \$1.

Melange pin checks, of five colors. The warp is of a uniform light shade in each; the wool is of alternate clusters of threads, three or four being light and the next three or four having twisted with them a thread of darker shade.

Woolen sateens of eight colors, more or less mixed in carding. The sateen effect is produced by heavy warped threads thrown almost wholly on the surface; they jump three or four of the fine warp threads and pass under only one. The warp scarcely comes to the face at all, as you can see by the selvage.

Croise Cashmere of fifteen plain colors; differs from ordinary cashmere in the twill. This is, probably, no bett-r money's worth than the others; but almost exactly the same has just been offered us at wholesale for a little more money than we are selling it at.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle south of centre.

Third circle south of centre.

SILKS.

Heavy rich damasse silks of all colors, \$2.75; last season's \$5 and \$5 goods; are now selling in preferance to the latest noveties, of course on account of richness and price. Plain silks of the same colors to combine with them.

The tollowing are just received from our buyer resident in Paris:

Pongees, richly embroidered by hand, with sprays of flowers and with birds. The prices of those ready to-day are \$25 to \$36 per plece of \$4½ yards. More are coming.

New designs in French toulards, \$2.

Bayadere ombre stripes, Here's one, for example; garnet ombre into gold alternating with gold ombre into bronze; stripes half an inch wide and no interval between.

Chequered damasses. Gorgeons with

Chequered damasses. Gorgeons with color; variety of designs, the only feature common to them all being the avrangement in squares, not unlike a chequer-board. \$2 to \$4.75.

Next onter circle Chestnut st. entrance. HOSIERY.

Misses and boys French ribbed hose at 40 to 55 cents, according to size; 6 to 8½ inch; is said to be selling elsewhere at 65 to 80 cents. Cardinals, navy blue and ecru.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Outer circle, Chestnut Street entrance. DOMESTIC CALICOES.

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

BOUQUET SQUARES.

BOUQUET SQUARES.

The bouquet squares of sateen are a late thought from that wonderful city where everybody vies with everybody as to who shall produce the latest new thing. Nobody has them here or in New York, so far as we know. We should'nt have them ourselves for some weeks yet, but for our buyer resident in Paris, whose duly it is to send us promptly everything new. Since their arrival, especially, sateens are rising in favor.

At the risk of being tiresome, let us repeat: Our sateens are mostly small figured: though we have about 50 styles of large figured. There are also plain colored sateens of the color of the ground of every style we have, for combination with the figured. The bouquet squares also for combination with the figured, though in a different way, are each less than a yard, and consist of a plain ground with wide border of darker shade, and with a large bouquet in two corners diagonally opposite. The accompanying fashion plates show how they are draped. One does not easily believe that these bouquets are cotton prints; but they are these bonquets are cotton prints; but they

JOHN WANAMAKER. Fourth circle, Thirteenth Street entrance.

CHECKS.

Black-and-white, blue-white, green-and-white, and various mix-colored checks in three sizes, all quite small; fabric either wool, or cotton-and-wool, as you may prefer, at 75 when wool and cotton and wool are at the same price, you probably expect to find a difference in the appearance of the goods to make even the difference in material.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Second circle, east from centre.

A PLAID.

A new woolen plaid of very quiet though marked effect, has a figure about three inches square. The peculiarity of it is, perhaps, that you don't know exactly where the figure be-gins, or comes to an end; and the colors are gins, or comes to an end; and the colors are no more pronounced than the figure. From the double modesty of form and color, comes the quiet effect of the whole. \$1.10.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Third eircle, south of centre.

FURNITURE.

A clue to the character of our furniture without seeing it. Take, for example, a bedroom suite of three pieces. Lowest prices: Ash, wood tops Another style, walnut or ash, marble tops......

uch as are in every turniture store; commo wood and common work. We keep also a small assortment of "cottage" or painted sets. Lowest prices in first-class work :

rk: Maple, wood tops......\$165 Same in mahogany. 175
We have very large assortments both below \$100, and between \$100 and \$200. At higher prices there is no higher quality; only more costly decoration.

costly decoration.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Thirteenth St.-Market to Chestnut Sts.

