

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 is not 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, debriges, 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 sorting out. Some whole stocks and all broken ones go down. Lace, 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 seasonable 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!

A VISIT TO OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Will show you that we are offering Choice Styles of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS from 7 cents per yard up. Choice Styles of All Wool and Part Wool Ingrain Carpets from 2 cents per yard up.

Brussels, Venetian Hall & Stair Carpets

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

WINDOW SHADING FIXTURES, RUGS, MATS, &c.

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST,

25 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

LANE & CO.

Dry Goods Offered at Great Bargains, AT THE OLD RELIABLE STAND, No. 24 East King Street.

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

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

For 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, excellent Cutters, and we can guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

MYERS & RATHFON.

CENTRE HALL, LANCASTER, PENNA.

Lancaster Intelligencer. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1881. AGRICULTURE.

MEETING OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY SOCIETY.

The July meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held yesterday afternoon in their room in city hall—the meeting being one week later than usual, because of the 4th of July falling on the first Monday of the month.

President Witmer being absent Henry M. Engle, of Marietta, was called to the chair.

The following named members were present:

Messrs. Henry M. Engle, Marietta; M. D. Keating, Crosswell; Johnson Miller, Warwick, Casper Hiller, Conestoga; Simon P. Ely, city; C. A. Gast, city; Henry Kurtz, Mount Joy; Levi S. Reist, Manheim; Wm. Ehlman, New Holland; J. M. Johnston, city; Dr. C. A. Greene, city; Peter S. Reist, Litzitz; J. Frank Landis, East Lampeter; John H. Landis, Manor.

Crop Reports.

Crop reports being called for Johnson Miller reported the wheat nearly all harvested—the crop being a pretty good one, but not of last year's crop and by no means to compare with the crop of 1879. The Fultz wheat is inferior to other varieties. Corn is growing finely, with some rather poor fields. The hay crop is much better than was expected earlier in the season and what it lacks in quantity it makes up in quality. The clover is the best we have had for several years, the heads being heavy and well filled and the straw as tall as wheat. Clover is a partial failure, the grasshopper and the army worm being destructive. There are prospects of a good potato crop. Tobacco is irregular—some plants being almost ready to top and others barely started growing. He has some in a lot in Litzitz with leaves 29 inches long and 15 wide. The apples are dropping off and there will not be more than half a crop. There are no peaches, a full crop of peaches, an average crop of grapes, and an abundance of small fruits.

Henry Kurtz, of Mount Joy, reported the wheat as not very good; the tobacco very uneven in size, many of the plants being sickly-looking. Fears that the early-planted fields will not be of much account, as they appear to be ruined with black root. The lay crop yielded better than was expected and the corn looks well.

Levi S. Reist, of Oregon, is persuaded that Lancaster county is no longer a good location for the growing of wheat—and especially of the Fall crop. New York and Ohio appear to be much better adapted to its growth. During a recent visit through those states he found the Clayton and Fultz wheat looking very well and would yield, say 25 or 30 bushels per acre, and the heads were average much less. The peach blight was injured by a severe frost about the 1st of May, hence there will be a small crop. Of 50 varieties of apples in his orchard he regards Smith's Golden, Red streak and Shepley as the best. The corn is very full of fruit, while the King of Tompkins county has but little fruit and of poor quality. The old Grindstone variety he regards as worthless.

Casper Hiller, of Conestoga, reported that he would have about half a crop of apples. Most of his peach trees are ruined by the blight, but those that are healthy are filled with fruit. The wheat is very irregular, some yielding well and some poorly; the grass crop is pretty good, the weather of June having brought it out.

M. D. Keating, of Manor, reported that in his neighborhood the wheat was not as good as the farmers expected, either in quality or quantity. The young clover, both that sown last fall and this spring, is well started. There is about a half a crop of hay—say one ton per acre. The corn is growing very unevenly. There will be a fair apple crop, some peaches and very few peaches. The tobacco grows irregularly—started well, but some of it does not grow well. Last year's crop is nearly all sold—the last lots going off at low prices.

Henry M. Engle, of Marietta, thought the wheat would yield an average crop and of fair quality; the hay crop is much larger than was expected—the rains having brought it on nicely. The oats is better than for several years, being one foot five feet in height and well filled. The corn is pretty fair, though a little irregular. Early potatoes are excellent—better than for past years—and there is a fair prospect for a good yield of late ones. There will not be half a crop of apples, though some trees that did not bear last year are overloaded. The cooling moth is bad, the potato beetle very bad, and the destructive insects generally about as numerous as usual, except the cabbage worm and caterpillar, which are not numerous. The rainfall for June was very heavy—6-6-16 inches. In May it was only 2-1-6.

