

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 284

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

Price Two Cents.

## IMPORTANT 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 in our opening to-day in an invoice of Novelties captured from the wreck of a large Boston house, whose failure has precipitated 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 celebrated Tailor's French Novelties, the handsomest and finest goods imported to this country, a new feature in Silk Warp; Tailor's Tropic-a-Long, Serpentine Tricots, Cork Screw Diagonals and Granite Weave. A full line of Taylor's English Trousers of beautiful effects. Also a fine line of Choice American Suitings as well as an \$9 a Suit. All the Latest Novelties in Spring Overcoats at moderate prices. All are cordially invited to examine our stock and be convinced that we are making no idle boast, but can substantiate all we say and respectfully urge persons to place their orders 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.

THE ONLY TROUBLE WE HAVE EXPERIENCED WITH THE

## EIGHMIE SHIRT

This season is that we have not been able to get them from the factory as fast as our customers use them; but we hope in the future not to disappoint so many.

For the quality of material and workmanship it is the best shirt in the market that

SELLS FOR \$1.00.

There is but one man in the City of Lancaster so large that the

## EIGHMIE SHIRT

will not fit. We take them back and refund the money if not satisfactory; but it is so seldom that we are called upon to do this it is hardly worth while to mention it.

What we ask you to do is to give the Shirt a trial.

## WILLIAMSON & FOSTER'S

ONE-PRICE HOUSE,  
36-38 EAST KING STREET,  
LANCASTER, PA.

## H. GERHART'S

New Tailoring Establishment,  
No. 6 East King Street.

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

## SPRING TRADE.

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

All goods warranted as represented, and prices as low as the lowest.

## H. GERHART.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING  
FOR  
SPRING 1881,

## D. B. Hostetter & Son's,

No. 24 CENTRE SQUARE.

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

## 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 Price.

## 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.

## DRY GOODS.

### 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 1/2 cents; at 50, now 31; at \$1, now 68 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 \$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 \$3.50.

All on bargain tables; and a great many more.

Made to measure; blue serge, \$18; blue flannel, \$15; Scotch Bannockburn, \$20.

MARKET STREET, MIDDLE ENTRANCE.

## JOHN WANAMAKER,

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

### JACOB M. MARKS. JOHN A. CHARLES. JOHN B. ROTH.

## 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.

CARPETINGS, QUEENWARE 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. ROTH.

## IRON BITTERS.

## IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETIZER.

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 *Flatulency, Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburns, &c.* The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A. B. C. Book, 22 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.

## PLUMBERS' SUPPLY HOUSE.

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

## JOHN L. ARNOLD,

No. 11, 13 & 15 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

## LIVERY STABLE.

## HUGHTON'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,  
FORMERLY ZECHER BROS.' 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 30, 1881.

## JUDGE AGNEW.

### ON GOVERNMENTAL DANGERS,

### THREATS AT POLITICAL ABUSES.

Infringements of the Judiciary Severely Condemned.

The address of Hon. Daniel Agnew, ex-chief justice of this state, at the recent commencement of Hioanoke college, Va., now being circulated by the faculty, is a paper the close reading of which, in full, is calculated to excite a good deal more attention to it than it has yet received from the abstracts circulated at the time of its delivery. The publication is accompanied by a very courteous notice of our Pennsylvania jurist from the Southern educator, and an acknowledgment of his kindness in filling at short notice, a post to which ex-Governor Garland of Arkansas had been appointed. Judge Agnew, himself, in his address at the outset says: "It was written for another latitude—Pennsylvania—though not delivered. This may not be very material, yet as men are often judged by circumstances, I do not wish to be misunderstood, here and elsewhere." The subject of the address is "Dangers of the Republican government of the United States," and, in the elaboration of this theme, after touching upon the divine origin of government and the legal right of suffrage he considers the dangers of the government under the heads: (1) Those arising from the constitution of society; (2) Those arising from the administration of government. Under the first class he particulars: 1. The basis of suffrage; 2. The introduction of aliens; 3. The difference of races; 4. The variety in productions and industries. The ignorant ballot being a source of danger he argues for public education, without sectarian control.

