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REMOVAL

John Falck's

Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Establishment.

From 41, opposite, to

44 WEST KING STREET,

To the room occupied for many years by the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company. apr8-lmd&2mw

SPRING OPENING

H. GERHART'S

New Tailoring Establishment

No. 6 East King Street.

I have just completed fitting up one of the Finest Tailoring Establishments to be found in this state, and am now prepared to show my customers a stock of goods for the

SPRING TRADE.

which for quality, style and variety of Patterns has never been equaled in this city. I will keep and sell no goods which I cannot recommend to my customers, no matter how low in price. All goods warranted as represented, and prices as low as the lowest, at

No. 6 East King Street,

Next Door to the New York Store.

H. GERHART

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

SPRING 1881

D. B. Hostetter & Son's, No. 24 CENTRE SQUARE.

Having made unusual efforts to bring before be public a fine, stylish and well made stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

CLOTHING!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Piece Goods of the Most Stylish Designs and at prices within the reach of the control of the con

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE, 1881.

LANCASTER . PA

SPRING CLOTHING.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

HAS BECOME QUITE A BUSINESS WITH US, FOR WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF IT.

It helps the appearance of a Boy to dress him up at times, and when you can do it so reasonably, and

The Boy Really Needs Clothing

WHY NOT?

Come and See,

AND THE LOW PRICE WILL PROVE TO

YOU THE ABOVE IS TRUE.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER

ONE-PRICE HOUSE,

36-38 EAST KING STREET.

LANGASTER, PA.

TOBACCO PRESSES.

TOBACCO PRESSES.

TOBACCO PRESSES MINNICH'S LATEST : IMPROVED BALING PRESS FOR FARMERS AND CASING PRESS FOR PACKERS.

Warranted the simplest, strongest, most dur able, easiest and quickest to operate. Having Rolling Press Beams with which the press board can always be brought down level while pressing, one man can operate them and require less room. Are sold to reliable parties on trial. Guaranteed to be superior in every feature to any in present use, or can be returned at my expense. Send for circular to

S. B. MINNICH, MANUFACTURER,

PUSINESS SUITS.

RUSINESS SUITS.

BUSINESS SUITS

We have somewhere in the region of one hundred styles of business suits now ready to put on. A list of them would be the dullest of reading; and yet we want you to know substantially what they are like.

The lowest price is \$8.50, and the highest is \$20. They are all of wool. \$8.50 is very little to get all-wool cloths, sponging, cutting, trimming, making, watching, handling, rent, book-keeping, advertising and selling, out of; but we manage to do it by dividing the costs among so many of you that one hardly feels his share at all; he pays for materials and work, and very little more.

We'll take another day for the rest; but you may as well come and see now as later. Seeing is better than reading.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

OAK HALL, MARKET AND SIXTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

L'LEGART CLOTHING.

ELEGANT CLOTHING.

AL. ROSENSTEIN,

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS, -WILL MAKE YOU-

An Elegant Suit of Clothes to Order

IN ANY STYLE YOU DESIRE, FOR \$15.

A Choice from 150 Different Patterns, which he guarantees pure all wool.

The Best Trimmings will be used, and a perfect fit always given.

Call and leave your measure before the best styles are sold.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' SUITS

Can be found at this establishment. Also, a very large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD BELOW COST. .

AL. ROSENSTEIN,

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS,

NO. 148 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

Will remove to No. 37 North Queen Street on MAY 1.

SPRING OPENING.

SPRING OPENING AT MYERS & RATHFON'S.

Wo are prepared to slow the public the largest and the greatest 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

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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 sponged and will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Call and examine our stock before you make your Spring purchase, and you will save money by purchasing your CLOTHING of

MYERS & RATHFON,

POPULAR TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

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

SLATE ROOFING.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR Wrought Iron Pipe, Brass Cocks, of all kinds

HEATERS AND RANGES. GAS FIXTURES. SLATE ROOFING, TIN PLATE.

