Volume XVII--Nc. 293.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1881

tions and conduct during the trying months

The cabinet then consisted of Judge J.

which followed.

Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, &C.

MPORTANT 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 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 celbrated Talamon's French Novelties, the andsomest and finest goods imported to this country, a new feature in Silk Warp; Talamon's Tricot a-Long, Serpentine Tri-cots, Cork Screw Diagonals and Granite Weave. A full line of Taylor's English Trouserings of beautiful effects. Also a fine line of Choice American Spitings 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 person to place their order at once before the choicest styles are sold, for they cannot be dup!l-cated 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,

DY ACTUAL COUNT WE HAVE 196 TRUNKS

TRAVELING BAGS

To select from. And here is more than a load of all kinds and a variety of

#### RUBBER CLOTHING

We keep for men is everyting they need, and at such prices as to GIVE EN-THRE SATISFACTION.

We are receiving some of the latest

#### HATS FOR FALL,

And it you are tired of your straw hat we can show you some new and nobby

# WILLIAMSON & FOSTER'S

ONE-PRICE HOUSE.

36-38 EAST KING STREET,

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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 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 self 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, at

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 BATH TUBS, the public a tine, stylish and well made stock of BATH BOILE

# 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.] Give us a call .

# D. B. Hostetter & Son

€-lyd

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

LANCASTER, PA. No. 29 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa-

THE BUSINESS OF SELLING CLOTHING AT

### OAK HALL

Has grown to its present greatness because these points are faithfully observed:

IN MAKING.

To Get the Best Material. To Sponge it Properly.

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To Get the Cash. To Have One Price.

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To Pay Back Money if Unsuited .. To Guarantee the Goods.

The Stock of MEN'S CLOTHING is always kept very full in assortment, even to the In BOYS' CLOTHING the Styles and Trimmings are not approached by any Clothing House in the Country.

A cordial welcome is ready for all who come, and we expect to sell only when people are satisfied in every respect.

# WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, Sixth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

( LOTHING!

MYERS & RATHFON.

The LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF PHILADELPHIA. WO

## 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 pre'er being measured and having a Suit made to order you can find no better stock to select from and at such prices as will astonish you. Indeed the prices are so low that his duty to preserve and keep possession no one need go about in a shabby suit these days.

Just think of it, we can furnish you with

The public property of the United States seems to be misunderstood by Mr.

Davis as referring only to such articles of

COAT, PANTS AND VEST to keep cool in, for the 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 experi enced Cutters, and we can guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

# MYERS & RATHFON.

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

Rosenstein's one price house. Rosenstein's one price house.

# TAKE NOTICE.

THE REPORT THAT I HAVE DISCONTINUED THE

Is without foundation. It may refer to some other firm in a similar line.

We have found it very satisfactory and shall be prepared during the coming season with increased facilities to furnish our customers with even a better satisfaction of piece goods, and having secured the services of TWO ADDITIONAL CUTTERS, can turn out work promptly and neat, using none but the best trimming.

We have this day received the Fall Fasnion Plate made especially for us. It is a magnificent representation in Gold and Colors of PRESIDENT GARFIELD AND CABINET, and will be on exhibition in our window.

We have this day made another reduction in our

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING.

63 Notice the prices: 8 marke I in the window.

# AL. ROSENSTEIN'S

ONE PRICE HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE GRAPE HOTEL.

No. 37 NORTH QUEEN STREET, - - LANCASTER, PA.

# IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC.

SURE APPETISER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and effi-

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPE-TITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c.

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

PLUMBER'S SUPPLIES.

TOUN L. ARNOLD.

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

# JOHN L. ARNOLD,

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

JEWELERS. TILVER JEWELRY. LACE PINS, EAR RINGS
AND BRACELETS, NECK
CHAINS AND HAIR PINS,
STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS
AND SCARF PINS OF

LIQUORS, &C. THE PLACE FOR GOOD COFFEES,
Fresh Sugars, Pure Syrups, Best Teas, at
A. Z. RINGWALT'S
Old Wine and Liquor Store,
tebl9-lvd No. 205 West King Street.

SILVER. AUGUSTUS RHOADS.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 10, 1881 THE EVE OF THE REBELLION

HIGHLY INTERESTING REVELATIONS

FROM JUDGE JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

Criticising Statements of the Hon. Jefferson Davis—Figyd's Treachery and Cass's Resignation—Geo. Scott Placed in a New Light—Judge Black's Memorandum for President Buchana—the President's De-

From an Interview with Judge Black in the [Concluded.]