NEW AND CHOICE STATIONERY. NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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

BLANK BOOKS.

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

LANCASTER, PA., Mave 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. Prayer Books, Devotional Books, Sunday school Music Books, Sunday-school Libraries, Commentaries, &c.

SLEIGHS, &C.

Carriages! Carriages!

EDGERLEY & CO.'S. Practical Carriage Builders,

Market Street, Rear of Central Market Houses, Lancaster, Pa. We have on hand a Large Assortment of

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES, Which we offer at the;

VERY LOWEST PRICES. All work warranted. Give us a call;

Repairing promptly attended to.

One set of workmen especially employed for hat nurpose.

[p.25-tid&w] CARPETS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE 'CARPET RAGS. Carpets made to order at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Rare chances in Carpets to reduce stock of

6,000 Yards Brussels Carpets

AT AND BELOW COST.

Call and satisfy yourself. Also, Ingrain, Rag and Chain Carpets in almost endless variety .at

H. S. SHIRK'S

CARPET HALL, 203 WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER PA.

CARPETS, COAL, &c.

PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO., MANUFACTORY, NO. 130 SOUTH WATER STREET. LANCASTER, PA., Well-known Manufacturers of Genuine

LANCASTER QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, COVERLETS, BLANKETS, CARPETS. CARPET CHAIN, STOCKING YARN, &c. CUSTOM RAG CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

LANCASTER FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. Dress Goods Dyed either in the piece or in Garmen's; also, all kinds of aliks, Ribbons, Feathers and Woolen Goods Dyed. Gen tlemen's Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, &c. Dyed or Scoured; also, Indigo Blue Dyeing

done.
All orders or goods left with us will receive prompt attention. CASH PAID FOR SEWED CARPET RAGS. COAL. COAL Coal of the best quality put up expressly for family use, and at the lowest market rates.

TRY A SAMPLE TON.

YARD—150 : OUTH WATER STREET.

PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO

O INVENTORS.

W. H. BABCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, of Washington, D. C., form erly an examiner in U. S. Patent Office, offers his services as solicitor before the U. S. and Foreign Patent Offices. Careful work at tair prices. Was associate of Mr. Jacob Stauffer, of Lancaster, until the latter's death. 110-3md&w*

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IRON RITTERS.

TRON BITTERS.

TRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETISER. 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 Guly 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.

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD. For Sale at Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

MOVING! MOVING!

Personal attention given to all kind of MOVINGS this spring. BEST OF CARE AND REASONABLE PRICES. Leave orders for day and date of moving, or address to

J. C. HOUGHTON,

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No. 25 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

HOTELS. TISHLER HOUSE.

A TTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!

MISHLER HOUSE,

(formerly Clarendon.)

113 and 115 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET (below Chestnut), PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

On the European plan. Meals at all hours, at moderate rates. Rooms, 50c., 75c. and \$1 per day. Hotel open all night.

ABEL MISHLER & CO., Prop's, Formerly of the Mishler House, Reading, Pa. HARRY STEWART, Supt.,

Formerly of the St. Clair, Atlantic City. m123md

GROCERIES. DURE WINES AND LIQUORS Meticinal Purposes, Fresh Groceries and Pure Spices at RINGWALT'S, NO. 205 WEST KING STREET. feb19-1yd

RAIN SPECULATION (F In large or small amounts. \$25 or \$20,000-Write W. T. SOULE & CO., Commission Mer chants, 130 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., for cir mass-tyde.

Is in general a failure, many have plowed up their grass fields at plant them in corn or other crops.

H. M. Engle said that the condi-

Lancaster Intelligencer. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1881.

