

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 273.

LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, JULY 18, 1881.

Price Two Cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE. JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE.

Dressmakers find advantage in buying satins, linings, trimmings and all the paraphernalia of their art where they find everything they use, great variety of everything, and liberal dealing as well.

All wool black bunting that began the season at 25 cents, end it at 12 cents; at 50, now 31; at 81, now 65 cents.

The gay little shawls of silk barge, chenille and tinsel are very acceptable for evenings out of town. Further marking down to-day in zephyr shawls of which we have a very great quantity.

Summer silk dresses, such as have been well received at \$18, are now \$15. Ladies' cloth, flannel, gingham and figured lawn dresses reduced about a third. White wrappers at from one-quarter to three-quarters recent prices; gingham and percale wrappers at one-quarter.

Quite a collection of boys' short trouser suits for \$3; sailor and others; none of them made for any such price. Shirt waists at 40, such as bring 75, seersucker and polka-dot chintz; fast colors.

Men's seersucker vests 25 cents, trousers 50, coats 50; \$1.25 for the suit. White vests, soiled, 50 cents. Dusters \$1. Stout trousers \$1.50. Fancy worsted suits \$15; lately \$20. Woolen vests 25 cents, trousers \$1, coats \$2.50.

All on bargain tables; and a great many more.

Made to measure; blue serge, \$18; blue flannel, \$15; Scotch Harnock-burn, \$20.

MARKET STREET, MIDDLE ENTRANCE.

## JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market Streets, and City Hall Square, PHILADELPHIA.

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST. GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST.

## CARPETS! CARPETS!

Opening New Lines of BODY BRUSSELS. Opening New Lines of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. Opening New Lines of EXTRA SUPER ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS. Opening New Lines of HALL AND STAIR CARPETS. All the New Fall Styles.

PRICES LOW. PRICES LOW.

Also offering at a Great Reduction a Large Stock of

### BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS

Of this Last Spring's Styles. These Carpets are all of the Best Qualities and are Good Styles only we have found in their stock since spring.

MATTINGS AND OIL CLOTHS OFFERING VERY LOW.

MOSQUITO CANOPIES AND NETTINGS at Very Low Prices. \*2-Hour of closing 6 o'clock, except Saturday evening, until further notice.

## GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST,

25 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

JACOB M. MARKS. JOHN A. CHARLES. JOHN B. ROTL.

## LANE & CO.

ALL KINDS OF

### Dry Goods Offered at Great Bargains,

AT THE OLD RELIABLE STAND,  
No. 24 East King Street.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—Special Inducements in Black and Colored Silks. The general DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT constantly being added to and prices marked down to promote quick sales. CLOTHING DEPARTMENT complete in all its details. CARPETING, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE in immense variety and at very low prices. DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT unsurpassed in quantity and quality, and goods in all the departments guaranteed to be what they are sold for. \*Call and see us.

JACOB M. MARKS. JOHN A. CHARLES. JOHN B. ROTL.

### CLOTHING.

Anyone having neglected or put off getting themselves a SPRING OR SUMMER SUIT will do well to call at CENTRE HALL, No. 12 EAST KING STREET.

## MYERS & RATHFON.

The LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF PHILADELPHIA. We are offering our stock of

### 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 in immense variety 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, LANCASTER, PENN'A.

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

### 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, 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, Headaches, &c. The only Iron Preparation that does not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A. B. C. Book, 25 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.

## Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1881.

### WHEAT AND TARES.

A SERMON BY REV. C. L. SPALDING.

The First Discourse in His Rectorship of St. John's (Free) P. E. Church, Lancaster, Pa., Sunday, July 17, 1881.

St. Matt. xiii. 30: Let both grow together until the harvest; and in the time harvest I will say unto the reaper: gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into my barn.

There are three parables which relate especially to the kingdom of God upon earth, as to the character of those who compose it; and the lessons to be derived from them are most practical and important. First, there is the one from which the text is taken, in which the church is represented as a field in which its owner sowed good seed. But in his absence his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and when the seed time came, of course these did not bear the fruit right. It became necessary to determine whether they should at once be rooted up. It was ruled that they should be left to the harvest, lest in gathering them the wheat should be injured. In the harvest they should be gathered in bundles to burn; but the wheat should be stored in the barn. The second parable is that in which the church is represented as a net cast into the sea, from which it enclosed a great number of fish, both bad and good. These are left in the net together until it has reached the shore, when the bad are thrown away and the good preserved. The third is a representation of the church as wheat and chaff mingled, and remaining so till the time of the harvest, when the chaff is burned up and the wheat gathered into the garner. From all these, or like, it appears that the church upon earth is not composed only of those who finally are saved. This is the first great lesson and accords perfectly with the historical founding and management of the church.