"On page 215 of Mr. Davis's book, he says, he expressed the opinion to the presdent that the wisest and best course would be to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston, and then pro-

"The president's objection to this was that it was his bounden duty to preserve and protect the property of the United States. To this I replied, with all the earnestness the occasion demanded, that I would pledge my life that if an inventory were taken and an ordnanec sergeant with a few men left in charge of them they would not be disturbed. As a further guarantee I offered to obtain from the governor of South Carolina full assurance that in case any marauders or lawless Anyone having neglected or put off getting themselves a SPRING OR SUMMER SUIT

ANYONE having neglected or put off getting themselves a SPRING OR SUMMER SUIT

KAYEDS & DATLIEGET.

In case any maraders or lawless combination of persons should attempt to seize or disturb the property he would send from the citadel of Charleston an adequate guard to protect it and to secure its keep-

ers agaiust molestation.' "Mr. Davis disgraced his character for common sense by making such a proposition to the president. It was preposterous in him to expect that such a propo sition would be entertained for a moment Davis as referring only to such articles of personal property as were then within the fort, and Mr. Davis would guarantee the safety of the portable articles and get the assurance of Governor Pickens that he would not let them be carried away nor misappropriated. Of course, by public property, Mr. Buchanan meant the fort their mission, but insolently threatened to and the land that it was built upon, which belonged to the United States. The South Carolina government was not a fit party to be trusted with the protection of fully explained to them. Major Andereither real or personal property of the United States. They had previously proval and warm support of Judge Black, seized the custom house, arsenal, arms, who had been the instrument of so fram-provisions and everything else of the ing the orders that Anderson might leave United States which they could lay their the defenseless and take the strongest ands upon-everything in and about posi-Charleston except one fort—and then, according to Mr. Davis, they proposed, if according to Mr. Davis, they proposed, if we would let them take that, they would net. at some future time account for a few articles of insignificant value which were S. Black, secretary of state; Edwin M. Stanton, attorney general; Philip F. Thomas, secretary of the treasury; Jacob in the fort. I do not think Mr. Buchanan ever submitted any such proposition as that to the cabinet. Certainly he never submitted it as a thing to be seriously

"The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter and the surrender into the hands of South Carolina was, take it all in all, the most impudent in the history of the was careful about approving it. Major world. It is impossible to excuse it on Anderson's action, however, formed the any grounds, political, legal, moral or military. It belonged to the United States—was bought and paid for by them.

They had a full and undisputed proprie
They had a full and undisputed proprietary right to it, which was not impaired driving Judge Black from the cabinet. in the slightest degree by the South Carolina act of secession. Yet South Carolina paper in the form of his answer to the insultingly insisted upon its surrender to her, avowedly with intent to use it for from the state of South Carolina. It was hostile purposes against the government to which it belonged; and now Mr. Davis complains that this absurd demand was president, approved it. Thompson and

"In one of our cabinet discussions upon this subject I said that there never Floyd's opinion had no weight. Judge had been a period in the history of the Black, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Holt opposed English nation when any minister could it for the reason that it conceded too propose to give up to an enemy of his government a military post which was capa-ble of being defended without being brought to the block. Mr. Buchanan thought the expression a harsh one but didn't deny that it was true. He had no thought of yielding to Mr. Davis's solicitations. Floyd would have done it at that pleded the cabinet. The next day Judge time, that is to say, after he was notified that he must resign from the cabinet for other reasons, or be removed. Thompson might have been persuaded by his state after it went out to do it, but never to my knowledge asserted that it would be right in us. No Northern member of the cabinet would have tolerated the thought for tween Buchanan and himself through so

After the Lincoln administration came in, the question was submitted to the new eabinet and all but one voted to give it up. Lincoln vacillated and finally decided, after long delay (Welles says for political reasons), to send reinforcements. Seward had previously promised that the fort 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 Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 52 np. of useful and amusing reading—sent free. thing worse than a crime-a blunder. There was crime and blunder enough, to be sure, but Mr. Davis and the party he led had the biggest share in both." With his own hand Judge Black wrote

that portion of Mr. Buchanan's message of the 8th of January, 1861, from which the following quotation is made: "I certainly had no right to make aggressive war upon any state, and I am perfectly satisfied that the constitution has wisely withheld that power even from Congress. But the right and the duty to use military force défensively against those who re-sist the federal officers in the execution of their legal functions and against those who assault the property of the federal government is clear and underiable."

These views, so emphatically expressed were emphasized by the struggle of a month preceding their utterance to rein-force and defend to the last extremity the public defenses in the South. But Judge Black's opinion as to the right of the government to reduce a revolution of any and asserted that no state could throw off magnitude is best illustrated by the following quotations from a memorandum over, the president has also very distinctly given to President Buchanan early in December, 1860 for his private use.

