

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 265

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1881.

Price Two Cents.

**DRY GOODS.**  
**J. B. MARTIN & CO.**  
WE ARE OFFERING MANY BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.  
**SUMMER DRESS GOODS.**  
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, FANS, LINEN SUITS, DUSTERS, &c.  
MOSQUITO CANOPIES AND NETTING.  
**WINDOW SHADES,**  
**CARPETS AND WALL PAPERS.**  
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.  
NOTICE.—Until further notice our store will close at 7 o'clock p. m., except Saturday evening.

**J. B. MARTIN & CO.,**  
Cor. W. King and Prince Streets,  
LANCASTER, PA.  
**SEASONABLE GOODS.**  
DRESS GINGHAMS, VICTORIA LAUNNS, INDIA LINENS,  
—AT THE—  
**NEW YORK STORE.**  
**WATT, SHAND & CO.**  
Are showing a great variety of  
Fancy Dress Gingham at 12 1/2c a yard  
Elegant Styles, Best Quality 15c  
Real Scotch Zephyr Gingham only 25c  
One Case Printed Laces 7c  
Novel Designs, Best Quality 12 1/2c  
CLOSING SALE OF

**Summer Dress Goods.**  
Cream Lace Bunting 10c a yard  
Halt Wood Lace Bunting 12 1/2c  
All Wood Plain and Fancy Bunting 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c a yard  
**MOMIE CRUPE BUNTINGS,**  
**NUN'S VEILINGS,**  
**FRENCH FOLLE SUITINGS**  
At Very Low Prices, at the  
**NEW YORK STORE,**  
6 & 10 EAST KING STREET.

**METZGER, BARD & HAUGHMAN**  
—AT THREE—  
**NEW CHEAP STORE,**  
No. 43 WEST KING STREET,  
Have a Splendid Assortment of

**White Dress Goods,**  
**VICTORIA LAUNNS**  
—AND—  
**INDIA LAUNNS.**  
At 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 37 1/2c.  
The best goods in the City for the prices.  
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF AT THE  
**NEW CHEAP STORE.**

**Metzger, Bard & Haughman,**  
No. 43 WEST KING STREET,  
LANCASTER, PA.,  
Between the Cooper House and Sorrel Horse Hotel.  
**NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.**

**FAHNESTOCK!**  
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.  
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.  
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.  
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.  
We have reduced our immense stock of

**DRESS GOODS**  
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON.  
DRESS GOODS at 12 1/2c, 15c, and 15c, that were sold at 20c and 25c.  
**UMBRELLAS**  
—AND—  
**PARASOLS**  
REDUCED.

**FAHNESTOCK'S,**  
Next Door to Court House.

**DRY GOODS.**  
**SUMMER GOODS.**  
**AFTER THE 4th.**  
After the Fourth of July finds us heavily overstocked with many kinds of goods for summer. They must be sold at whatever price they will quickly bring.  
It isn't practicable to set particulars before you in the papers to-day, nor indeed any day, with anything like fullness. Whatever we have too much of for the season will be marked down as soon as we get to it, taking the most urgent things first.  
Laws that should have sold at 12 1/2 cents when they came, a week ago, must now go at 10 cents. Woolen checks, debeiges, flannel suitings, silk and wool gaiters and black grenadines go down. Many sorts of hosiery; men's and boys' hats of a great many sorts; and all the ladies' trimmed hats and bonnets go down. Boys' clothing suffers a severe lashing out. Some whole stocks and all broken ones go down. Laces, embroideries and white goods we can't reduce the price of, no matter how many there are; for we have all the trade we can serve now.  
Besides goods that are so strictly seasonal as to be urgent, all the odds and ends in the store go down.  
Whatever you may want there's a fair probability that we have it below the market price.

**JOHN WANAMAKER,**  
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market Streets, and  
City Hall Square,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST!**  
**REDUCING STOCK! REDUCING STOCK!**  
**BARGAINS OFFERED! BARGAINS OFFERED!**  
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.  
MONEY SAVED  
BY EXAMINING OUR STOCK  
BEFORE PURCHASING.  
WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT A CALL.  
NOTE.—Our Friends and Customers and all others who feel disposed to favor us with their patronage would oblige us if they could make the days' purchases before 6 o'clock in the evening, except Saturday evenings, during the hot months of July and August, as we wish to close at that time in order to give our employees and ourselves some little recreation, as being on our feet from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night is a little more than we can stand during the excessive heat of these months.

**GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST,**  
25 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.  
**LANE & CO.**  
—ALL KINDS OF—  
**Dry Goods Offered at Great Bargains,**  
AT THE OLD RELIABLE STANN,  
No. 24 East King Street.

**IRON BITTERS.**  
**IRON BITTERS.**  
**IRON BITTERS!**  
A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETISER.  
IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic, especially:  
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APETITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, BACK 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, &c.* 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.

**BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
F. Sale at COCHRAN'S DRUG STORE, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

**MYERS & RATHFON.**  
Spring and Summer Goods  
At reduced prices, in order to make room for our coming Fall Stock. If you want a Ready Made Suit you can be suited for a very small amount of money.  
If you prefer being measured and having a Suit made to order you can find no better stock to select from and at such prices as will astonish you. Indeed the prices are so low that no one need go about in a shabby suit these days.  
Just think of it, we can furnish you with  
**COAT, PANTS AND VEST**  
to keep cool in, for the enormous amount of THREE DOLLARS. Yes, for a man to wear, and a big man too. Call and see and be suited and save money. We employ the best experienced Cutters, and we can guarantee satisfaction in every particular.  
**MYERS & RATHFON.**  
CENTRE HALL,  
No. 12 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PENN'A.

**Lancaster Intelligencer.**  
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1881.

**Natural Bridge.**  
What is proposed to be done at this place by its new owners can be learned from a letter written President Parsons by Mr. Cleveland, of Chicago, who has been employed by the bridge company to lay out the grounds and make a general plan of improvement. We give the following extracts. Mr. Cleveland says:  
First, as it is assumed (and the whole work is based upon the assumption) that a considerable permanent population, and a very large number of casual visitors, will be attracted to the place, it is necessary to make provision for their occupancy.  
I do not know whether you have yet adopted or considered the subject of selling, renting, or otherwise disposing of sites for residences and other buildings, which, of course, will become necessary, but the feature of immediate and pressing necessity in designing the arrangement of the tract should be the selection and sub-division of areas to be occupied by residences and other buildings for farms or manufacturing purposes. Except so far as may be absolutely necessary, the formal arrangements of continuous houses or blocks should be avoided; and especially in the case of cottages or more spacious residences the effect will be in far better keeping with the surrounding natural features if they are entirely independent of each other in their situations and aspects.  
A plan of the areas devoted to such use, showing the sub-divisions into lots, should be prepared as early as possible, so that any one who might be desirous of any kind of land could be at once informed of the limits within which it could be permitted. This portion of the plan would necessarily include the roads or paths by which access could be had to areas thus appropriated.

Secondly, the judicious arrangement of all those portions of the tract which are to be reserved solely as public grounds—i. e., to be features of interest which will comprise the great attractions of the place. This, of course, will include the most picturesque regions, the boundary should be distinctly shown upon the plan and stringent regulations adopted and enforced for the preservation of their natural condition, with severe penalties for the commission of any of the desecrations which so frequently offend the eye in such resorts. The arrangement of the drives and paths through all these scenes must be the work of time and cannot be previously designed. But no previous plan is needed for their creation and their intricacy and uncertainty will add to the interest of exploring them, while the opportunities for their construction are so numerous that novelties may be added from year to year, and visitors who supposed themselves familiar with the tract will find on returning to it that new and previously unexplored regions have been opened to them. And finally, after these considerations of proper provision for the necessities and pleasures of occupants and visitors, comes the third and in some respects the most important requisition, demanding the thought and time and consideration in the primary designs. I allude to the selection and reservation of appropriate areas which may serve as schools of practical instruction in forestry and arboriculture.