The safety in naturalization lies in the power of the native element to assimilate the foreign. Race and religion, Judge Agnew maintains, forbid the admission of the Chinese to citizenship. The great danger in race differences arises in the citizenship of the negro race. Its distinctness is so marked, the national and natural repugnance to amalgamation so great, that entire assimilation is impossible. From the conflict of the races, the judge sees great danger ahead. "The problem is a vast one, and he will be great indeed all former greatness, grand indeed, who shall devise and execute a plan of separation with safety and justice; or a union in one harmonious whole." From our diversity of local interests and products there is less danger because the supply and wants of different sections largely complement each other; an evil, however, is the selection of public representatives on the narrow principle of local interests—"some even unwilling to study the common good. Hence the uncertainty and instability of congressional legislation in this respect. What is the remedy? Clearly it lies in a reasonable harmony of measures, to protect the different staples and industries, and cast unreasonable burdens on none. It is evident that extremes, whether of free trade or protection, are errors. What we need is large-hearted, intelligent and well-lit legislation, to do as much good, and as little harm as possible to every interest. To accomplish this our people must be educated to feel that they are one; that their Union is indissoluble and must be made to subservise the interests of all."

The dangers arising in the administration of the American government may be arranged for present use under three heads: 1. Those of combinations for personal ends. 2. Those from great corporations. 3. Those from judicial infirmities. Under the first head is discussed the boss system, or as Judge Agnew calls it the "oligarchy," which sets up to promote the interests of its members—and of which Judge Agnew was the victim in this state—displaying itself as Conklingism, Cameronism &c. "The people must think and act for themselves. They must not suffer their affairs to be handled by the tools of the oligarchy. Refuse to elect them as delegates; refuse to permit county committees to supercede them and determine affairs which demand their own attention. Prevent the forestalling of appointments and the making of fictitious opinions."

But it is when Judge Agnew touches upon the aggressiveness of corporations and the infirmities of the judiciary that it is most plainly manifest that he wrote for the latitude of Pennsylvania. Thus he concludes his stinging address:

The influence of great corporations in the affairs of the state is the next element of danger. Shut up within their own privacy, and like fungi, often growing most vigorously in the shade, they sometimes overshadow virtue, and pollute the streams of public integrity, before the state is aware of it; or like the credit mobiler, even the nation itself. I mean no indiscriminate assault. Corporations have added much to progress and improvement. Maintained within their just spheres, they are powerful engines of civilization; indeed, it may be doubted whether they are not essential to human advancement. Without them we should lag far behind the age. There was a time when a party, after the fall of the Bank of the United States, denounced them as inimical to liberty and human rights. I was not of that party or that mind and believed much of the prognosticated danger to be fanciful. I remember well the debates in the constitutional convention of 1837. I speak, therefore, with no personal prejudice against corporations, but from long observation.

Without running into detail I mention two forms of incorporation which have been proscribed to private ends—the railroad and the large municipal. So great had this evil become that the people of Pennsylvania made it a cause of solemn council and correction in the amended Constitution of 1873, and the subject of three articles—the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth—embracing twenty-eight sections. I speak, therefore, not at random. In order to appreciate some of these

dangers, it needs only to look at the enormous capital aggregated and prodigious debts incurred by some of the greater railroad and municipal corporations. Of all sources of corruption, the world has proclaimed money the greatest. Few have an idea of the great aggregation of money and the expenditures of some of these latter bodies. They far surpass the revenues and expenditures of the state. As an illustration, not meant to be invidious, take the capital and expenditures of the great Pennsylvania corporation. I have not its recent reports before me, but I remember well that of 1877, and we learn from the public press, that its revenues and expenditures have largely increased, and its capital stock is to be enlarged. In that report, its total debtor side was one hundred and fifty two millions, consisting of capital stock nearly sixty-nine millions, mortgages and record debts, sixty millions and about twenty-three millions of minor debts. The credit side consisted of the cost of railroad, equipment, and real estate, fifty-six and one-half millions, the bonds and stocks of other companies costed, twenty-one million, and other minor assets of about twenty-six millions.