"The Union is necessarily perpetual. Whether by revolution or in the exercise No state can lawfully withdraw or be ex-Fresh Sugars, Pure Syrups, Best Teas, at A. Z. RINGWALT'S
Old Wine and Liquor Store, No. 265 West king Street.

BOOTS & BHORS.

I ADIES AND GENTS, IF YOU WANT A General Control of the Companies of the Companies of the Companies of the Companies of the Control of Street of the Companies of the Companies of the Companies of the Control of Co

clare indiscriminate war against all the in- sions of regret that the commissioners habitants of a section, contounding the innocent with the guilty."

The opinion of November 20, 1860, for which Judge Black has been so severely arraigned, should be read in the light of the above declarations and his specific advice upon events as they arrase. Mr. Ru. are unwilling to proceed with the nego-tiations, since it is very clear that there can be no negotiations with them, whether

they are willing or not.
"Third. Above all things, it is objectionable to imitate a willingness to nego-tiate with the state of South Carolina vice upon events as they arose. Mr. Buabout the possession of a military post which belongs to the United States, or to propose any adjustment of the subject or any arrangement about it. The forts in Charleston harbor belong to this government—are its own, and cannot be given up. It is true they might be surrendered to a superior force, whether that force be in the service of a saccing state or chanan had asked his attorney general for an opinion upon certain constitutional questions affecting the rights of states. Judge Black prepared an exhaustive paper upon all the legal points involved, and then went into the discussion of the attitude of the two parties to the Union. This paper was even stronger in its presentation of the duty of the president towards the rebellious states than the quotation above in the service of a seceding state or a foreign nation. But Fort Sumter is im-pregnable and cannot be taken if defended made from Judge Black's memorandum for the president, from which Mr. Buchanimportance that it should be maintained if all the power of this nation can do it; for the command of the harbor and the president's ability to execute the revenue laws may depend on it.

make, when collated and given more space than can possibly be accorded them in a newspaper article, a history that will reverse the generally accepted estimate of the loyalty and fidelity of more men than Judge Black. It is a fact beyond contraan drew a part of his message to Congress of January 8, 1861 Mr. Buchanan called for the paper before it was finished, and when its tenor and scope were presented it was entirely too radical to meet his views. He said to the author that such a severe arraignment of parties would have

laws may depend on it.
"Fourth, The words coercing a state by force of arms to remain in the Confederacy, a power which I do not believe the a tendency to provoke rather than restrain aggressive action, and concluded by reconstitution has conferred on Congress,' ought certainly not to be retained. They are too vague, and might have the effect stricting the attorney general to a cold answer to the law points he had asked his opinion upon. The opinion of November (which I am sure the president does not 20 was, therefore, the outcome of a decisintend) to mislead the commissioners concerning his sentiments. The power to defend the public property, to resist an assailing force which unlawfully attempts ive paper of wider scope, discussing the constitutional rights of states and their relations to the general government and the duty of the government toward the states, and emphatically explaining the to drive out the troops of the United States from one of the fortifications, and rights of the general government in case of rebellion. The right of discussion and to use military and naval forces for the purpose of aiding the proper officers of explanation being cut off in the opinion of November 20, Judge Black's interpretation of it must be found in his after declara the United States in the execution of the laws, this, as far as it goes, is coercion, and may very well be called "coercing a state by force of arms to remain in the The president has always assert-Perhaps no time during those memora-ble months when Judge Black was en-deavoring to force upon the president and ed his right of coercion to that extent. He merely denies the right of Congress to make offensive war upon a state of the Union, as such might be made upon a

cabinet the necessity of making the power of the government felt in defending its property in the South from theft and asforeign government.
"Fifth, The implied assent of the pres-"Fifth. The implied assent of the president to the accusation which the commissioners make of a compact with South Carolina, by which he was bound not to take whatever measures he saw fit for the defense of the forts, ought to be stricken and a flat denial of any such bargain, sault shows his fidelity to the country sault shows his fidelity to the country more strongly than during the remarkable meetings and discussions in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet during the four days and nights, beginning on the 28th of December, 1860. Three citizens of South Carolina appeared in Washington styling themselves commissioners from that state, emprowered to treat with the government of out, and a flat denial of any such bargain, pledge or agreement inserted. The paper signed by the late members of Congress powered to treat with the government of from South Carolina does not bear such construction, and this, as I understand, is the only transaction between South Car-United States upon certain questions of property belonging to the federal govern-ment in the state of South Carolina. They olina and him which bears upon the subject either directly or indirectly. I think it deeply concerns the president's reputation that he should contradict this statesuspend all discussion until Major Ander ment, since, if it be undenied, it puts him in the attitude of an executive officer who voluntarily disarms himself of the power to perform his duty and ties his hands so that he cannot, without breaking his word, "preserve, protect and defend the consti-tution, and see the laws faithfully execut ed." The fact that he pledged himself in missioners no doubt have been so inform- ted the unarmed Star of the West for a ed. But there must be some mistake about it. It arose doubtless out of the president's auxious and laudable desire to avoid civil war and his often expressed determination not even to furnish an excuse