Among the twelve apostles themselves was Judas, of whom the Lord said it would have been better for him if he had never been born. Yet it would be impossible to pick out any distinction between him and the others in the matters of his call and choice to the apostleship, in love and care from his Master, till he made his character manifest and destroyed himself. Simon Magus believed and was baptized, and yet thought only of making gain of his Christianity. When he disclosed his real character, Peter said to him "Thou hast no part or lot in this matter, for I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity. Repent therefore and pray to the Lord if perchance the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee." Ananias and Sapphira were in full fellowship with the church and yet for their exceeding wickedness were stricken with death. Throughout the epistles of the apostles, the whole visible church is spoken of and treated as being in possession of Divine grace, in which it may fall, and is exhorted with steadfastness of purpose to cleave unto the Lord, to work out its salvation with fear and trembling; and St. Paul counts not himself to have apostatized, but fears lest having preached to others, he himself should be cast away. Everywhere is accepted the Lord's representation of his kingdom? "I am the vine, ye are the branches: abide in me; if a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch and is withered and men gather them, and they are burned." It is impossible to overstate the importance of this lesson, for, first, the reception of persons into the church who do not turn out well, and the retention of them when they do not appear to be bringing forth the full fruit of Christianity, show that the church on earth is not a safe-place for the sanctified; is not a place the entrance to which is a profession of superiority over others, but is a school of training in Christian life, to which all should be inducted, if possible, to come, and from which none should be cast out who afford hope that they may finally be brought to conformity to Christian life. It is to be noted, however, that the tares in the parable looked like wheat till the time for fruit, and the seed of the tare, even, bore some likeness to grain. It is here that we find the danger of the field totally and openly unlike the grain, and calculated to make it doubtful, by its presence, what the field is for, this must be rooted up at once; and on this principle the apostles proceeded in discipline.

Secondly, in this view of the church, there is a startling admonition to its members. Each may understand that while his being there does guarantee that he is in a state of salvation—that is, that, in his possession of all the means of salvation, that God is pledged to do and will do everything necessary to make salvation possible for him—yet this does not conclude upon his spiritual state. The tares and wheat received the same cultivation, were moistened by the same rains, and nourished from the same soil. But it was something in each which made it what it is. And so it is something in each member of the church whereby he co-operates or refuses to co-operate with the aid of God vouchsafed there, which makes him to be useless weed or useful grain in the Christian field. Does he hold the right doctrine? Does he love it, and is he faithful and ardent? Above all, is the text given in the parable—does he bear fruit? It was in the fruit-bearing time that the servants of the great Lord of the field discovered that there were tares among the wheat.

Another lesson in the parable is as to the origin and growth of the Christian life. This is from God only, and by means of what He has implanted among men by Christianity. This is what produces the grain. In the parable of the sower which immediately precedes the one we are considering, it is said that the seed is the word. In our parable, it is the seed of the word; and the wheat are those characters of men that have been moulded by, have grown up in, the nourishment of the word of God; and the tares are those men whose characters have been formed by false doctrine and principles, the seed sown by the devil. This consideration is of the greatest importance. There is in the mind of God a certain character which He beholds with the same complacency with which the husbandman regards his wheat. For His purposes it is of value, of use, and this character can be produced in man only by the ingrowth in him and assimilation by him of the doctrine and system of Christianity, the Word of God. This Word is orthodox Christianity. It is the revelation of man's sin and fall; of the love of God, and His desire for the salvation of all men; of the sending of His Son to redeem them and purchase for them right to the opportunity of salvation; of the coming of the Holy Ghost to give this opportunity; of His giving power of repentance and faith; of His establishing a kingdom for them, whose entrance is by baptism; of His benediction being for them in that kingdom; of His feeding them there with

spiritual food in Holy communion; of His sanctifying them there in a life of purity and charity; of their resurrection at last to a final judgment according to the deeds done in the body. This, in very brief, is the word of God, the seed which He has sown in His field, and in them who hold it firmly and mould their lives upon it, it will produce a character acceptable to God, and fit for His use.