Now consider the power such an enormous aggregation of money and expenditure can exert. The number of employees is computed by thousands, including the best talent of this state. Look at the network of railroad that it controls, represented by the seventy and a-half millions of their bonds and stock held, their par value being over ninety-five millions. Compare this with the financial exhibit of the state itself. It was thought the state was sunk in ruin when its debt was forty millions, and its canals and railroads were sold to escape their corporation influences. A remarkable fact attending all the great railroads of the United States is the immense wealth of their leading officials. It is contended to no state and is exceptional to all other employments. The grandest talent and greatest learning, in law, physics and other learned avocations, accumulate a few thousands only in a lifetime. But railroad officials, often rising from mere clerks, roadmen, ticket and other agents, with salaries running from hundreds to a few thousands, eventuate as possessors of many millions. It is no common thing to see a railroad president rising from the humblest station, in the course of fifteen or twenty years, into the ownership of five or even twenty millions, at a salary which would not average for the whole time over ten or twelve thousand dollars. These are mysteries which the common people cannot understand.

Of all the sources of vicious influence probably the freest pass system is the greatest. A single individual will command them in scores. Some carry blanks needing only their countersign to give them effect. It is needless to say that the influence is enormous. The members of the legislature and judiciary are not overlooked. True it is only complimentary, and often so reads. Call it that, yet the philosophy of compliment is not unknown, and its delicacy is a skillful art. I do not object to State officials receiving free. It is a project, the case is much worse. It is returned for the great privilege granted by the State, but then it should be demandable as a right. Let the law require and direct the issue, and then the free issue, and then the free rider recognizes no compliment, and feels no obligation, but for an issue, the constituency can hold its representative responsible for the legislation. To the free ticket system must be added the compliment of special cars tendered to officials, indeed sometimes sought after.

The free ticket system has a special and unfair influence on legislation. Such is the ramification of the railroad system, in Pennsylvania, it reaches the home of nearly every member of the Assembly. Hence no business of any magnitude is done on Friday, Saturday and Monday; a morning adjournment on Friday and an evening meeting on Monday sufficient to keep the record straight. The effect is a loss of probably one-third of the time which should be devoted to legislation, and of thousands of dollars, drawn from the taxes of the people.

The large municipalities of the state furnish another source of danger. These need but little detail, they are well understood by some, but the misfortune is the injured people rarely rise to their own protection. Hence their affairs are so often managed in the interests of the combinations, that suck the life-blood from their veins. As a consequence witness the enormous growth of their public debt. The system of contracts, jobs and public improvements is full of corruption. The public good is the pretext. It is not the purpose (which is often good and sometimes essential) but the mode of expenditure which is dangerous and demoralizing. Public works are undertaken in the interest and under the guidance of partisans, favorites and combinations. Prices are inflated, and often added to, when bids are used, far bills are accepted in full at large discounts, and in many ways the public is robbed to feed officials and partisans.

This system of the absorption of the public taxes, begets expenditure far beyond the revenue. Fearing, loathing, the people in their pockets, a floating debt is resorted to, and treasury warrants remain unpaid from year to year, until the load becomes too heavy to be borne; and then comes the process of funding; on long loans. The funded debt of Philadelphia is now twenty-one million, having been increased by repeated funding in the last thirty years, as many millions. The funding process only keeps off the evil day, and scaling or repudiation must come at last. I am not depicting imaginary evils. The new constitution bears witness of the truth, be found in the 15th article and in sections 7, 8 and 10, of article 9.

One of the most appalling facts is the facility with which those who come to live on municipal plunder, evade the provisions of the constitution. The 9th section of the 9th article of the new constitution provides that the debt of no city, county, borough, township, or school district, shall exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property therein. Here is a case which has gone into the books. A farmer owned a dairy farm within the limits of a large city, of eighty acres, valued in 1873 at \$7,200, and taxed at \$462. In 1874 when the city came in under the new constitution, the valuation was raised to \$371,380, and the tax rose to \$3,148.55. The leap in the valuation in a single year is so great it should have made the fact were it not a matter of record. The actual value of the rental of the farm was found in a judicial proceeding to be only \$800. It is difficult to find language to characterize the wickedness of the thing. The best form of danger in the administration of government, that I notice, is what I shall call, (for want of a better term), judicial infirmity; without imputing a want of integrity or personal dishonesty. Its chief sources are timidity, local usage and prejudice; partisanship in

nominations and elections, the influence of great corporations, and educational training.