for an outbreak at Charleston by re-enforcing Major Anderson unless it was absolutely necessary. Thompson, secretary of the interior ; John B. Floyd, secretary of war, and Mr. Toucey, secretary of the navy. It is need-less to say that Mr. Floyd, Mr. Thompson "Sixth. The remotest expression of doubt about Major Anderson's perfect and Mr. Thomas bitterly opposed Major Anderson's action, and the president even propriety of behavior should be carefully avoided. He is not merely a gallant and meritoricus officer, who is entitled to a fair hearing before he is condemned. He has saved the country, I solemuly believe, when its day was darkest and its perils most extreme. He has done everything that mortal man could do to repair the fatal error which the administration has Mr. Buchanan laid before his advisers a committed in not sending down troops enough to hold all of the forts. He has proposition of the so-called commissioners kept the strongest one. He still commads the harbor. We may still execute the laws if we try. Besides, there is nothing in the orders which were sent to him by the war department which is in the Thomas opposed it because they regarded it as too hostile to South Carolina, and slightest degree contravened by his act of throwing his command into Fort Sumter. Even if those orders, sent without your knowledge, did forbid him to leave a place where his mem might have perished much to the belligerent state. There was and shelter them under a stronger position not much discussion of the paper in the cabinet meeting, for it seemed to all its members evident that Mr. Buchana's mind we ought all of us to rejoice that he broke such orders.

"Seventh, The idea that a wrong was committed against South Carolina by moving from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter ought to be repelled as firmly as may be Black notified Mr. Toucey and also Mr. Stanton and Mr. Holt that he should leave pose the South Carolina commission. It the cabinet. His purpose was reported to Mr. Buchanan and he sent for him. He is a strange assumption of right on the part of that state to say that our United went with great reluctance, for he knew States troops must remain in the weakest the appeal that would be made to the position they can find in the harbor. It is warm friendship which had existed benot a menace of South Carolina or of Charleston, or a menace at all. It is simmany years. He had some indications of ple self-defense. If South Carolina does what he would say in the arguments he not attack Major Anderson no human beused to induce him to accept the state department against his inclinations when General Cass resigned. He went, however, at his solicitation, and demonstrated ing will be injured. For there certainly will be no reason to believe he will commence bestilities. The apparent objection to his being in Fort Sumter is that he will to Mr. Buchapan the indefensible attitude in which he would place himself did he be less likely to fall an easy prey to his assailants.

send the answer to the gentlemen from South Carolina he had prepared, and how "These are the points on which I would advise that the paper be amended. I am aware that they are too radical to permit impossible it would be for him to remain in the cabinet an hour were such an anmuch hope of their adoption. If they are swer returned. The impressive interview adopted the whole paper will need to be ended by Mr. Buchanan handing the paper he had prepared as his answer to the insolent demand and proposition of the South Carolina ambassadors, with a request that he modify it to suit his own views and return it to him immediately. Judge Black took it, went the attorney general's office, and in the presence of Mr. Stanton wrote the following paper:

Overlooked in this territor.

I treat the president to order the Brooklyn and the Macedonian to Charleston without the least delay, and in the meantime to send a trusty messenger to Major Anderson to let him know that his govern ment will not desert him. The re-enforcement of troops from New York or Old Point Comfort should follow immediately. recast. But there is one thing not to be overlooked in this terrible crisis. I en-Memorandum for the President on the subject of the paper drawn up by him in reply to the Commissioners of South Carolina:

"First. The first and the concluding of the paper drawn up by him in reply to the Commissioners of South Carolina:

"First. The first and the concluding paragraph both seem to acknowledge the can see nothing before us but disaster and

right of South Carolina to be represented | ruln to the country." Mr. Stanton made a copy of this docunear this government by diplomatic offi-cers. That implies that she is an indement, sheet by sheet, as it was written, pendent nation, with no other relations to and the original was at once sent to the the government of the Union than any president. Mr. Stanton retained the copy he had made and indorsed it "Observaother foreign power. If such be the fact, tions on Correspondence, President, S. C. Com,, by J. S. B." This paper, of which then she has acquired all the rights, powers and responsibilities of a separate the above is an exact copy, is in Mr. government by the mere ordinance of secession which passed her convention a few days ago. But the president has always, it was Judge Black's individual action, it so entirely met his views that he comand particularly in his late message to mented upon it with strong expressions of pleasure and declared his purpose to leave the cabinet with the secretary of state if the views therein expressed were not adopted. Mr. Holt would doubtless have done the declared that even if a state could secede same, although he did not indicate his and go out of the Union at pleasure, whether by revolution or in the exercise purpose. The above quoted paper was the last effort of this one man to change the pelled from it. The federal constitution recognize her independence without being determination of the president in relation is as much a part of the constitution of every state as if it had been textually inserted therein. The federal government is sovereign within its own sphere and sentence which imply that South Carolina is in an attitude which each of the capital decision, but one which had already stood against the assault of the which each of the capital control of the constitution of the constituti

this much-maligned man had had to do with forcing the issue and pushing Mr. Buchanan to the acceptance of and action upon his views for the succor of Major Anderson can be seen from the fact that on the 20th the president ordered the secretary of war to send re-enforcements at once, and the order was made in cabinet. There are many things in the ample evidences of Judge Black's upright, man-ly and courageous conduct during those eventful days which I have been reduct-

pregnable and cannot be taken if defended antly permitted to examine, which will as it should be. It is a thing of the last make, when collated and given more space vention that this long-silent man who has steadily refused to make his own defense or permit any one to make it for him, or even to see the defense he had, was the power that forced the preparation of an expedition early in December, 1860, to re-entorce Major Anderson whenever it was thought necessary, and who saw that an officer was dispatched to acquaint him with the fact and order him to defend himself to the last extremity. For more than a month this expedition was delayed against his protests by the official opinion of General Scott, who kept the man-of-war Brooklyn at Fortress Monroe for nearly a month waiting some overt act on the part of the South Carolinians. On the 30th of December, by Judge Black's earnest advice, the president determined to succor Major Anderson at all hazards, for the South Carolinians had taken possession of all the unoccupied forts. Major Anderson had retreated into Sumter, and General Scott's excuses were no longer of any force, for overt acts had been commit-ted. But General Scott found other reahundred and fifty raw recruits be sent from New York in a merchant vessel so as not to hurt the feelings of the South Car-olinians. Mr. Buchanan promptly overruled him and gave an order through the lieutenant general for the dispatch of the Brooklyn. General Scott, instead of seuding it to the proper officers, quietly pocketed it and called upon the president to say that he thought — it was only gentlemanly and proper that he should await the reply of the South Carolina commis-sioners before dispatching the reinforce-ments." This caused another delay to the formidable man-of-war.

Deaf as a Post.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., states that for fitteen months she was troubied with a discase of the ear, causing entire deafness. In ten minutes after using Thomas' Eclectric Oil, she found relief, and in a short time she was entirely cured and her hearing restored. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive, and liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure billous headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it, both dry and liquid.—Zion's Herald. Nearly a Miracle.

E. Asenith Hall, Binghamton, N. Y., writes:
"I suffered for several months with adult pain through left lung and shoulders. I lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother procured some Burdock Blood Bitters: I took them as directed, and have left no pain since first week after using them, and am now quite well."

Price \$1. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 157 North Queen street, Lancaster.

A Friend in Need. Time over and again Thomas' Eelectric Oil in proved a salutary friend to the distressed. As a reliable curative for croup in children, sore throat and bronchial affections, and as a positive external remedy for skin, it is a never failing antidote. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

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Or FLUID PENCIL, the only Reservoir Pen in the World with a circle of Iridium Around the Point. The most popular Pen made, as it has greater strength, greater ink capacity, and is more convenient for the pocket, than any now in With one filling it will write from seventy to eighty pages of foolscap paper, does the work in a third time less, and with less fatigue than attends the writing of twenty pages with the

ordinary pen.

The writing point being Iridium (called by gold pen makers Diamond), it will wear an ordinary lifetime.

The manufacturers guarantee to keep every Pen in good working order for three years, and if the point shows any signs of wear in that time to repoint free of charge.

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Farmers and others in want of Superjor Manure will find it to their advantage to all. Yard, Harrisburg Pike. Office. 20% East Chestnut street. ag17-11 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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L. B. HERR, Agent, No. 8 East Orange Street Lancaster,