Canada Thistles.

Judge Wm. Ehlman being called upon related his experience in destroying the Canada thistle. He said that the late Wm. H. Hester owned a large field which was entirely covered with it, and all attempts to eradicate it had failed, and the field became utterly worthless for any purpose. About fifteen years ago Judge Ehlman said, he became interested in the matter and thought if the proper method was taken the thistle could be destroyed. His theory was that neither animal nor vegetable could live without breathing. Destroy the breathing apparatus and the man dies—so will the plant. As the leaves are the lungs of the plants, his first object was to destroy them. So he plowed the field and planted it in corn. The corn came up and so did the thistles—the latter being six inches in height by the time the corn was three inches high. He first shovelled the field and then he and a hired boy attacked the thistles with sharp hoes. They went over the field, row by row and cut down every thistle, being careful to cut them off two or three inches under the surface, so as to exclude the air as much as possible. After the whole field had been gone over, the operation was repeated, for the thistles had started to grow almost as vigorously as before. He hoed over the field in this manner six several times and the thistles as often reappeared; but he noticed that whereas at the first hoeing they came up as thick as his little finger, at the last hoeing they were scarcely thicker than knitting needles. He gave the field one more careful hoeing, and then noticed that he was receiving assistance from an unexpected quarter; the dying thistle was attacked by millions of tiny flies, which he noticed as he stepped on them till the following spring he saw no signs of the thistle. He plowed again for corn and turned up millions of thistle roots, some of them six feet in length, but they were all dead. He planted his corn but there were no thistles. He had killed them by destroying their breathing apparatus, and he would be willing to forfeit \$1000 if he cannot by his process destroy the Canada thistle in any field within three months.

On Motion of Dr. Greene the thanks of the society were tendered Judge Ehlman for his valuable suggestions.

J. Frank Landis, of East Lampeter, said he had seen in an agricultural paper a statement that deep plowing, frequently repeated, would kill the Canada thistle. He tried the plan on half an acre that was covered with the thistle and succeeded in destroying them.

Editorial and Publishers Made Members.

Dr. C. A. Greene offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That this society do unanimously agree to make all the publishers and editors of all the local papers in this county honorary members of our society, and that we shall be glad to see them at our monthly meetings, and shall be very thankful to them if they will publish the whole or condensed accounts of our proceedings, essays, &c., and from time to time inform the farmers that it only costs one dollar to become a member of our organization, and that we have in its ranks every farmer in Lancaster county; that it is held especially in the interests of agricultural pursuits, and all farmers ought to feel an interest in its welfare, representing as it does the agricultural and horticultural wealth of this county, and

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent, signed by the president and secretary, to every publisher of a newspaper in our county."

In presenting his resolution Dr. Greene presented a copy of all the newspapers published in the county.

H. M. Engle stated that he had so long deferred his visit to Mr. Millin's side that by the time he was ready to make the visit the side was empty so that he could not make a proper report. He had not the slightest prejudice against either, but not know much about them, but fears our farmers are a little too enthusiastic about them.

John H. Landis read the following paper in answer to a question referred to him at a late meeting:

On Pipe Line.

No industry of the state can be crippled without all portions of the state being unfavorably affected. It is to the interest of every part of the state that every other part should be thriving and prosperous.

Oil is the principal product of North-western Pennsylvania and there is not a substantial reason to be given why its production should not be encouraged and properly protected. The business has become very much depressed by that powerful corporation known as the Standard Oil Company, and using its power to crush out individuals who possess enough thrift and enterprise to embark in the oil business. Legislation has been asked for by these people again and again; but has been of no avail, and the Standard Oil Company, and its first cousins—the railroad corporations. One of these measures for their relief before the Legislature at its last session, was a bill giving others the right to organize companies, and acquire the rights of the Standard Oil lines and vest them with the right of "eminent domain" so far as to enable them to cross the Standard lines, which they can not do on account of the fact that the Standard Oil company has to-day exclusive right of way to the Standard lines and can lay any considerable distance without at some point crossing its lines. This is the measure known as House Bill No. 77, more popularly known as "The Free Pipe Line Bill." In the northwestern part of the state, principally in the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Mercer, Adams, Forest, Clarion, Venango, Butler and Armstrong, there are thousands of miles of pipe lines in daily use. Some of these pipe lines run through agricultural districts. It is from their effect upon the farms through which they pass that we can best judge as to the damage that would likely be done to land and property in Lancaster county, in case a free pipe line were to run through it. In our part of the state but few people have ever seen an oil pipe line and consequently they are ignorant of our people thoroughly understand their workings. The best place to become acquainted with the workings of these pipe lines is in the localities through which they pass. I have been to the oil regions for the purpose of obtaining information on this subject, and from what I could learn the reports circulated about the damage they do is entirely false and without foundation.