Nos. 11 & 13 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA. JOHN L. ARNOLD.

TRON BITTERS.

I RON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

IRON RITTERS.

A TRUE TONIC.

SURE APPETISER.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPE-

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, Heattburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the testh or give headache. Bold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

TITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY. &c.

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, 126-lyd&w] BALTIMORE, MD. Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1881.

GOWEN SPEAKS.

HIS DEFENSE OF READING MAN-AGEMENT.

And His Arraignment of His Opponent Mr. F. B. Gowen addressed an immense and enthusiastic audience in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Saturday night in defense of the policy of his P. & R. rail-road management. It was presided over by Mr. E.S. Wheelen, who always presides over P. & R. stockholders' meetings, and

"I will cite a case to illustrate the er-Mr. Gowen was applauded at every telling

period. In substance he said : "Twelve years ago this week, when I was a young man engaged in the practice of my profession in this city, the then president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad came to me in my office and told me that his health, both mental and physical, compelled him to relinquish the office and asked me to relieve, him and to assume, at least temporarily, the office of presi-dent. He told me that his physicians assured him that if he did not rest he would in a short time be either in Kirkbride's or Laurel Hill. Thus urged, and out of friendship and to give him an opportunity to visit Europe with his family, I consent ed to relieve him. From that slight beginning have followed all that care and anxiety through which I have labored for years. If I had supposed that that man would turn upon me with all the venom of an ingrate I would have seen him in Kirkbride's and further down than Laurel Hill tals and interests amounted to \$10,070,000 before I would have consented.

"I was then 33 years old, and I can say without egotism that no young lawyer in Pennsylvania had a brighter future in his profession than I had. The man whom I had saved from Kirkbride's or Laure! Hill could not return from Europe within a year and in the meantime I became interested in my new duties. From a mere lawyer, knowing nothing about the com-pany except its legal business, I became interested in its finances and especially interested in its policy. I saw that the fu-ture value of the road depended upon its securing the traffic of the coal lands of Schuylkill county. I saw the Pennsylva-nia company negotiating for the purchase of those lauds. I saw the Leghigh Valley and the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad companies actually making purchases, and a scheme was in progress to build a rival road through the entire coal fields. There was but one thing for the company to do and that was to purchase the coal lands. I laid the matter bafore the Mc-Calmont Brothers, the largest shareholders of the company, and they immediately approved it. Money must be raised to make the purchase. There were two ways to raise it, to increase the debt of the company, or to increase its shareholding. If the shareholding had been increased the company would have escaped all its difficulties. The shares were then selling at 60, and it would have been the easiest thing to have increased the shares thirty or thirty-five million dollars; but the Mc-Calmonts seeing the great profit of the purchase and arguing that the fewer the shares the greater their value, it was de-termined to increase the debt of the company. We created the \$60,000,000 general mortgage, and we confined ourselves to that limit until after the catastrophe of

"One of the great questions which I found demanding solution when I became president of the company was to harmon-ize labor and capital. I found great dissatisfaction between the operators and the miners. I found that both sides had grievances and that both sides were to blame. I thought if I had a few years I could harmonize these differences and that I could bring a corps of thirty thousand men about the company its warm friends and adherents. I confess that I was attracted by the thought. I thought it was something worthy to strive to bring about Ten years ago the coal fields of Schuylkill county were dangerous to visit. Life and property were insecure. To-day they are as peaceful as any section of the city of Philadelphia, and the company has thirty thousand men attached to it as brother is to brother. That much at least has been accomplished by the men you propose to turn out in the cold. Referring to the catastrophe of 1876 Mr. Gowen said it had been brought about by the McCalmonts' breach of faith with him, After the panie of 1873 and the subsequent depression in business had compelled the suspensions of dividends, the McCalmonts, owning about one-third of the entire capital stock of the company, had authorized Mr. Gowen to purchase from such stockholders as wished to sell at 44, it being stipulated, at Mr. Gowen's demand that any profits should be placed to the credit of the company. In carrying out this arrangement, said Mr. Gowen, it became necessary for me, in 1876, to pay some money. I telegraphed to the McCalmonts for £100,000. They answered that they were in doubt, and three days afterwards refused, and I was left in the lurch by men of wealth and position, who had drawn \$12,000,000 in dividends from the