Of all virtues in public life, courage—the latin *virtus*—is the greatest; because it conserves and crowns all the rest. Want of it in a judge is a great infirmity, destroying independence of thought and action. Boldness, however, must be made for true courage. It is sometimes the result of too much self-esteem (or call it vanity) and becomes a source of error, though not so often as timidity. Timid minds are affected by public opinion; especially when excited by interest, ignorance or clamor. Legal questions are often greatly misunderstood by the general public, and hence its opinion is no safe guide. Timidity will mistake public sentiment for public interest, and by confounding them fall into error. When the mind is thus affected the judge has but one remedy—to look directly at the case itself, endeavoring to thrust aside all thought of the parties and the public. This is the explanation of the ancient allegorical and beautiful representation of justice, in the network of a pure woman standing blind-folded, when holding the scales of judgment. She sees not those before her—she is blind to all relations and conditions, and listening to the cause alone, holds the scale with an even hand.

Local usages and prejudices are powerful impediments to correct views of the law, and frequently give it a contrary twist. They enter into the very thoughts of judges living within their influence. Hence the peculiarities of large cities will turn the law into new channels, furrowed out by local interests. This produces narrowness, and an inability to embrace the entire scope of all the consequences of decision, upon the interests of the whole state. I have known a city usage to mould a decision directly in the teeth of the express words of a plain act of assembly. This is a subject not always understood by the public. In all countries of the sort, the tendency is to be governed by general principles—those reasons which are believed to be most conducive to the public welfare. This is proper for when law is founded upon sound reason and good sense, it compares best with the true public interest. But it is just here the judge subject to this local influence is misled; he confounds the interest springing out of the local usage, with the general public interest of the whole state, and thus falls into error. The only remedy for this is breadth of thought, and an endeavor to withdraw the mind from these peculiarities, and to comprehend the entire public interest.

Partisan nominations and elections are another source of infirmity. Indeed it is common to find a politician in public office who aspires to judicial station. His opinions as active partisans continue to wield a strong influence over their judgments. One as a partisan will justify what as a man he cannot defend. If a party question comes before him, his political friends know where to look for him. Nor is this always an imputation on his integrity. His prejudices and not intentional wrong misled him. Nevertheless the evil consequence is the same. When partisan bias is added to a vigorous intellect, it compares best with the true public interest, and thus deceives the public. A judge of this kind is so when he secures a long term of office.

The influence of a corporation is another cause of judicial infirmity. Such bodies, possessing millions of money, employing hundreds of servants, having thousands of customers, and power to affect large business interests, exert an influence difficult to withstand. It is rarely the case that great corporations approach the bench directly. That would alarm the conscience of the judge and set him free. The lever used by them is an alleged public interest and the benefits to be derived. If a great railroad company would exert its influence upon the public mind, it would be a private right, as to take private property, the public necessity is invoked. The necessity is dilated upon and magnified to an immense extent, while the private interest is contracted to the least degree. In most instances the corporate interest represents immense wealth and influence beneath persons on that side, while the other is but a single person and a small interest. Here it is where this form of judicial weakness appears. Under the oversight of the influence of the corporation, the judicial mind exercises the public necessity, until it towers like a great mountain over the individual right. This wrong is committed also when judges interpret the law or the constitution strictly against the citizens and liberally in favor of the corporations. The true duty of government is the protection of the natural or fundamental rights of men, of which the right of property is one, sacredly guarded by the declaration of rights, and excepted out of the power of government, under special limitations. Hence when a judge without a clear well supported and preponderant public necessity, strikes down the natural right of property in favor of a corporation, he does a great wrong, and fails to serve the true end of government. It is a clear breach of official duty, whose great purpose is the protection of individual fundamental rights.