A pipe line may burst and in that way may do damage to property, but an occurrence of this kind is very rare even in the oil region.

Representative Hollings, of Venango, who has been engaged in the oil business for the last thirteen years, says: "I have never known where pipe lines have burst, but I say that it is very rare indeed, and I never know a case where a farmer's crops, houses or outbuildings were in anywise injured whatever." What has caused pipe lines to burst was their exposure to the heat and cold which have tendency to expand and contract the iron and thus to break the pipe at the joints. These pipes are mostly on the surface of the ground and are unweaved. Had the bill of last session been passed this danger would have been sufficiently guarded against by one of its wise provisions, which required that the pipes covered at least twenty-four inches, so as to prevent action of the frost. Under the free pipe line bill this objection on the part of the farmer would have been removed. Without such a bill being enacted into law the Standard Oil company may run its pipe from one end of our county to the other and there is no law which compels them to cover their pipe twenty-four inches. A pipe line buried that depth would be no obstruction for plowing and tilling the soil. The pipe lines running into a law the Standard Oil company are also covered and they do not give the least trouble to the farmers through whose farms they pass. The line running through the oil fields to Cleveland, Ohio, was through two farms owned by Representative Brown, of Butler county, an oil farmer who is a member of the present Legislature; a man of sterling integrity and whose representations are thoroughly reliable and who knows what he is talking about when he tells how pipe lines affect the farming interests. Mr. Brahm told me that he had never seen it put there or had no one told him that it was there, he to-day would be unacquainted with the fact that a pipe line now runs through his farm. He furthermore says that crops grow fully as well on the ground with which these pipes are covered as anywhere else upon his farm, and that in his opinion pipe lines laid through farming lands, if the pipes are buried, do not do the slightest damage to the land. Other farmers tell me substantially the same. Among the representatives in the Legislature from the oil regions there are about half a dozen practical farmers, every one of whom was strongly in favor of the passage of the free pipe line bill.

The mere fact that a few accidents have

occurred is a flimsy excuse for the defeat of a measure involving an all-important principle and relieving an oppressed people from burdens almost too grievous to be borne. An accident may occur on a railroad, yet that would not be an adequate reason why railroads should not be built. Accidents occasionally happen to sewers or water pipe, yet how lame a reason that would be to advance for not laying any more sewers or water pipe. Gas pipe, too, have been known to do damage, but that would be an insufficient reason to induce our cities to dispense with their gas light.

The additional fact may be stated and it is that two pipe lines have for quite a long while been laid through New York city. This pipe line passes through the finest portion of that great metropolis. It even runs through Central Park, New York city. Think of it—this very day 30,000 barrels of oil are forced through the very heart of New York city; through the beautiful Central Park in that city through these pipe lines, across the East river to Hunter's Point. Have you ever heard of a cent's worth of damage being done there?

We have also been told that the streams will be polluted and the fish will be killed. This is another story manufactured for the purpose of creating a false impression upon the minds of the people and to scare timid, weak-kneed representatives in voting against the free pipe line bill. In the streams of the northwestern counties there are some of the finest trout to be found anywhere, yet those streams flow through numerous localities which are fairly covered with oil derricks. The oil that does get into the streams remains on the top and does not mix with the water and does not affect the fish or the purity of the water underneath. The Allegheny river is an example. I have repeatedly seen the Allegheny literally covered with oil and was told it had been so for years, yet I have never seen a single fish in the Allegheny, and I have seen the Allegheny recently. Since the refusal from the large oil refineries above Pittsburgh has found its way into the river the acid and refuse matter has a fatal effect upon the fish. These pipe lines are built especially along across streams so as to prevent the escape of oil, and in case of a leak, from affecting the joints by striking against the pipe. There is not the slightest likelihood of its affecting the fishy tribe in our streams were a free pipe line to cross them. These stories about pipe lines have been set afloat by joint agents of the Standard Oil company, which gigantic monopoly would strain every nerve and use every power to retain its hold upon the state. This monster has this commonwealth by the throat to-day strangle its efforts to collect revenues amounting to millions of dollars. Corporation refuses to pay into the people's treasury.