company, violating their plighted faith.
"In 1876 the floating debt of the company did not exceed \$5,000,000, but a year later it had increased to \$8,000,000. From 1876 to 1881 the managers of the company and myself were carrying debts of the company from day to day, often going to bed at night knowing that on the following morning there was half a million of dollars to pay and not knowing where the money was to come from. I do not think there was ever a more earnest, honorable, self-sacrificing board of man-agers than the six gentlemen whom the enemies of the company propose to turn out. Often and often when the company was pressed to the wall and would have failed for the want of \$500,000, and when it was impossible to get assistance from New York or London, these men advanced it without a murmur. These six gentlemen have over and over given me more than a million dollars at one time, and I tell the McCalmonts that but for these six gentlemen they would have no property at all in the Reading railroad company." In paying a tribute of respect to the late Adolph E. Borie Mr. Gowen said: "When the McCalmonts could find no man outside of an insane asylum, a penitentiary or a lawyer's office to attack Mr. Borie they imported a member of the London stock exchange, a white-livered scoundrel named Thomas W. Powell, to do it. I say this now as I said it in London and no one dared to say anything in his favor. They brought him here to his favor. They brought him here to make over a man's grave a charge of job-begged my bread from door to door than begged my bread from door than begged my bread my bread my bery in the purchase of Reading coal lands. [This reference to Mr. Powell was greeted with uproarious applause.] Mr. Borie gave me the use of his name for Borie gave me the use of his name for land the begged my bread from door to door than have been guilty of such cowardly, stardly meanness. When these lawyers publish that this was a trick of mine it is proper I should tell you that they lie, and received a dollar for the use of his money. I tell you when they imported a man to blacken the name of my dead friend they

our assistance. The crash came on May 21 the new board of directors. They were of and on May 24 the receivers were appointed two classes, he said, the sanguine and the man ever know more about a company then I do of this. At that time the company had a surplus of value amounting to \$15,000,000 over the above its indebt-

After a brief reference to Mr. Harris whom he complimented on his honesty and fair-mindedness, he touched on that gentleman's report on the value of the company's property, which, he said, Mr. Harris had decided by an inflexible system of "algebraic equation." He said Mr. Harris erred when he based his calcula-

hanna tract. The tract is covered with timber and 10,500 acres is coal land, and the remaining 31,000 acres has no coal in it. Now Mr. Harris says, according to his estimate, that the land which contains no coal is worth \$13 an acre, but he finds that by charging eight per cent. compound interest against the coal land for fifty years it is only worth \$8 an acre. I lived in Schuylkill county many years and if there is anything about coal land or coal measure upthere that I don't know it is no t worth knowing." He said it was univer-sally acknowledged in commercial circles that coal and coal lauds are valuable, "but Mr. Harris finds that such a belief is a fallacy and shows by his algebraic equations that when coal exists under ground it takes \$5 an acre from the value of the timber. Last year our fixed charges for renand the company earned \$8,861,000, leaving a deficit of a trifle over \$1,200,000; therefore it became necessary for us to re-duce our fixed charges. We had one of two courses to take. One was an honest and a manly way, the other was not. The manly way was to pay every man every cent we owed him; the unmanly one was to pretend that the financial condition of the company was a great deal worse than