The enemy sowed tares in the field, and it is first to be noticed that he did it secretly. He announced no hostility to the owner of the field nor to his crop, and he sowed tares, which so resemble wheat, that at first the difference was hardly observed, and so it is that false doctrine finds its way among Christians. It is nearly always some plausible perversion of truth. It professes, for instance, to exalt the atonement made by Christ, and says that this is so efficacious that it will save man without their effort to obey the law of God. Or it professes to broaden the doctrine of redemption, and says that all men will be saved without the knowledge even of Christianity. Or it makes itself the advocate of the great Christian doctrine of the unity of God, and denies the divinity of Christ. Or it professes to be extra-scriptural, and denies the need of outward forms and ceremonies which keep up the organization of Christianity in the world and make it effective for its work among men. Or it exalts the purity of faith as that whereby alone, without any instrument on the part of God, a man is justified, sanctified and finally saved, to the exclusion of all the rest of Christianity, moral and ceremonial. The presence of these and other heresies is felt when fruit is wanted. If money is needed for warding the word of Christ, if there is persecution or sorrow to undergo for Christ's sake, if time and effort are needed in spiritual work, then they who are built on the false doctrine are disclosed. For the system is Christless and is well built. It contains in every doctrine some moral and spiritual strength; it brags man against some evil and nourishes some spiritual power. If any part of it is weakened it is no longer a full armor against sin and worldliness. But the tares, thus far spoken of, are not heresies in the doctrinal sense, and have an exceedingly good meaning. The liberal man is not an opinionated man. In all that large realm of thought not covered by the Christian doctrine he recognizes that his own opinions are not the reason for his being and may have an exceedingly good meaning. The liberal man is not an opinionated man. In all that large realm of thought not covered by the Christian doctrine he recognizes that his own opinions are not the reason for his being and may have an exceedingly good meaning. The liberal man is not an opinionated man. In all that large realm of thought not covered by the Christian doctrine he recognizes that his own opinions are not the reason for his being and may have an exceedingly good meaning.

But this world is not now often used in religious matters. He is a liberal man who gives up Christian truth or accommodates it to popular prejudice. It makes no difference what men believe, he says, i. e. in religious matters, for in political and social matters he thinks it is a good deal of difference. One faith is as good as another, if men are only sincere, he says; and if pressed much he will often give up the sincerity. This kind of opinion or talk denies either that there is any wheat or that there are any tares, for it makes no difference between them and turns the wheat field of Christ into a public common.

Another such tare is concealed under the word *bigoted*. This is rightly an odious word, and has a true odious meaning. It may be taken for the opposite of the word *liberal*. He is truly a bigoted man who insists on his own opinion as if infallible, and who, especially, whether in matters of faith or opinion, is inclined to carry over his dislike of false doctrine to the persons who hold it. He is as angry with a dog for not thinking as he does, and with the opposite of the Christian spirit, would injure them if possible. But the word is often used of those who believe strongly in the revelation of the gospel, and who, in any part of it, who consider the eternal consequences depending upon its reception or rejection to be of more importance than a brief good-will and fellowship among men on a basis of destructive falsehood; who remember the words of the apostle: "Oh Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy charge, for the time will come that they will not endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts will heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears."

Another grievous tare sown by the enemy is that of easy to name or characterize, and yet in its consequences is most apparent. It is the opinion that religion is not a real factor in moral affairs, is a kind of unreality that may indeed sometimes become real, but is not to be made business of now. It must be content to be served by the man, and to be a matter of attention and support that can be spared from the world. This error would be referred by many to unbelief, and it may have a root in unbelief; but I think it is by itself, a real principle very widely operative as to religious matters.

Now, Christ's kingdom is not of, or from this world, as not having its root or spring of power from it. But it is in it. It is an invading aggressive force. It comes to conquer men and carry them in its ranks; to capture their minds and bodies as well as their spirits, and control them in the cause of righteousness; to control by moral means the material resources of the world and direct them to just and righteous ends; to settle, according to its reception or rejection, the destinies of the nations; and, therefore, nothing that maxims of business are applicable to this, on account of its transcendent importance. Let us then honestly apply the logic of business and reason to our relations with it. Have we believed and repented and entered the kingdom? If so, our life there derived from the principles and faith of the Word of God? Is it manifested in Christian zeal and works of charity; or has it its root in some false and easy doctrine or maxim of the enemy's sowing? Time is rapidly flying, and though this year, the next, and the next, the false be left with the true, will come, and the word go forth: "Bind the tares in bundles to burn them, but gather the wheat into my barn."