Man's progress from barbarism to civilization is indicated by the point he has attained in the cultivation of those products of the soil which supply the means of subsistence. He first cultivates a few cereals and roots, next the fruits which he finds growing wild in an imperfectly developed form, but susceptible to such improvement by cultivation as to minister largely to the comfort and enjoyment of his existence. But it is not till the highest stages of civilization are reached, and the native supplies of timber for its innumerable demands are becoming exhausted, that he adopts a systematic and scientific process of tree-culture. The older nations of Europe have long since been forced by their necessities to the adoption of stringent measures for the preservation of forests and for careful instruction in all that pertains to their growth and development. But we as a nation, in spite of the warnings which have been given us for years past by wise and far-seeing individuals, have gone on recklessly and imprudently destroying and even exporting and selling to other nations the forest treasures which nature has supplied us with, making any provision for their preservation, development or renewal—verifying the adage of Franklin, that "experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other."  
We have now reached the point, however, when the consequences of impending danger has become so widely awakened that thoughtful men everywhere are urging the adoption of measures of prevention, and especially are demanding the establishment of schools of forestry, in which instruction may be given in all that which it may be said that practically we are still in a state of barbarian ignorance. The regions you are about opening to the world contain perhaps the richest natural supply of hard timber still extant east of the Mississippi, and throughout the whole region the soil and climate supply is susceptible of very large increase by proper development and culture. There is hardly an acre of it on which a large number of trees now standing, and which if left to themselves would never attain a size to fit them for anything but fuel, might not be developed by proper treatment into valuable timber.  
What nobler use, then, could be devised for a portion of the tract under consideration than devoting it to practical and illustrative instruction in forestry?

Tree culture for purposes of ornamentation could appropriately be illustrated in the groves and fields reserved for purposes of recreation, but tree culture for timber is a very different process, and might be displayed in all its stages, and would undoubtedly constitute to a large portion of the vision one of the most interesting features of the place.  
Nurseries could be established for the growth of young trees, and the best and most economical modes of planting and culture of artificial forests could in a few years be shown in their different stages; while large areas of standing wood might be selected and used as schools of practical instruction in the proper methods of thinning, pruning and culture, to insure the best development of the greatest possible number of trees for uses as timber.  
It is obvious that these would in time become in themselves valuable sources of revenue, but the intrinsic value of their material products would be insignificant in comparison with their worth to the state and nation in the means they would afford for instruction in the development of one of its most important sources of wealth. The areas appropriated to such uses would appropriately form a portion of grounds which at all times would be open to public inspection, and would form one of the most attractive features of the domain, to which I dislike to apply the word "park" because that word has acquired a conventional meaning comprising

the use of such artificial decorations as would in this case be entirely inappropriate.  
Very respectfully yours,  
H. W. S. CLEVELAND.