nies get among the breakers and then there are people on the shore who burn false lights to lure the vessel to destruction. There are men on the shore who would like to board the laboring ship and grasp the wheel and steer it to ruin. Such men as this there are in Philadelphia and been properly handled, had been ruined by grasp the wheel and steer it to ruin. Such such men have been trying to board our the Pennsylvania railroad company's manship and I have been trying to keep them off. I am afraid we have shipped some sailors and even some officers who are in secret league with the wreckers on the shore. The plan to save the company by means of an issue of bonds did not meet with much encouragement on this side, so I went abroad. I have visited England many times during late years, and I know that whenever an American company bor-rowed money in that country it was through the mediumship of some rich Anglo-American banking company, which received a big commission for negotiating the loan, but took none of the bonds. I went about it differently. Engaging an office in the heart of London, I put out the sign of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company and employed a respectable and trustworthy gentleman to assist me in the office. What was the result? Why, instead of being offered \$10,000,000, which was the sum I wanted, in five or six days I was offered no less than \$70,000,000; but I incurred the enmity of those great Anglo American banking companies, some of which have representatives in Philadelphia. About that time I was informed by telegraph that in consequence of a bill in equity filed by the McCalmonts I must suspend opera-tions. Judges McKennan and Butler decided that we had no right to issue the bonds in the form they were. You must remember that I am a lawyer as well as a railroad president, and it is my duty to accept the decision of the court. If I do ence before whom I should say it." He said it was not generally known that "be-fore the judges rendered their decision they wanted counsel for McCalmonts to

so as to save the money of the company, but the counsel for the McCalmonts insisted on a decision. These men have tried their best to wreck the company, but I tell them here, as I tell you, that "To-day, after consultation with all the counsel, we have decided to make an appeal from the decision of Judges McKennan and Butler, and we are confident the appeal will be sustained. As long as it

feel they will be the first to confess their error when the whole case is argued." Disposing of the floating debt by saying it would be the easiest matter in the world to cover it with money raised on the property by which it is secured, Mr. Gowen passed on to the election. "It was charged in the newspapers and in court and by those who knew it to be false," said he, "that I purposely manouvred to make the call for the January meeting defective. It is infamously false. I had arranged to return by the Scythia on December 25, but I called on Lord Cairns, who thoroughly approved my scheme of salvation and persuaded me to remain, writing a letter to Hugh McCalmont asking him to acquiesce heartily and promised to cable. Later I found the cable he sent to Kidder, Peabody & Co. read: 'F. B. Gowen wishes to postpone the January meeting. McCalmont Brothers & Co. have no objection. American agent telegraped advising that there should be no postponement. I ob-jected to the form of the dispatch sent from London, and then Hugh McCalmont said: 'Can't you use your influence to prevent the meeting without letting our name or Lord Cairns's appear?'

I was quite satisfied and did this, but after all the steamers had sailed and all chance of my getting back was past, Mr. Bullitt went into court and in the name of his client objected to the postponement which I secured at his suggestion. I

nine hundred shares were owned in America. This, as a negative endorsement, be considered the proudest that a railroad president could boast of. He said Mr. of eight per cent.

"I will cite a case to illustrate the errors in his report. The company owns a tract containing 41,090 acres of land which is known as the Schuylkill and Susquehanna tract. The tract is covered with for fifty five thousand shares of stock in

Until the validity of this election was de-cided he said he and his board were determined to retain power in Reading, and he described the situation of himself and Mr. Bond in the company's office in a style which created roars of laughter. ringing the changes on the fact that Mr. Bond had no occupation there whatever. He said a stenographer was present to take down what he said of the new board. Well, it was a very able and very honest one. Some of its members were very able and some were very honest, but whether the honest were able and the able honest could not be told until the former had been tested by at least a year of the complex business of the road and the latter by the temptations to make money that surround a railroad officer. Mr. Gowen next asserted that the whole