Amos Seitzinger, at the Reading cars, was standing with his back toward a fellow workman, who was chipping an iron casting about ten feet away. Suddenly a small piece of iron flew from the casting, striking Mr. Seitzinger's right ear and nearly severing that member. The ear was nearly half cut off, the lower part merely hanging by a thread.

An empty engine on the Lehigh Valley railroad going south ran into the northern-bound fast freight train on the Long Bridge at White Haven. James Mulligan, of March Chunk, had one leg cut off, William E. Fleming, of White Haven, and William C. Fleming, of the Central railroad track below, breaking both ankles. The train was badly wrecked.

### Daring Train Robbery.

#### BANDITS BOARDING CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC CARS.

The Conductor and a Passenger Shot Dead and the Safe in the Express Car Robbed. Saved by a Brake-man.

A daringly planned and successful train robbery occurred at Winston, on the Rock Island road, a short distance east of Cameron, Kansas. The robbers were six in number and were supposed to be under the leadership of Jesse James. The men boarded the train, which leaves Kansas City at 6 p. m., at Cameron. At Winston, the train stopped and stood up in the aisle of a car with drawn revolvers. One of the bandits advanced with a revolver in each hand toward William Westfall, the conductor, and ordered him to hold up his hands. The conductor was slow in complying with the demand, and was shot through the heart by the desperado. One of the other men shot through the head John McCullough, a stone-cutter of Wilton Junction who turned outward in his seat. The men then went through the train to the express car and opened the safe. The United States express messenger, Charles Murray, who was intimidated into opening the safe from which \$5,000 were taken. The desperado then went to the engine and told the engineer to start his train. This he could not do on account of the auto-brake, and he was at once fired upon by the robbers. The engineer put out the lights in the cab and crawled along the footboard to the pilot, and after extinguishing the headlight lay down in the pilot. The robbers made no search for the safe, and he was at once fired upon by the robbers. The populace rose en masse, and armed men are now seeking the desperadoes.

A dispatch from Kansas City gives a few additional particulars of the robbery. Two of the robbers got on the front end of the baggage car, and opened the engine, three more were in the "smoker," and two on the platform between the baggage car and the "smoker." There were seven men in all. Conductor Westfall had passed nearly through the smoking car when he was shot, one ball passing clear through his body. He staggered out on the platform of the car and fell into a ditch. Thomas McClellan or McCullough, the stonecutter, who was shot through the head, also fell off the car, and was found by the side of the dead conductor. When the robbers entered the express car, Charles Murray, the messenger, was looking over some of his papers, and Frank Stamper, baggage man, was sitting in the chair near the open door. Both men were immediately covered with four revolvers, and when Murray objected to handing over the keys to the safe he was knocked down. After rifling the safe the robbers jumped from the train and escaped. The train went on to the next side track, where it waited for the passenger train, which took Westfall's body to Cameron. The sheriff was notified of the robbery as soon as possible, and he immediately started in pursuit with a posse of about sixty men, but at this writing no tidings had been received that he had overtaken the robbers. They found where they had their horses tied in the woods, and say that in their hurry to get away the robbers did not notice them, but cut the halters and left them hanging to the trees.

The superintendent of the road offers a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension of the robbers. The officers of the United States express company say that the amount taken from the safe cannot exceed \$2,000.

The passengers who were on the train arrived at Rock Island, Ill., about 11 a. m. E. L. Martin, one of the passengers, says that the robbers ransacked the safe, securing \$1,000 in money, \$300 in valuables and a government bond of \$1,000. The brakeman on duty rushed through the train as soon as he learned of the murder of the conductor, and informed the passengers that an effort would be made to rob them. As soon as this had been accomplished the brakeman started toward the car, and when he reached the second coach the robbers entered both doors with pistols in their hands, demanding money. The brakeman pulled the cord attached to the air brake, and soon afterward the train stopped. The robbers then jumped out of the cars and made for the woods. Mr. Martin says that not more than fifteen minutes elapsed from the time of leaving Winston until the robbers jumped from the train and fled. The sleeping car porter locked himself up in the stateroom of the sleeping car, and did not make himself visible until the train was near Washington. The robbers numbered thirteen, and two of them had handkerchiefs tied about their faces.