**COMETS.**  
**EXTRACTS FROM "WORLD'S WITHIN WORLD'S."**  
Which Give Clairvoyant Information in regard to Attraction, Planets, &c.  
The change of temperature on the earth's surface is produced by its varying electrical condition of attraction and repulsion. For example: Suppose we take the 21st of June as a starting point. The earth is now, so far as regards the Northern Hemisphere, in a great measure its electricity is now in a great measure found to have been exhausted by luxuriant vegetation, etc., and when the whole is compared with the sun, it is in a condition to attract and be attracted—a mutual attraction between it and the sun, therefore, is the result.  
It now traverses that portion of its orbit between the summer solstice and the autumnal equinox, and receives from the parent source a further supply, in consequence of which it again becomes repellant. The condition of both hemispheres being equal, the earth is repelled from the northern perihelion toward the winter solstice, while the southern is rapidly becoming attractive, which state is fully reached when it gets to the winter solstice. Its condition now produces attraction until they return to the equinox, when the perihelion of the Southern Hemisphere is reached, and the equalization between these hemispheres produced—the Northern giving out until the summer solstice, when the same result is again renewed.  
The electricity once given off by the earth or consumed for the purpose of vegetable or animal life and nutrition cannot, of course, be available for further use. It therefore would be natural to suppose that the supply which is given off annually by the primary suns must be replaced from some source beyond their own immediate system.  
"It is true, we have no positive way of determining where this supply is to come from, but believe that it is restored by the great central sun of the universe, which is so distant that the most powerful telescope only reveals it as a milky cloud far off in the realms of space, and which, for want of a better name, is called a planetary nebula. This is supposed to be the great central sun of our galaxy, and around which our system revolves, and around which we, with our neighbors, the visible fixed stars, are moving.  
The diameter of this central sun, it is supposed, would fill the entire orbit of Saturn, and yet this central sun, with thousands of others like itself, and secondaries around the great omnipotent representation of Deity, from whence they receive their influx of progressive life and germinating vitality, and impart again this divine energy through cometary messengers to all suns, planets and satellites in the various systems dependent upon it.  
There can be no doubt that light in its various modifications of electricity, magnetism, heat, etc., is the great source of all vitality, and the greater the amount of friction a ray of light undergoes in passing to any given planet on earth, the greater will be the eliminated vitality upon the earth's surface, and which will be in exact proportion to the density of that earth's atmosphere. Clairvoyants see and declare that the further the planet is from the centre of its system, the greater is the light, and the intelligence of their inhabitants. They also insist that the specific gravity of planets, and all upon their surface, is greater as their distance from their centre increases. It therefore follows that the greater the specific gravity on any earth in the universe the greater will be its lucidity and temperature, because as both light and heat are the result of friction on the electrical ray in passing through the atmosphere, they will necessarily be in exact ratio to the atmospheric medium through which they pass.  
The idea, therefore, generally entertained, that the farther a planet is from its sun the lighter is that planet and the denser its atmosphere, is contrary to the facts seen by clairvoyants, and the fact that Jupiter is as bright, if not brighter than Mercury or Venus, would go far to corroborate the truth of the proposition that the greater the specific gravity and size of any earth the greater the light it receives from its sun, and the more intelligent and progressed are its inhabitants. As a further proof of this fact, they also say that the planets and their atmosphere nearest the sun are too rare for man to exist upon them.  
Light, as we have suggested, is no doubt the source of all life, but what we recognize as light is not truly light; it is light decomposed or rendered lucid. Clairvoyants declare that light, before it strikes the atmosphere, is devoid of lucidity, and only becomes lucid by decomposition, and when a ray of light or pencil of ray leaves the sun, it, no doubt, contains all the elements necessary for the formation, the sustenance, the reproduction, of all animate and inanimate matter in the entire system governed by the centre from whence it proceeds.  
Light, therefore, impinging upon a given planet, to effect anything, must be decomposed, the portion necessary for the nutrition and reproduction of materiality must be absorbed to be thus appropriated, while the finer elements are eliminated for a higher series of purposes, and so on.  
Thus each planet in the system receives its quota, the finest portions being eliminated for the most distant.  
This conclusion is drawn from the fact that the finer the organizations of beings are, the finer must be the vitality for their sustenance.  
The idea "that gravity varies directly as the mass, and inversely as the square of the distance," may answer well enough, while we suppose the existence of a common centre of gravitation to be in the sun, but like all our suppositions, will pass away when the truth is known.  
Gravitation or attraction of cohesion is one thing—planetary attraction and repulsion is another; and although astronomers may for a time confound them, human progress must eventually effect a proper separation.  
Man worship must yield to facts, and truth, in the end, must prevail, though mountains cover it, or bigotry and scientific prejudices keep it out of sight.  
W. B. F.

**Another New Railroad.**  
A charter was issued at the state department yesterday afternoon to the Franklin & Clearfield railroad company for the term 99 years, to be constructed from a point in or near Chambersburg to a point on Clearfield creek in the township of Baccharia, in the county of Clearfield, the length of said road to be 136 miles, and to run through the counties of Franklin, Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Clearfield. Capital stock \$516,000. President, Thomas E. Shoemaker, Philadelphia; directors, Edwin S. McConahy,

Robert M. Janney, B. F. Stratton, John J. Summers, E. J. Price, Walter Clark, Charles D. Barney and William F. Hiron, all of Philadelphia.