opposition had been gotten up to get rid

him so that the Reading company might in future be run in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad company, not through ownership, but through representation in its management. He charged that Colonel Thomas A. Scott had corruptly bribed the councils of Philadelphia for the purpose of defeating a bill before those bodies granting rights to the Reading road; that the Pennsylvania railroad company had obtained a mile of the Junction railroad by fraud, thus cutting the connection of the Philadelphia & Reading with the South; that the Pennsylvania railroad company, to prevent the same object from being obtained, purchased the Phila delphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad company at a price that is equal to \$2,000,-000 a year on a business that last year only amounted in gross to \$2,700,000; and that the oil trade, which was worth 10 per cent. œuvring with the Standard oil company, carrying oil over 400 miles for 15 cents per barrel, when it cost about 40 cents a barrel to carry it, this vast, sum, equal to 2 per cent on the capital stock, being thrown away for a year to make the Reading railroad company lose \$500,000. On this point Mr. Gowen remarked that the Standard oil company had built a pipe line of its own, and is now actually shipping oil over the Reading railroad instead of

over the Pennsylvania railroad. Finally came the history of the great strikes. Mr. Gowen told how he was forewarned by Allan Pinkerton, told the pre-cautions he took and their success. He told how he had given the benefit of all his information to the rival company and how they took no precautions, contrast-ing what he represented as their incompetency with his promptitude and success Out of this grew the riot bill corrupt solicitation prosecutions at Harrisburg. He said in investigating this matter he ob tained evidence enough to show that a' Legislature selected from the Eastern penitentiary would be honest compared with that which governed Pennsylvania. However, this evidence was never used; the prosecutions were sufficiently support ed by that gathered by Messrs. Wolfe and Lee, and their committee. He had partic-

In his peroration Mr. Gowen asked the stockholders if they would place the last independent outlet from Philadelphia in object to the decision on legal grounds independent outlet from Philadelphia in this is not the place, nor is this the audigreat corruptionist. Then he foresaw the "near deliverance of the commonwealth." If they held on he promised that it would be to their profit, and he hoped he would bring that about himself and finally hand over his place to successor really elected by a majority of the stockholders.

> perfect storm applause, which continued for several minutes. "A better article it is impossible to get, sir; I have tried them all and unhesitatingly pro-nounce Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup superior to

(Ext.) Satisfactory.

Heat.

He Knows It. It is not always the man that knows most, has the most nose. A man who lost his nose in a rough and tumble fight in Leadville knows now the value of a nose. Nearly evelobedy knows the value of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, in curing bites, cuts, burns, scalds and wounds of every description. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, No. 137 North Queen.

WINDOW SHADES, &C.

in a variety of Colors, that will be sold from forty to seventy-five cents a piece. This is about half value for them. A few of those light patterns left, in order to close, will be sold at seventy-five cents a piece.

Plain Shading for Windows in all the newest colors, and in any desired quality wanted. 40 inch, 45 inch and 72 inch for large windows and Store Shades.

the best goods made, American Hollands in assortment. Measure of windows taken, esti-mates made and Shades hung in a satisfactory

we are prepared to suit everybody. Our line is larger, choicer and cheaper than any season heretofore. Gilt Papers from the cheapes

PHARES W. FRY.

DRT GOODS.

Have opened their first selection of FRENCH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

New Spring Shades in in CREPE CLOTHS 15c. a yard; sold everywhere from 18 to 20c. yard. One Case COLORED CASMMERES at Sc. a One Case WOOL PACE BEIGES at 1956. a Another invoice of our famous BELLOU CASHMERE SILE at \$1 a yard, which cannot be excelled for color, quality and finish.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

NEW SPRING

New Laces and Embroideries, EW FRINGES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

NEW DRESS BUTTONS,

NEW YORK STORE

8 & 10 KAST KING STREET. A STRICH BROS. ADVERTISEMENT.

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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY. APRIL 27th & 28th,

LANCASTER BAZAAR, 18 EAST KING STREET.

Elegant Display of

FINE TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Flowers, Feathers, Silks, RIBBONS, LACES AND OTHERS.

ASTRICH BRO'S. CIARPETS, WALL PAPERS.