#### Factor's Facts.

Care confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operative pallid faces, thin lips, inactive fire, kidneys and irritable bowels, and all the physicians and medical men of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and they get out doors, use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundant evidence of sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column. J. W. 2nd & W.

#### Frailty.

Tens of thousands of dollars are squandered yearly upon traveling quacks, who go from town to town professing to cure all the ills that our poor humanity is heir to. Why will not the people learn to cure themselves, and if they are suffering from dyspepsia or liver complaint, invest a dollar in Spring Blossom, sold by all druggists and in the family medicine chest, instead of the costly patent medicines. Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 257 North Queen Street, Lancaster.

#### "Four on Oil."

L. P. Feltz, Merchant, states that he has used Thomas' Electric Oil for dyspepsia, and found nothing to equal it in soothing the pain of the stomach, or in curing the cholera's drug store, 127 North Queen Street, Lancaster.

#### A Significant Fact.

The cheapest medicine in use is Thomas' Electric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for soothing the chest or throat, for taking colds, for sore throat, it is a matchless compound. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 127 North Queen Street, Lancaster.

#### FOR SALE.

FOR RENT—L. COOK & SONS' BAKERY. For particulars apply at the Bakery, 170-171 1st and 1st Middle Street.

#### GOOD CHANCE.

A DESIRABLE COAL AND LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for private sale a property consisting of seven lots of ground in the town of Springville, Lancaster county, at the corner of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about one mile west of Mount Joy and near the station. The property contains 222 feet, and improvements are a two-story frame house 22 1/2 feet, a coal and lumber yard, and a coal and lumber yard, with about 200 feet of capacity; 20 feet of Railroad siding. The work for dumping coal, with space for extending in good order. Location, pleasant, thickly settled agricultural neighborhood and a fast improving town. The coal is of good quality and capacity and advantages to do a good shipping business and increased passenger travel. Price \$2,000 on reasonable terms. For further information address

J. W. HABECKER, Spring Garden P. O., Lancaster County, Pa.

### MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

"A PROPHET IS NOT WITHOUT HIS CLOTHING."

True and yet like most truisms it has its exceptions. The most striking illustration of this is found in the reputation acquired by Mishler'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 scenes of its earliest victories 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 men and women, 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 kidneys, could find relief in nothing else. In a letter to a friend (now in our possession) he writes: "MISHLER'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 Santonster, 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. Stetson, Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital, testifies to its success in that institution in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Asthma and Scrofula, and this testimony is endorsed from a like experience by A. Fetter, 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, and that these real like miracles, but the facts are indisputable. One of the most remarkable is the case of Isaac Saitter, of Mayerston, Lebanon county, Pa., cured of Hereditary Scrofula, aggravated by a pork diet. We have two large jars of scrofula, 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 Mishler'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, yes 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, Cramp 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 APETIZER; 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 aches, the pains in the back and shoulders, the sinking, all gone feelings, nausea and headaches, will be avoided and the pallid cheeks of the weak and debilitated will rival the rosy tints in the brightness and delicacy of their bloom. 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 4 cent proprietary stamp from our own private depot, bearing a finely engraved portrait of Dr. B. Mishler. It is sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

### The Mishler 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 physics 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 25 cents per Bottle.

### Hot Weather Upholstery!

WINDOW SHADES, MOSQUITO CANOPIES, MOSQUITO NETTINGS, TABLETANS, and Window Shades, all Colors and Widths, in Oil and Scotch Hollands, made and hung promptly. Spring or Cori Fixtures. Write for Store shades.

### Mosquito and Fly Canopies,

In Crib, Single and Double Bed Sizes, PINK and WHITE, put up promptly. PRICES THE LOWEST.

CANTON MATTING. IN WHITE AND FANCIES.

### Carpets and Wall Papers.

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.

MEYER, BARD & HAUGHMAN.

### Notice to the Ladies!

We Have Just Opened

### A LARGE LOT OF

### Gossamer Waterproofs

Made expressly for our own sales, under our own Trade Mark, and cannot be had elsewhere.

### WE GUARANTEE EACH GARMENT

TO BE

### WATERPROOF,

AND TO GIVE GENERAL SATISFACTION.

### Motzger, Bard & Haughman's

### NEW CHEAP STORE,

No. 43 WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA., (ADLER'S OLD STAND).

### DRESS GOODS, &c.

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