AGRICULTURE.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY SOCIETY.

ing was on motion dispensed with. The following members and visitors

were present : Messrs. Jos. F. Witmer, president, Paradise; M. D. Kendig, secretary, Cresswell; Dr. Wm. Compton, city; John C. Linville, Gap; Henry M. Engle, Marietta; S. P. Eby, city; Henry Kurtz, Mount Joy; Frank R. Diffenderffer, city; J. M. Johnston, city; John H. Landis, Millersville; Dr. C. A. Greene, city; C. A. Gast, city; Johnson Miller, Warrick W. W. city; Johnson Miller, Warwick; W. W. Griest, city; C. L. Hunsecker, Manheim: W. H. Brosius, Drumore ; John Huber, Pequea ; Israel L. Landis, Manheim Cyrus Neff, Manor; J. Hoffman Hershey. Salinga; I. G. Arnold, Drumere: Mr.

Buckwalter. John J. Moore, of Drumore township, was proposed for membership and elected.

President Witmer said he had within a few days received a note from J. B. Lichty in which he says, if the society holds a fair next fall, he will guarantee a profit of \$150 to \$200 from the the publication of the premium list. Dr. Greer e had recently said that he would guarantee \$500 prof.t to the society if the fair was run on a plan | ber had had any experience in sowing peas suggested by him. President Witmer added that if it was the intlation of the society to hold a fair, now would be the proper time to take action.

Dr. Greene said he had no doubt that f prompt and proper efforts were made the society could give a fair that would of be profitable to itself and a credit to the county, and now is the time to commence making arrangements. Farmers want five or six months in which to prepare some of their exhibits. The names of proposed exhibitors should be secured and published widely. There are many industrial interests that will be only too glad to have an opportunity of displaying their manufactures to the public. While he had no esire to have any control of the fair, and thought it would be much better for the society to have entire control of it, he would stand by the offer he had made on a former occasion, and forfeit \$500 if the fair proved unsuccessful, if run on the plan suggested by him. It should embrace live stock of all varieties, farm produce of all kinds, manufactures and machinery of all kinds, fruits of every variets, and liberal inducements should be held out to all industrial interests to exhibit the best of their several products. The fair should be widely advertised, and talked up and written up for months in advance, and it would certainly prove successful.

H. M. Engle said if a few men as liberal as Dr. Greene were to take hold of the matter, the fair could undoubtedly be made a success. He did not think, however, it should be conducted under individual auspices. The society should at once take hold of the matter and push it forward instead of holding it back. The first thing to be done is to secure proper grounds A committee for the purpose should be at once appointed. Ample space should be secured; experience has shown that the Northern market house is not the place to hold a county fair. What has been done can be done again; we have had good fairs in years gone by, and we can have them again; farming is not going backwards but forward; other counties hold good fairs annually and there is no good reason why Lancaster county should be behind them. There is no reason for being cast down simply because our last fair, held at the wrong time and place, had proved a failure.

Mr. Kurtz favored holding another fair. There are plenty of farmers in the county who own plenty of superior stock and who grow superior products, and they have sufficient county pride to exhibit them if Northern market last fall, where they

could have shown everything except live

market house was not half filled with expossession of the fair grounds, pulled down a trial. the shadding and fences and burned the timber the society collapsed. Those fairs were made successful by liberal subscriptions from the hotel keepers and other business men, who subscribed from \$5 to \$50 each to promote the fairs. Unless the business men of Lancaster come forward and pledge themselves for an amount suf-

ficient to meet all probable expenses he would oppose holding another fair. · Dr. Greene made a motion that a committee of three or more be appointed by the president to canvass the city for sub scriptions, to call especially upon business men, mechanics, manufacturers and men of wealth, and solicit their assistence and support ; the committee to report to next

Mr. Engle moved, to amend by making it a part of the duty of the committee to look around for suitable grounds on which to hold the fair. The amendment was accepted and the

motion as amended was adopted.

