CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, &C.

SUMETHING NEW!

LACE THREAD

UNDERSHIRTS. FEATHER-WEIGHT DRAWERS. SUSPENDERS,

ERISMAN'S,

THE SHIRTMAKER, NO. 56 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

To-day we open a full line of Spring and Summer Goods for Men's Wear, which has never been eclipsed in this city or any house in the country for quality, style and high toned character. We claim superiority over anything we handled before during our experience of quarter of a century in business, and our reputation is established for keeping the finest goods in our line. Our opening to-day is an invoice of Novelties captured from the wreck of a large Boston house, whose failure has precipi-tated these goods on the market too late in the season and consequently at a sacrifice, so they are within reach of all desiring a first-class article at a moderate price. The consignment includes a full line of the celbrated Talamon's French Novelties, the handsomest and finest goods imported to this country, a new feature in Silk Warp; Talamon's Tricot a-Long, Serpentine Tri-cots, Cork Serew Diagonals and Granite Weave. A full line of Taylor's English Trouserings of beautiful effects. Also a fine line of Choice American Suitings as low as \$20 a Suit. All the Latest Novelties in Spring Overcoatings at moderate prices. All are cordially invited to examine our stock and be convinced that we are making ne idle boast, but can substantiate all we say and respectfully urge persons to place their order at once before the choicest styles are sold, for they cannot be duplicated this season. For further particulars in regard to dress consult

J. K. SMALING THE ARTIST TAILOR,

121 N. QUEEN STREET,

Several Fine Coat Makers wanted.

SPRING OPENING

H. GERHART'S

New Tailoring Establishment,

No. 6 East King Street.

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

SPRING TRADE.

which for quality, style and variety of Patterns has never been equaled in this city. I will keep and sell no goods which I cannot recommend to my customers, no matter how

No. 6 East King Street,

Next Door to the New York Store.

H. GERHART.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

SPRING 1881.

D. B. Hostetter & Son's,

No. 24 CENTRE SQUARE.

Having made unusual efforts to bring before

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

we are now prepared to show them one of the most carefully selected stocks of Clothing in this city, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

CLOTHING!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Piece Goods of the Most Stylish Designs and at prices within the reach of all.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

LANCASTER, PA

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SEASON!

You can have

FURNITURE REPAIRED AND RE-VAR-NISHED! CHAIRS RE-CANED, RE-PAINTED AND VARNISHED.! OLD MATTRESSES MADE OVER LIKE

OLD FRAMES RE-GILDED AT MODERATE PRICES! ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE RE-COVERED AND UPHOLSTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER!

Walter A. Hemitsh's Furniture and Picture Frame Rooms, 15% EAST KING STREET,

Over China Hatt

DRY GOODS.

TOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE. TORN 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 va-

riety of everything, and liberal dealing as well. All wool black buntings that began the season at 25 cents, end it at 121 cents; at 50, now 31; at \$1, now 68 cents.

The gay little shawls of silk barege, 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 \$2; 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 Baunock-

IARKET STREET, MIDDLE ENTRANCE.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

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

PHILADELPHIA.

TACCB M. MARKS.

TOHN A. CHARLES.

TOUN B. ROTH.

LANE & CO.

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.
KOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT complete in all its details.
CARPETINGS, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE in immense variety and at very

Prices.
DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT unsurpassed in quantity and quality, and goods in all the riments guaranteed to be what they are sold for.

Call and see us.

JACOB M. MARKS,

JOHN A. CHARLES. TRON KITTERS.

JOHN B. ROTH.

I KON BITTERS. TRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC.

SURE APPETISER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and effi-cient tonic; especially INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMUTTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPE-

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

It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Freparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD. For Sale at COCHRAN'S DRUG STORE, 137 and 139 North Queen

PLUMBER'S SUPPLIFS.

TOUN L. ARNOLD.

JOHN I., ARNOLD.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLY HOUSE.

STEAM COCKS, BATH TUBS, GUM TUBING, CHECK VALVES, LEAD PIPE, LEAD TRAPS, BATH BOILERS, WATER CLOSETS, IRON HYDRANTS, HYDRANT COCKS, GAS COCKS, GAS FIXTURES, KITCHEN SINKS. TRON PAVE WASHES. CURB STOPS. GLOVE VALVES, ROOFING SLATE, GAS GLOBES. WASH STANDS. WROUGHT IRON PIPE, CENTRE PIECES, TIN PLATE, IRON FITTINGS. FRENCH RANGES FOR HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

JOHN L. ARNOLD,

Nos. 11, 13 & 15 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

LIVERY STABLE

LURST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.

PIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.

HOUGHTON'S FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE!

Five First-Class New Omnibuses to Hire at Low Rates, for Private, Public & Sunday School Picnics.

First-Class Driving Horses, Buggies and Phaetons to Hire, at No. 221 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

-ALso-

FORMERLY ZECHER BRO.S' OLD LIVERY STAND.

S. CLAY MILLER, Wines, Brandies, Gins, Old Rye Whiskies, &c.,

No. 33 PENN SQUARE, LANCASTER, PA.

GIBSON'S WHISKY BOTTLED A SPECIALTY.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1881.

Some of Garfield's Escapes.

Perilous Adventures in the Youth of the A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald writes: "Captain C. E. Henry, marshal of the District of Columbia, and well known to be one of the most intimate friends of the president, is spending a few days among the breezy hills of his Geauga county farm. He remained in Washington until he considered the president practically out of danger, and is anxiously awaiting the time to arrive when the president shall be able to confer with him on various matters of business. I spent a pleasant

half day with him yesterday. "The night before the tragedy I dined with the president," said the captain, 'and after supper we were a alone for a considerable time in the library of the White House, Our conversation was quite remarkable in some ways, and nothing of it has ever been published. The president presently began talking about the remarkable escapes from death through which he had passed. I had never heard him speak of these in the way he did that night, and the first and most remarkable one he had never told me before."

"How did he come to be speaking of such things ?" I asked. "Do you think he was in a certain way warned of approaching disaster ?"

"He was undoubtedly dwelling upon the uncertainty of life to a certain extent; but the immediate cause of it was the terrible accident that had happened to his favorite uncle, Thomas Garfield and his

cousin, Mrs. Arnold."
"It would be a matter of great interest to the public to read an account of these narrow escapes of the president from death. Have you any objection to giving them as nearly as possible in the president's own words?'

"None at all. The first occurred when he was only nine years old. His mother did not own a horse and he thought there was nothing in the world quite so nice as riding on horseback. His uncle, Mr. Boynton, who cwned the farm next to his mother's had a wild four-year-old colt, which had never been handled a all. He ran loose in a pasture near Mrs. Gartield's house. The boy president by gradual degrees got the animal so he would come to the sence to be rubbed and petted, He finally used to climb the fence and rub his back. At length he put his bare foot over the top of the fence and upon the colt's The animal crouched somewhat and did not seem to relish the proceedings most gradual stages the act of mounting was accomplished. The boy was at his post on the fence in good time, and the colt came forward for his daily dose of petting. The attempt was made by the youthful president to get on peculiarly good terms with his brute companion. He rubbed and patted and scratched him. Finally the bare foot was placed upon the back and the leg slipped gradually down upon the opposite side of the animal, and in an instant he was in the spot where the saddle had never been. The colt was as wild as the Ukraine to whose back Mazeppa was tied.

'He looked as though the speed of thought

Were in his limbs; but he was wild, Wild as the wild deer, and untaught, With spur and bridle undefiled "-"The boy placed his hands firmly in the mane of the colt, while the latter at first crouched low down and sidled away, until, finding that the load was firmly fixed upon his back, he began a series of most vigorous rearing and kicking. Finding that this was not likely to accomplish the desired end, the colt started as fast as he could run across the field in the direction of a large oak tree with wide-spreading branches which came down close to the ground. The boy made up his mind that he was destined to be swept off by the oak, and he determined to escape such a fate. He accordingly let go the mane and gradually slipped back and down over the rump of the colt as he ran. Just as he struck the ground the colt gave a most vigorous kick with both feet. The boy felt the breeze that the swift blow created sweep in his face, but he was unharmed. He did not spend any more time courting the colt

however. "Several instances of narrow escape from death occurred while the president was chopping in the woods, did there not?"