A number of reports, too, were studiously circulated during the last session of the Legislature, relative to damage alleged to have been done to property and other things by the free pipe line running from the oil regions to the coast by New York to Hunter's Point, N. Y. It was merely the offspring of the "Standard Oil company" gotten up purposely to blind and mislead the public into an unjust opposition to a measure that is right and proper; a measure giving to individual oil producer the same privileges and the same rights to-day exercised and enjoyed exclusively by the Standard Oil company; a measure that must be enacted upon our statute books to teach these powerful corporations the limit of their corporate rights and to guard the people against the threatening danger of these corporate powers.

It is very strange that it is necessary to go to New York state for information on the workings of free pipe lines when we have thousands of miles of them in our own state. It is strikingly strange that the people of the western part of our own Pennsylvania, who are as anxious to place their property beyond the reach of danger; who are as anxious to have their lands free from any damage that might be done by the Standard Oil company, and to preserve the purity of the pure waters of their mountain streams; who are as anxious to protect the fishy inhabitants of their rivers and creeks; who are as anxious for their own well-being and for the welfare of the community as we generally are, when in their own localities or miles about them the country is overreached by a complete net work of pipe lines, should be totally ignorant of all the evils and mischiefs from pipe lines which have befallen the people of Southern New York and the dangers and inconveniences that attend them. We are told these people suffer from this one pipe line alone.

The Standard Oil company has combined with the railroad corporations and has complete control of the oil business. It has amassed an enormous amount of wealth and to-day owns the Standard Oil Company from the oil regions to Pittsburgh, to Cleveland, to Buffalo and to New York; thus holding in its grip the main avenues through which this staple product of a full third of the country finds its way to the markets. This powerful corporation has to-day a complete monopoly of the buying, shipping, refining and selling of millions of dollars' worth of oil. Is there any wonder that it had its paid lobbyists on the floor of the Pennsylvania Legislature, where it has already done so much in the past to debauch the senses of the representatives of the people? Is there any wonder that this tyrannical and grinding monopoly had its salaried agents in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, there to manufacture a false sentiment by misleading the people and to scare timid legislators from what they all should have seen to be, and what I know nearly all felt to be, their plain and imperative duty.

The Standard, too, owns rights of way to lay pipe lines from the oil regions to Baltimore and Philadelphia. These rights of way were bought from the land owners, and the lines can be built whenever they choose. Why should not other citizens of our state enjoy the same privileges? Why should not private individuals who have their capital invested in this important interest of our state, have the same right as the Standard Oil company has? It might also be inquired why cannot others too buy rights of way to build pipe lines to the seaboard? To this I reply that the Standard Oil company has bought strips of land across the state of which it has the exclusive right of way, and unless by legislation you allow others to build pipe lines, vesting them with the right of eminent domain, so that when they do build and come to a strip of land owned by the Standard they can cross that line upon payment for damages, which they now cannot do. Why should this region of wealth not have a free and unobstructed outlet? Why should its richness, to which Pennsylvania can lay a just claim, be locked up for the express purpose of feeding and fattening a foreign corporation? Why should it pay its share of revenue into the state treasury? Why should there be no encouragement given to the investment of Pennsylvania capital in one of its most important industries? Why, we may further ask, should there be no protection given to Pennsylvania exporters, already invested? The individual oil producers, most of whom are permanent res-

MISLER'S HERB BITTERS.

"A PROPHET IS NOT WITHOUT HIS OWN COUNTRY."

True and yet like most truths it has its exceptions. The most striking illustration of this is found in the reputation acquired by Misler's Herb Bitters during the twenty-five years it has been before the people. Growing from small beginnings as simply a local remedy, it has steadily worked its way to the foremost rank among the standard medical preparations of the age; yet nowhere is it more highly regarded than right here at home, in the homes of its earliest victors over disease. You can scarcely find a man, woman or child in Lancaster county, who, at some time or other, has not used it, and the testimony of all is given in its praise. The farmer, the mechanic, laboring man and woman, the merchant, the clergyman, the banker, the lawyer; people in every walk and condition of life are all alike familiar with its merits.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, member of Congress from this district, suffering from an affection of the Kidney, could find relief in nothing else. In a letter to a friend (now in our possession) he writes: "MISLER'S HERB BITTERS is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."

The Hon. A. L. Hayes, Law Judge of the Courts of Lancaster county, writes: "I have used it myself and in my family and am satisfied that its reputation is not unwarranted."

Hon. George Sanderson, Mayor of Lancaster city for 10 years, writes: "It has become familiar as a household word, and a necessary addition to the medical requirements of every family. In my opinion it IS THE BEST REMEDY EVER INTRODUCED."

Jacob F. Frey, esq., Sheriff of Lancaster county, was cured of Rheumatism.

J. O. Steinhauer, Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital, testifies to its success in that institution in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Asthma and Scrofula, and this testimony is endorsed from a like experience by A. Fairer, esq., Steward of the Lancaster County Almshouse.