The chair appointed Dr. C. A. Greene, H. M. Engle and Henry Kurtz said com: mittee; but Messrs. Engle and Kurtz both declined, on the ground that the committee should be resident of Lancaster. The chair then substituted the names of Wm. McComsey and Dr. Wm.

Dr. Compton positively declined. He expected to be very busily engaged in another matter for some months, and would not have any time to devote to the interests of a fair. Besides, he was opposed to holding one, and prophesied that the society would run itself \$2,500 in debt if it held one. He had been mixed up in one fair, and he wished to wash his hands all connection with another. If, however, the society resolves to hold a fair he will do all he can to make it a success. Mr. Hunsecker spoke of the success of

rather discouraging; the wheat looks sickly and is getting worse under the ac as a rattlesnake. tion of bad weather; clover and timothy H. M. Engle said that the condition of Any of them when not used for a time

had in former winters, much milder than last winter, been killed, were now unin-jured. The rainfall for the past month was one of the heaviest he had ever no-

ticed, being 61 inches.

S. P. Eby said he had a small peach orchard on high ground near Mountville that did not appear to have been injured many of the buds and found that while they were brown outside they were green

and healthy looking within. J. C. Linville, of Salisbury said that the wheat in his neighborhood had been well manured, looked pretty well, but all the rest looked bad-much worse than when the snow first melted; it had been much injured by the recent frosts and rains. The result teaches one good lesson: if we expect to grow good crops of winter wheat we must manure them well. Rasp berries, blackberries, and other small fruits appear to be uninjured; the peach buds are all killed but the wood is uninjured. His grass appears to be nearly all killed and he will plow up the fields and put in Hungarian grass and other crops for fodder. He asked if any of the mem-

as a substitute for grass. Mr. Engle answered that he had sown peas with oats, and found them to do very well as green fodder, and he had no doubt they would do well dried.

M. D. Kendig mentioned as a peculiar circumstance the fact that he had a Marseilles rose,-a variety that florists say will not stand the winter-which he had kept outside for several winters in succession, and notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, the stock was not frozen. He reported the young grass and clover in his neighborhood as being a failure, some of the farmers having sown their fields good prices—5 and 51 cents per pound and some choice cattle at 6 cents. The stock per, zinc, &c. was fed with the object of securing more manure. About 40 per cent. of the tobac co crop has been sold at good prices, and prices are still maintained.

Mr. Linville, reported in behalf of Daniel Smeych, that while many varieties of cherries had been injured by the severe winter the "Lancaster cherry" weathered it uninjured.

Wm. H. Brosius, of Drumore, said that

some fields of wheat looked very well and are all very thin. President Witmer said that Paradise lownship was about on a par with others reported; wheat does not look so well as then the snow first left; grass in some places is pretty well set; a great many cattle were stall-fed and disposed of, but not at quite such good prices as were mentioned by Mr. Kendig; tobacco goes off slowly, some of the local buyers having

gone all the way to Juniata county for leaf, while the bulk of the crop in their own township remains unsold. Mr Engle advised farmers to be not too hasty in plowing down their young grass; it may with favorable weather come up thicker than they now expect, and with the wild grasses may make a pretty fair crop; better let the grass grow till June than cut off what there is of it, and if it is not a full crop, plow down the stubble and sow Hungarian grass or millet, which only require sixty days to mature. If you determine, however, to grow oats, the

grass fields must at once be plowed down. Iron Pyrites as a Fertilizer. Dr. Greene said he had a bushel or two of a fertilizer which he would like to disproper inducements are held out to them.