House Decorations.

WALL PAPERS

HAGER & BROTHER

Invite examination of Spring Styles in

PAPER HANGINGS. of which they are now effering a very large line from New York Manufacturers and Im-porters in all the Latest Designs and Colors, and at very low prices.

SOLID GILTS, EMBOSSED GILTS, BRONZES, FLATS, SATINS AND BLANKS,

with Ceiling Decorations. Dados, Friezes, Borders and Centers, for Halls, Vestibules, Parlors, Libraries, Dining Rooms and Cham-

STORES, &c. Estimates made and Paper put on by com-petent Paper Hangers; also Lace and Notting-ham Curtains, Shade Hollands and Fancy Curtains.

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR PUELICHALLS,

CURTAIN POLES AND CORNICES. CARPETS, .

New Spring Styles Moquets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three Ply Extra Superfine Ingrains and Body Brussels, Tapestry and Damask Hall and Stair Carpets and Borders. Smyrna, Moquets, Velvet and Tapestry Rugs and Mats.

CARPETS.

WHITE AND PANCY MATTING AND OIL CLOTHS.

We are now offering the largest line of Car-pets brought to the city, which we are selling at the lowest market price.

42 We invite examination.

CHINA AND GLASSWARL.

Common Sense Stew Pan, PAR SUPERIOR TO ANY COOKING UTEN-BIL IN USE. They will not Burn or Scorch like an IRON or TIN Kettle.

The Best, Cheapest and Most Satisfactory.

mars 2md&w Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

For Sale at OCHRAN'S DRUG STORE, 137 and 139 North Queen

have committed a great blunder. Finally there came a time in May last when it was Calmonts refused positively to come to

were directed against him the other side

three or four millions of dollars and never received a dollar for the use of his money. I here put a mark on them that they will never get rid of. necessary to have \$1,000,000, but the money could not be raised and the Mc-Calmonts refused nogitively to come to

it really was and by that means escape the payment of our houest debts. I refused to consent to the latter course, although I will admit that there are times in the affairs of a great company when it is necessary to give up a great deal to save a por-tion of the wreek, but I knew that time "There are times when great compa-

had not come.

wait three weeks for the purpose of endeavoring to change the form of the bonds

was hoped we could not raise the money there was not one word of illegality. None of those who signed the application to court thought of illegality, but the judges thought differently, but I have such confidence in their integrity that I

The speaker went into the history of the election, showing all the influences that

Now I know all about the company. No cautious. The former had ventured to buy 50 shares of stock, hoping they might fall only \$10 a share when they were elected. These were Messrs. Bond, Tyler and Steel. The others felt it would fall more than \$10, and Messrs. Shipley, Parrish and Welsh took twenty-five shares while Mr. Newbold could only stand twenty. This description elicited roars of laughter and great applause, and then the vote was analyzed, showing that of all the votes cast for the newcomers only forty-

the name of Evelyn Lee Hazleton, of Lou-don, who owned but fifty shares.

ipated merely on account of the effort made to place part of the burden of the loss on the Reading company

When Mr. Gowen sat down there was a

Mrs. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for nervous and bilious headaches, and have recommended them to my friends: I believe them superior to any other medicine I have used, and can recommend them to any one requiring a cure for biliousness." For sale at H. B. Coenran's Drug Store, No. 137 North Queen street.

Heat travels faster than cold, for you can catch cold, and if you do, the sooner you pro-cure Thomas' Eclectric Oil the sooner you will get rid of it. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, No. 137 North Queen street.

PAPERHANGINGS, &c.

SCOTCH HOLLANDS, HAGER & BROTHER.

grade to the finest goods made, Grounded and Common Papers in such a fine variety that we can suit the most fastidious. Cornices and Curtain Poles, Window Papers, &c. Or-ders taken for Fine Mirrors.

NO. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.

HIGH & MARTIN, 15 EAST KING STREET.