The proprietors have in their possession thousands of letters and certificates from persons in every section of the country who have been cured of various Diseases, and it is their proud boast that they have never published a line that was not genuine, nor a name that was not authorized. Some of these read like miracles, but the facts are indisputable. One of the most remarkable is the case of Isaac Salter, of Maysersdown, Lebanon county, Pa., cured of Hereditary Scrofula, aggravated by a pork diet. We have two large jars of scabs which he saved and brought to us as a curiosity. He has not two square inches on his entire body that is not marked with a scar, yet Misler's Herb Bitters cured him.

To-day it is sold by druggists and country storekeepers in almost every town, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of this great country, and everywhere the same verdict is recorded.

Thousands of families far removed from physicians rely upon it in every emergency and it never fails them; with it in the house they feel, they know, they are safe against the attacks of disease. It has earned, it possesses and will continue to deserve the confidence of the people.

A preparation thus approved alike by the most prominent officials and the great mass of the community must possess merit. In fact it is

A CERTAIN REMEDY.

For purifying the Blood and secretions—A QUICK AND ABSOLUTE CURE FOR Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel in the Stomach and every form of Indigestion—A SURE REMEDY for Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and all other periodical Complaints. AN IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus and Kindred Diseases. IT IS A PURE AND WHOLESOME STOMACHIC; AN UNEQUALLED APPETIZER, A TONIC WITHOUT A RIVAL AND A PANACEA for all Diseases of the Lungs, Heart and Throat. IT CURES Fever and Ague with greater certainty than Quinine, and in the river bottoms of the West has largely superseded that long considered specific for Chills and Fever, and the various forms of Malaria.

Its tendency to direct action upon the Kidneys renders its use peculiarly beneficial in all Diseases of this nature. It prevents the formation of Gravel, and where formed will dissolve and remove it. The aged and feeble will find it most comforting and strengthening. It remedies the frequent necessity for getting up at night and will ensure sound sleep.

PROMPT, CERTAIN AND POWERFUL in its effects; it is so mild and gentle in its operations that it may be given with absolute safety to the youngest child.

LADIES, old and young, married and single, in every walk and condition of life will find its occasional use highly beneficial. The weary nerves, the pains in the back and shoulders, the aching, all some feelings, menses and headaches, will be avoided and the solid check of the weak and debilitated will rival the roseate bloom in the brightness and delicacy of their blood. In a word it is

NATURE'S OWN ASSISTANT, SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES enclosed in a yellow wrapper. See that the cork is covered by a cent proprietary stamp from our own private date, bearing a finely engraved portrait of Dr. E. Misler. It is sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. Try it.

The Misler Herb Bitters Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS, LANCASTER, PA.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

If your child has worms, you will find PROF. PARKER'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP, the safest, Speediest and Surest Remedy. IT DESTROYS AND REMOVES THEM WITHOUT FAIL. No Castor Oil, Magnesia or any other after physic is required. It is so pleasant that even the youngest child will take it readily.

Ask for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup and Take No Other.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. Price 2 cents per Bottle.

WALL PAPERS

Elegant and durable grades of Gilt, Rose, Navy and other colors. We have a large stock of Wall Papers, and will make room for other stock. Among them are some very choice goods.

PAPER HANGING, &c.

WALTER FRAY, JR.

We have opened some new Patterns of WALL PAPERS

Pancy Window Shades

in six and seven foot lengths. Plain Cloth in the yard in all colors and shades. Spring new Cord Fixtures, Seattle and American Hoffmann Measures taken and shades hung promptly.

EXTENSION CORNICES

in large variety. Ebony and Walnut Certain Colors. Orders taken for Fine Mirrors. We also make

WIRE SCREENS FOR WINDOWS.

put up in a very best manner. Flat and Plain and Landscape.

PHARES W. FRY,

NO. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SEASON!

You can have FURNITURE REPAIRED AND RE-VARNISHED! CHAIRS RE-GAUDED, RE-PAINTED AND VALUED! OLD MATTRESSES MADE OVER LIKE NEW! OLD FRAMES RE-GAUDED AT MODERATE PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE RE-GAUDED AND UPHOLSTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER!

Walter A. Heinitz's Furniture and Picture Frame Rooms, 15 1/2 EAST KING STREET, Over China Hall

SILVER JEWELRY.

LARGE PINS, EAR RINGS AND BRACELETS, NECK CHAINS AND HAIR PINS, STUDS, SILVER, BRASS AND GILT SCARF PINS OF SILVER.

AUGUSTUS RHODES, No. 20 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.