Mr. Witmer said that if our farmers had trial; he will willingly give a quart or felt an interest in exhibiting their products two to all who apply. It is nothing more there was plenty of room for them in the than iron pyrites, decomposed by long exposure to the atmosphere, and is composed largely of sulphur and alumina. It is not stock and heavy machinery, and yet the only a good fertilizer, especially for fruit trees, but it is a sure preventive against insect pests. He has no interest in it Mr. Eby said we used to have good fairs whatever, but having witnessed its valubefore the war, but after the troops took able effects he would like others to give it

Dr. Greene read the following essay :

How We Are Poisoned. Thousands of persons die every year from poisons taken into the stomach. propose briefly to show in what manner it done, and also to show that thousands of persons also suffer pains, some of them almost indescribable, from the absorption of poisons into the body. On the outside of the body are millions of little holes called absorbents, which have the power like a suction-pump of drawing into the body almost anything that may come in contact with the skin. Hence it is a self-evident fact that under no consideration should poisons of any kind be handlednor should they be taken into the ali, mentary canal. The object of a man or animal's stomach and intestines is to convert tood into blood, and any foreign substance in these organs acts (like a splinter in the flesh) irritantly. Hence they are contra-indicated. Newspapers throughout our commonwealth often publish receipts and items on physiology that are truthless and worthless and often exceedingly injurious. In a March number of the Philadelphia Record sulphate of zinc and foxglove (or digitalis) are called a sure emedy for small pox, and yet both of them are powerful poisons; one grain of foxglove, which is the 1-480th part of an ounce, has been known to produce vertigo, extreme pains, dimness of vision, and a reduction of the pulse from 80 to 40 beats a minute. In the same issue was the fol-

lowing receipt : " A solution of oxalic acid is the best for scouring and polishing copper. Finish

Now as editors are not chemists or physicians, why will they in their reckless manner give such statements to their readers? The blacksmith who never saw our astronomical instruments, does not he old time fairs, and had no doubt that force his caude conceptions of celestial sufficient funds could be collected to borders upon the people. Oxalic acid is make the next one a success. As Dr. Compton positively refused to few grains of it taken into the stomach serve on the committee, the chair substi- will produce disastrous symptoms and Crop Reports.

Henry Kurtz said the condition of the crops in the vicinity of Mount Joy was rather disconvaring: the relative death, and merely handling it may introduce into the system sufficient to produce thousands of unnecessary pains and aches. It should never be found in your home; it is as dangerous

COPPER UTENSILS. is in general a failure; many farmers Many farmers do a large amount of cook-have plowed up their grass fields and will ing for themselves and their cattle, poul-

the crops had changed, but little since are lined with verdigris, called in the the crops had changed, but little since last month; it is too soon as yet for farmers to begin to croak; there are plenty of chances yet for a good crop of wheat if the season should not prove unfavorable; much of the grass is, of course, frozen out, but what is left may make a pretty good yield. As to fruits he believed all the peach buds in his neighborhood had been killed; he in his neighborhood had been killed; he had examined great numbers of them and zinc. No matter how small the quantity Crop Reports—Fair or No Fair—' How We Are Poisoned "—The Cataipa Tree—Subjects for Discussion at Next Meeting, &c., &c.

The Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural society held a state I meeting in their room in city hall yesterday after. The reading of the minutes of last meet—The reading of the minutes of last mee and it will also produce the same chemical changes if it has the opportunity, and the results will be acetate of copper, acetate of zine, lead and tin. When the milk become sour it produces lactic acid which will act in the same manner as the two acids, and form lactate of copper, lead, by the winter; he had examined a great | zine and tin, and all of these metals are poisonous, and every one injures the health of the individual who has eaten them in his or her food. Dyspepsia in some of its forms, paralysis, neuralgia and affection of the organs of the body, are the sequences. would as soon have a copperhead snake in my house as a brass-or copper utensil for cooking purposes. If they are scoured ever so clean, the acid will act upon them even more readily. It is a common occurrence when pickles become a little changed in the spring, to put pickles and vinegar in a copper or brass kettle and boil them for a time and they come out much improved in appearance, and handsomely greened. This bright color is acitate of copper. Tin vessels also lose their lustre by long exposure, and forms a poison called oxide of tin. Lead pipes have been used for many years to convey drinking water; if it stands for some time in the pipe the oxide of lead

is formed and any one drinking it is poi-The quail and partridge in the cold winter months eat poison berries, and in this way they contaminate their flesh and injure the health of the one who eats it. Acetic acid is distilled vinegar. If you take one pint of acetic acid and seven pints of water, and unite together, you have eight pints of vinegar.