"Yes, sir; but I cannot give the full particulars about them. The one which made the greatest impression on the president's mind has already been published, though not, perhaps, so fully as it might remarkable incident of his life. It was undoubtedly the turning point in his career. It set him to thinking as nothing various parts of the United Kingdom are else had done before. ' "I wish you would repeat the inci-

"Well, as near as I can recall it, it is as follows: The young man was at work on the canal on a dark night, and was doubtless somewhat sleepy. Suddenly the boat gave a lurch and he found himself overboard in the deepest part of the canal. He could not swim a particle and his rope of the boat. Hand over hand the rope gave out and the chance every moment was less of his being able to save himself. Finally it became fixed and he pulled himself upon the deck. Wet as he was to his very skin, he was too much of a philosopher not to fully examine the rope and see how it happened that he had been saved. He found that after giving out for a long distance it had finally become fixed by knotting itself in a peculiar way. He tried to make it repeat the one. way. He tried to make it repeat the ope ration, but after many trials gave it up. He then reasoned in this way : " There i no more than one chance in a hundred of a rope, being drawn as that one was, kink ing and knotting itself. I had the advan-tage of that one chance and had ninetynine chances against me. There must have been some reason in this. Providence took some special interest in my preservation. I will try and find out what that reason is.' He very soon after left the anal forever."

Died While Playing on the Beach. telling them to do everything that he did. In the midst of the sport he fell upon the sand, and the children thinking it was part of the play fell down also, amid shonts of laughter. Their consternation may be imagined when they realized that their good friend was dying. A little son of Mr. Chas. T. Barry, with great forethought ran to Mr. Rhea's assistance and raised his head, which was lying on the

edge of the water. Other help soon came but after a few gasps poor Mr. Rhea died there on the beach where he had fallen. His wife and child were in Baltimore at the time, and were telegraphed for and went down on the boat.

The English Postal Strike.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It will be remembered that some weeks ago the cable despatches from Great Britain had much to say about a difficulty that had arisen between the telegraphers and the post office cierks on the one side and the government on the other. The dispatches from Europe, however, are generally transmitted in such a slipshod manner as to be nearly unintelligible, and hence the real nature and history of the dispute remained for the greater part a matter of conjecture. We have now better means to gain an insight into the ori gin and cause of the difficulty. It began as it would seem with the telegraphers, and the clerks of the post-office proper joined the movement only with reluctan The complaints which were preferred amounted to this: Inadequate pay, stagnation in promotion, excessive amount o overtime with insufficient pay, severity of

The postmaster general proposes to re-move the first two of these grievances by establishing the principle that work shall be paid for solely according to its quality upon which principle all clerks on the nale staff and all on the female staff of the department are to be divided into five classes or scales, and to receive pay ac-The argument in support of this proposi tion is that at present there are altogether too many scales and classes, and that the more numerous are the classes the more numerous also are the chances of being stopped in each class by want of vacancies in the next one above it, whereas in a single enlarged class there is no stoppage between its minimum and maxi-mum."

The third grievance, excessive overtime with insufficient pay, is to be met by this proposition : ordinary overtime work is to be paid at the rate of one-fiftieth part of a week's pay per hour; and when it exceeds on a single occasion three hours the rate of pay is to be one-quarter higher than the ordinary rate. The rule seems to be that sixteen hours shall be considered two days' work, but that those sixteen hours may be divided equally between the two days. continued to pet him for many days and The postmaster general recommends now that this rule be so amended as to avoid giving the clerk more than eleven hours work on either day, and that when an occasional exception is necessary, all excesses beyond eleven hours shall be paid but still did not run away. The colt had at first been disposed to bite every time he was touched, and the boy now thought sixteen hours. So that if a man works he had so far tamed the colt that the next | thirteen hours on one day and three on the next he will be entitled hours' extra work.

The fourth grievance of excessive night duty is to be removed by reducing night attendance to seven hours. So far as deduction from pay during sickness of the employe is concerned, the postmaster general remarks that the rule is now to deduct one-half, and that he is not prepared to change that rate.

These seem to be fair enough advances on the part of the government, and the spirit in which they were offered to the postal employees was certainly admirable. The secretary of the treasury, however, to whom the postmaster general first submit-ted his scheme, thought it incumbent upon himself, in accepting it, to add a few words of remonstrance and warning to those of the government employees in the tele graphic department of the postal service especially, who had indulged in public demonstrations of dissatisfaction. His remarks are interesting enough to bear quoting. After stating that he is "directed by my Lords to state that they accept the proposals which you submit to them for improving the pay and general position of the telegraphers and sorting clerks employed in the service of the postoffice in London and in the country," he proceeds:

But my Lords cannot shut their eyes to the means by which the claims for this

improvement in the terms of service have been urged upon the government by a part of the officers interested. Admitting, as my Lords do, that when discontent is shown to prevail extensively in any branch of the public service, it calls for attention and inquiry, and so far as it is proved to be well-founded, for redress, they are not prepared to acquiesce in any organized agitation which openly seeks to bring its extensive voting power to bear on the House of Commons against the ex ccutive government responsible for con-ducting in detail the administration of the have been. To the general it is the most tire postal service numbers nearly five at least as numerous in the aggregate as the servants of the postoffice. All this vast number of persons, not living like soldiers and sailors outside ordinary civil life, are, individually and collectively, interested in using their votes to increase in their own favor the public expenditure which the rest of the community who by his widow and daughters. Unaware of have to gain their living in the unrestricted competition of the open market must procondition was decidedly perilous. As luck would have it he clutched the drag. Wy Lords, therefore, reserve to themselves cal hospitality, there was nothing in the the power of directing that the execution conception to create a sense of obligation, of the terms agreed to in the preceding part of this letter be suspended in any himself. Finally it became fixed and he postoffice of which the members are

In the trial of an assault and battery

case in the Pittsburgh criminal court, in which James P. Stewart was prosecutor and John and James McKewon were detendants, Judge Stowe, in charging the jury, laid down the law of self-defense. Stewart had met the defendants on the street, aggravated them by the use of opprobious epithets, challenged them to fight and pulled out a knife. A fight ensued, in which several parties engaged.
The defendants admitted that they had struck Stewart, but claimed they were justified. Judge Stowe in his charge said that it seemed to be growing belief, that has even obtained in high places indeing from some recent occur. Mr. Robert W. Rhea, a well-known citizen of Norfolk, wholesale and retail liquor dealer and foreman of one of the another the other has a right to strike companies of the fire department, died suddenly July 19, at the Ocean Pleasure club's house, near the Ocean View hotel of apoplexy. He was playing on the beach with a large company of children, telling them to do everything that he did. Lu the midst of the sport he fell upon the to defend himself even if such retreat

turn. That is not self-defense, but assault and battery. "It is not every American," admitted the judge, "to turn away after being struck without striking back, nor is it human nature, especially with some of us Irish Americans, and I might advise a liberal independent shape such are the circumstants. liberal judgment where such are the circumstances; but the law and common sense teach us that neither an epithet nor a blow that could be avoided will warrant a blow in return or a communication of a quarrel." In this case he expressed the opinion that the prosecutor was equally guilty with the defendants, and that the affair was a most disgraceful one, and there should have been an information made

The Curiosities of Politics.

against the prosecutor as well. The jury divided the costs.

Buffalo Courier. The most marvellous thing about the Republican party is the control which it has obtained over the public sentiment of the North. In 1860 it was fashionable to consider a debased suffrage the great dan-ger of the country; in 1870 manhood suffrage was the first article in the creed of the infaliible political party, and whoever denied it was anathematized; in 1880 a broad tolerance was in fashion, and a night duty, and hardship of deductions good Republican might hold either docmade from pay during absence from sicktrine and defend the enfranchisement of the negro in South Carolina and the disfranchisement of the foreign-born citizen in Rhode Island.

Sometimes it is expedient for Republican purposes that temperance should be the keystone of political reform, and then again it may be denounced as mere fanaticism. In 1863 paper money was a sacred thing, and in 1873 gold was the god of the national idolatry.

When it is necessary to install a carpetbag governor who has been beaten at the polls, a state has no rights which the Federal government is bound to respect. When it is necessary to count into the presidency a man who was not chosen by the people, the rights of the states are so sacred that Congress cannot go beyond the official seal on the certificates as to the electors' votes, even to correct fraud and forgery.
Right and wrong, as the needs of the

party dietate, seem to become almost interconvertible terms. There are times when it appears to be a greater crime for a Democrat to have red hair than for a Republican to steal \$100,000. In regard to individuals within the republican organization, this curious power to alter standards, to make and unmake heroes, is singularly exhibited. The facility with which a common place little man like Woodford can be exalted to fame as one of the foremost orators of the world, and east down again to the level of an in-

competent attorney, neglecting his official duties, is amusing. We have seen Wood-in hooted as the underling of Tweed, and then metamorphosed into a great reformcr. We can remember the time when Schuyler Colfax was held up as the model of American manhood, and we are by no means sure that he won't come into fashion again. The moment Seward abandon ed Republicanism he sank from the fore most statesman of the age and the associ ate martyr of Lincoln to a mere drunken officeholder. When Chase turned Demo-erat he turned also in the eyes of the public into a mere office seeker. The hate of the party converted Horace Greeley from the champion of human rights into a driveling old pro-slavery idiot.