**An Escape from Siberia.**  
Four Thousand Miles on Foot—Success that Has Only One Parallel.  
A Geneva dispatch to the London Daily News says: "I have obtained from M. Debagorio Mokrievitch, the Russian Socialist, of whose presence in Switzerland I informed you on Thursday, a personal narrative of his escape from Siberia. M. Mokrievitch is about 34 years old. He is the son of a country gentleman and highly educated. In 1873 he joined a secret political society, and for six years was actively engaged in what he calls the revolutionary propaganda in Southern Russia. Although constantly tracked by the emissaries of the Third Section, it was not until 1879 that he fell into their hands. In January of that year he was at Kieff, conducting a secret printing office, which one day during his absence was entered by the police. Three of Mokrievitch's companions, Brandtner, Ossinsky, and a third who died without disclosing his name, drew their revolvers and made a vigorous resistance, but were finally captured, and Mokrievitch was taken the next day. All four were tried by court martial. Brandtner, Ossinsky and the unknown were hanged, and Mokrievitch was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude in Siberia. In June following he and some other convicts were sent to the central jail of Mzensk, where early in July they set out for Oust Kara, where they had to undergo their sentences. They traveled part of the way via Nijni Novgorod by railway, steamboat and on horseback. The remainder of the journey 1,420 miles, had to be done on foot and in chains. They marched at the rate of about 15 miles a day, the nights being passed in so-called *zapas*, small houses swarming with vermin and unacceptably filthy, where all classes of prisoners, of both sexes, were compelled to sleep huddled together on bare boards. Between Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk M. Mokrievitch and two of his companions, Izbitzky and Orloff, changed their names and dresses with three ordinary convicts who were under sentence of perpetual exile. This M. Mokrievitch assures me is a very common expedient, and can be effected at a cost of a few roubles.  
His destination was now that of the peasant whose name he had taken, a settlement in the Province of Irkutsk. Izbitzky and Orloff got away before reaching Irkutsk, probably by the connivance of the guard. Orloff was soon recaptured and he never been heard of since, and is supposed to have succumbed to hunger or been devoured by wolves in the trackless forests of Eastern Siberia. On Nov. 13, 1879, a few days after leaving Irkutsk for Balaganash—his final destination—M. Mokrievitch also gave his escort the slip. As soon as his flight was discovered a number of Bouryats, half savage Mongol horsemen, as keen as sleuth hounds and as cunning as red Indians, were sent after him, but he succeeded in evading their pursuit and reaching Irkutsk. To avoid recapture, which had gone west would have been almost certain, he made off toward the Chinese frontier, and after walk of 700 miles in the depth of a Siberian Winter he doubled back in the direction of European Russia, which he reached after a journey of 4,000 miles, performed mostly on foot. He underwent terrible hardships, and met with many adventures. Without the frequent aid and generous hospitality of the country people, who are noted for their kindness to fugitive convicts, he could not possibly have managed his escape, and lest he should expose those who helped him to the vengeance of the Russian government, he does not desire to make publicly known the exact direction which he took. M. Mokrievitch's journey across Russia, though not unattended with difficulty and risk, was child's play compared with his walk through Siberia. Furnished by his friends with false papers, he succeeded in getting safely out of the country, and a few days ago reached Switzerland, where he feels free to breathe and call himself by his right name. Except Witrowsky in the last year, M. Debagorio Mokrievitch is the only state prisoner condemned to hard labor that ever escaped from Siberia. Lapata, who escaped from Irkutsk, was an uneducated exile, and Bakounine, an involuntary settler on the Ameer, was taken away by an American merchant ship.

**EMMENT PHYSICIANS**  
Are prescribing the tried and true remedy, KIDNEY-WORT for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney troubles, such as gravel, and all the ailments that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of KIDNEY-WORT every spring. If you feel out of sorts, and don't know why, try a package of KIDNEY-WORT and you will feel like a new creature.—*Hollingshead's Sentinel*—25-1444  
Go to H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street, for *Max Freeman's New National Digest*. For brightness and durability of color, it is the best. Directions in English and German. Price, 15 cents.

**WALL PAPER, &c.**  
We have opened some New Patterns of  
**WALL PAPERS**  
Elegant Styles in all Grades of Goods. Remnants and Odds and Ends that have accumulated during the past season will be sold at low to make room for other stock. Among them are some very choice goods.  
**Fancy Window Shades**  
In six and seven feet lengths. Plain Cloth by the yard in all colors and widths. Spring and cord fixtures, Scotch and American patterns. Measures taken and shades hung promptly.  
**EXTENSION CORNICES**  
In large variety. Ebony and Walnut Curved Poles. Orders taken for Fine Mirrors. We also make  
**WIRESCREENS FOR WINDOWS.**  
put up in very best manner, figured, Plain and Landscape.  
**PHARES W. FRY,**  
No. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.