Another evil is one inseparable largely from the requirements of the bench, and begets an infirmity often productive of injustice. No one is fit for the higher judiciary, whose mind is not expanded by study and various knowledge. The judge must deal with all conditions of society, all the employments and affairs of life. As a consequence those who fill the higher grades, are generally men, whose lives have been spent in study and refinement. They have rarely felt the privations and wants of the under class—not the poor or pauper class—but those who live by daily labor, accumulate slowly, and possess small and humble homesteads. Such judges raised in comfort and refinement, unlike the Great Master, are not touched with a feeling of the infirmities of those beneath them; or a sympathy which springs from participation in their trials and their humble lot. Yet the homestead of the humble citizen—the roof which covers wife and children, or the garden spot which helps to feed them—his heart, as great, as the palace of wealth or the castle of power, and no one realizes it as well as he, or his humble neighbor; and his right the constitution guards with strictness. Yet here it is where the influence of education and social relations misleads the judicial mind, which, untouched by a fellow-feeling, suffers the humble right to be overshadowed and lost in the exaggerated importance of the supposed public necessity. True greatness of mind would lead to calmer and more contemplative views of the relations of society, and to the scales of justice more rightly between right and power; or if the poor man's right must give way to a real preponderant necessity, would accord to him a just compensation, by a rightful interpretation of the constitution and law. What is the remedy for judicial infirmity, is a question more easily asked than answered. The natural qualities and educational characteristics of men cannot be readily determined by the general public. Reputation is the only common means of discovery. The

people who desire their Benches to rise to the most elevated standard of right and justice, must see to it, therefore, that rings and politicians do not fill them with tools and mere partisans; and that those they support have the highest reputation for integrity, knowledge, candor and honor.

Hope on, Hope Ever,  
No matter what the ailment may be, rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, asthma, bronchitis, if other remedies have failed—hope not get up at once for Thomas' Electric Oil. It will cure you immediately relief. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

As Old Doctors Agree,  
"It was this 'Duct' in 1874 and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually constipated to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and, without the distress and pain which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.—Translated from the New York Zeitung.

Never to Late too Soon.  
Thos. J. Agnew, Williams street, East Buffalo, writes: "Your Spring Blossom has worked on me splendidly. I had no appetite; used to sleep badly and get up in the morning very fresh; my breath was very offensive and I suffered from severe headache; since using your Spring Blossom all these symptoms have vanished and I feel quite well." Price 50 cts. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

## DRY GOODS, UNDERWEAR, &c.

### SOMETHING NEW!

LACE THREAD  
UNDERSHIRTS,  
FEATHER-WEIGHT DRAWERS,  
SUSPENDERS,  
ERISMAN'S,  
THE SHIRTMAKER,  
NO. 56 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

## REASONABLE GOODS.

DRESS GINGHAMS,  
VICTORIA LAUNES,  
INDIA LINENS,  
NEW YORK STORE.

## WATT, SHAND & CO.

Are showing a great variety of  
Fancy Dress Gingham at..... 12 1/2c a yard  
Elegant Styles, Best Quality..... 10c  
Light Scotch Zephyr Gingham only..... 20c  
One Case Printed Lawns..... 7c  
Novel Designs, Best Quality..... 12 1/2c

## CLOSING SALE OF

## Summer Dress Goods.

Cream Lace Bunting..... 10c a yard  
Half Wool Lace Bunting..... 12 1/2c  
All Wool Plain and Lace Bunting  
15c, 17c, 20c, 25c to 50c a yard

## HOME CREPE BUNTINGS, NUN'S VELVETS, FRENCH FOULE BUNTINGS

At Very Low Prices, at the  
NEW YORK STORE,  
8 & 10 EAST KING STREET.

## DRESS GOODS, &c.

## HAGER & BROTHER

Have still a Large Line of  
DRESS GOODS,  
In all qualities, including many of the  
Choicest Styles of the Season. Also

## 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.

## SPECIAL!

For JULY and AUGUST we have made a  
Special Low Price for

## CARPETS,

Of which we have a Handsome Line of the  
Newest Patterns in

BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,  
EXTRA SUPER ENGLAND, WORSTED,  
WOOL AND HALL AND STAIR  
CARPET WITH BORDERS.

Also a line of Carpets at 25, 31, 37 1/2 and 50c.

## OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS

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

## HAGER & BROTHER.

## WALL PAPER, &c.

Our Stock includes all the Choice Spring  
Patterns in

## WALL PAPER, WALL PAPER.

To reduce stock we will make a  
SPECIAL LOW PRICE.

## HAGER & BROTHER.

(MAIN AND PROVISIONS BOUGHT  
AT WHOLESALE AND CARRIED TO CUSTOMERS IN CHICAGO  
AND PHILADELPHIA, IN LARGE AND SMALL LOTS,  
MARGINS TO SUIT, BY  
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