At present we are enjoying the most as-tonishing exhibition of the ability of the

Republican party to set up and pull down national heroes that was ever exhibited. A little more than a year ago the country, under the influence of Republican fascination, was crazy about Gen. Grant. the Chicago Times put the case: "Ife was the greatest warrior of the world. He was the first citizen of the republic. He was noble, modest, gracious, the guest of kings, the lover and savior of his country." Sober minded people dreaded that the pop-ular folly which treated him as a sort of demigod might prove dangerous to our institutions. Now Gen. Grant is metamorphosed into a duil and stupid fellow with an indecent idea of his own import ance. He smokes too much and he has been altogether too fond of liquor. To be sure he has won some battles, but then he had able subordinates and no end of odds : and all of his campaigns were full of costly blunders. It has been discovered that he went on a spree after Donelson; that he was badly whipped at Shiloh; that he lingered for months about Vicksburg about a plan ; that he botched the siege of Richmond; that he tried to prevent Sherman from marching on to Savannah that he wanted to remove Thomas; that he was a wretched president, and consort ed with thieves and bosses; and that he is a very disreputable person generally, at

whom any political cur may snap.

Verily, a history of the effect of the necessities of the Republican party upon received moral, social and historical stand-

ards would be an interesting work.

True Benevolence. New York Sun. When he was in good health a few friends of the late Professor Joseph Henry, appreciating his great hospitality, unselfish devotion to science, advanced age and moderate fortune, unknown to all but each other created a fund to be employed the generosity of gentlemen with whom he frequently associated, and between to occasion restraint, and no cause on the part of admiring friends to bestow tavors. The originator of this praiseworthy beneficience has never come forward to be thanked for his efforts, nor has the world been advised as to whom the widow and daughters of the dead scientist are ob-liged for this noiseless, modest and disin-terested act of benevolence, so gently and effectively accomplished as to render de clination impossible and avoid all implication of a need for charity on the part of

those benefited. Fraud. Tens of thousands of dollars are squandered Tens of thousands of dollars are squandered yearly upon traveling quacks, who go from town to town professing to cure all the lils that our poor humanity is heir to. Why will not the public learn common sense, and if they are suffering from dyspepsia or liver complaint, invest a dollar in Spring Blossom, sold by all druggists and indorsed by the faculty. See testimonials. Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 257 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Satisfactory, Mrs. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y., writes "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for nervous and bilious headaches, and have recommended them to my friends; I believe them superior to any other medicine I have used, and can recommend them to anyone requiring a cure for biliousness. Price \$1. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

The Bound Unloosed

DRY GOODS, UNDERWEAR, &C. TEXT 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 18c., 124c. and 15c., that were sold at 20c, and 25c.

UMBRELLAS

PARASOLS

REDUCED.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

Next Door to Court House.

METZGER, 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 —то вг—

WATERPROOF, AND TO GIVE GENERAL SATISFACTION.

Metzger, Bard & Haughman's

No. 43 WEST KING STREET,

NEW CHEAP STORE,

LANCASLER, PA.,

(ADLER'S OLD STAND).

DRESS GOODS, &C. HAGER & BROTHER

Have still a Large Line of DRESS GOODS,

Black and Colored Silk.

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, CHINTZES AND WHITE GOODS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, All of which will be sold at Very Low Prices to Reduce Stock.

For JULY and AUGUST we have made &

CARPETS,

Of which we have a Handsome Line of the Newest Patterns in BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

WOOL AND HALL AND STAIR CARPET WITH BORDERS. Also a line of Carpets at 25, 31, 37% and 50c.

EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN, WORSTED,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS

HAGER & BROTHER.

Will be sold on the same low basis, We invite examination,

WALL PAPER, 40. WALL PAPER,

WALL PAPER.

Our Stock includes all the Choice Spring Patterns in EMBOSSED AND PLAIN GILT SATINS, FLATS, BLANKS, CEILING DECO-RATIONS, FRIEZES, DADOS AND BORDERS,

To reduce stock we will make a SPECIAL LOW PRICE. We invite examination.