SOAP. Some soap makers, regardless of the onsequences, take the tallow or fat of diseased animals and make them into three times without securing a setting of soap. The unchanged virus is absorbed grass, and would plow up the fields. He into the body while being used for washfurther reported that there was last year more stall-fed cattle in Manor than ever before, and most of them had been sold at called citric, will act upon the metals in

HAIR BRUSHES. ersons use the bair brush of another individual, or the barber uses upon a hundred or a thousand heads the same brush. If any of his patrons have tetter, eczema, syphilis or other skin dis-ease, it can be readily conveyed to any one whose head is briskly rubbed with it. In the above and many other ways are poisons conveyed into the body, and the victim of the virus may suffer all his life others very bad, the prospect for a crop from the effects. I have brought for in-being below the average. The grass fields spection some of these poisons, and to show how small a quantity of copper will by the laws of affinity make itself known. I propose to add one drop of a solution of nitrate of copper to one hundred drops of water, and then add one drop of aqua ammonia to the colorless liquid, and it will at once become beautifully biue. I will conclude by saying that there is a friend of mine in this city who has over

100 tumors on his body occasioned by his handling paints.
At the close of his essay Dr. Greene made a number of chemical experiments with the poisons referred to in the essay.

Mr. Engle said it was news to him that the souring of milch in tin cans produced

a poisonous acid, and yet there seemed to be no doubt it would do so. In answer to questions, Dr. Greene said that tin was a less dangerous metal to be brought in contact with food than zinc, brass or copper. Iron vessels may be safely used as cooking utensils, as when iron taken in proper proportions is not injurious; but people usually get enough of it in the food cooked in iron vessls, without

taking it as a medicine. Mr. Linville believed there was great danger of being poisoned by the use of milk kept in tin pans, and thought dairy-men made a great mistake in substituting tin cans for the old-fashioued earthen crocks. If vessels of pure block tin were used and were kept scrupulously clean there might not be much danger in using them, but unfortunately, the so-called tinware contained a large proportion of lead which is much more readily decomposed by acids than tin and is also a much more virulent poison He also spoke of the danger of poison from boiling applebutter in copper kettles; and yet he and everybody else uses copper-kettles for this purpose. As people will have apple-butter, he advised that the kettle be scoured scrupulously clean; that the cider be immediately put into and heated as soon as possible, and that all the applebutter be removed from the kettle before it cools, as the decomposition of the copper and the formation of the poison goes on much more rapidly when the acid of the apple-butter is cold than when it is

The Cololpa Spistosa Mr. Engle read an interesting article on the Catalpa spisiosa tree, wherein the writer, Mr. Douglass, pays it a deserved compliment as being one of the most valuable of trees. It is more durable than the ocust, makes an elegant shade tree, grows rapidly, and can be easy grown as far north as latitude 45. He urged farmers to secure seeds or young trees which could be got from Illinois nurseries, and perhaps elsewhere, at trifling expense. Business fer Next Meeting.

The following questions were proposed for discussion at next meeting : What is the best way to repair worn out lauds?" Referred to Dr. Greene.
"Is land improved by lying many years in grass?" Referred to C. L. Hunsecker. "What do farmers keep dogs for ?" Referred to Wm. H. Brosius. "What is a good substitute for a good hay crop?" Referred to Levi S. Reist.

Adjourned. If some enterprising fellow would now corner the market on Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup be could make his fortune: for there are thousands who would rather pay double the retail price than be without this valuable remedy.

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