**HAGER & BROTHER,**  
No. 25 WEST KING STREET,  
LANCASTER, PA.  
**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.**  
**FLINN & WILLSON,**  
Successors to Flinn & Broneman.  
**House-Furnishing Goods,**  
FULL LINE FOR SUMMER.  
Headquarters for Glass Fruit Jars.  
TIN CANS, BRASS PRESERVING KETTLES, AGATE PRESERVING KETTLES, FARNSWORTHY FRIGIDATORS.  
**BASEBALL SUPPLIES.**  
Window Screens, Water Coolers, Archery Goods, Jelly Tamblers, Porcelain-lined Preserving Kettles, Water Filters, Fly Traps, Croquet Sets, &c.  
**FISHING TACKLE.**  
BABY CARRIAGES, &c.  
Bargains on the 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c. Counter.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR  
**PENNSYLVANIA-LAWN MOWER.**  
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING SPECIALTIES.  
No. 152 NORTH QUEEN STREET,  
LANCASTER, PA.  
**CARRIAGES, &c.**  
**Carriages! Carriages!**  
—AT—  
**EDGERLEY & CO'S.**  
Practical Carriage Builders,  
Market Street, near of Central Market Houses, Lancaster, Pa.  
We have on hand a Large Assortment of  
**HUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,**  
Which we offer at the  
**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**  
All work warranted, give us a call.  
\*Repairs promptly attended to.  
One set of workmen especially employed for hot purpose. 125-1444  
**COAL.**  
**B. S. MARTIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL.  
\*Yard: No. 42 North Water and Prince streets above Lemon, Lancaster. 25-1444  
**COHO & WILEY,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LUMBER AND COAL.  
Connection with the Telephonic Exchange. Branch Office: No. 29 CENTRE SQUARE. 1628-1444  
**REILLY & KELLER**  
—FOR—  
**GOOD, CLEAN FAMILY COAL.**  
Farmers and others in want of Superior Manure will find it to their advantage to call. Yard, Harrisburg Pike. Office: 25 1/2 East Chestnut street. 125-1444

**DRY GOODS, UNDERWEAR, &c.**  
**SUMMER DRY GOODS**  
—AT—  
**HAGER & BROS.**  
We are receiving daily New Goods for Summer Wear.  
**NUN'S VEILING,**  
Light Pink, Light Blue and Cream.  
**LACE BUNTINGS,**  
Cream, Light Blue, Light Pink and Navy.  
**PLAIN BUNTINGS,**  
Light Blue, Cream, Light Pink and Bronze.  
**FRENCH FOULE,**  
White, Pink, Blue and Navy.  
**BLACK FRENCH GRENADINES,**  
Black, Plain and Lace Bunting.  
**NEW SUMMER SILKS,**  
**NEW LAUNNS AND CHINTZES,**  
**NEW DRESS GINGHAMS.**  
Dotted Swiss Mull, Lace De India, India Lawn, Persian Lawn, French Nanooks and Figue Wets.

**LACES AND LACE GOODS.**  
Swiss Mull Edgings and Insertings.  
Nainsook Edgings and Insertings.  
Cream Colored Edgings and Insertings.  
Mirecourt, Dutchess, Spanish, Newport Point, Point De Aurelie, Valenciennes and Maltese Laces.  
LACE TIES, COLLARS AND FICHUS.  
SILK MITTS, LACE GLOVES AND HOSIERY.  
\*We are closing out a large line of DRESS GOODS at very low prices.

**HAGER & BROTHER,**  
No. 25 WEST KING STREET,  
LANCASTER, PA.  
**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.**  
**FLINN & WILLSON,**  
Successors to Flinn & Broneman.  
**House-Furnishing Goods,**  
FULL LINE FOR SUMMER.  
Headquarters for Glass Fruit Jars.  
TIN CANS, BRASS PRESERVING KETTLES, AGATE PRESERVING KETTLES, FARNSWORTHY FRIGIDATORS.  
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LANCASTER, PA.  
**CARRIAGES, &c.**  
**Carriages! Carriages!**  
—AT—  
**EDGERLEY & CO'S.**  
Practical Carriage Builders,  
Market Street, near of Central Market Houses, Lancaster, Pa.  
We have on hand a Large Assortment of  
**HUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,**  
Which we offer at the  
**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**  
All work warranted, give us a call.  
\*Repairs promptly attended to.  
One set of workmen especially employed for hot purpose. 125-1444  
**COAL.**  
**B. S. MARTIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL.  
\*Yard: No. 42 North Water and Prince streets above Lemon, Lancaster. 25-1444  
**COHO & WILEY,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LUMBER AND COAL.  
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