The Lancaster Intelligencer.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

No Such Store.

If there is any such store as Oak Hall in either England or France I could not find it. The nearest approach to it is "La Belle Jardiniere" Paris on the Seine, but any one visiting this store will say Oak Hall does better in quantity to select from, style and make-up of goods, though the prices in the main are cheaper in Paris; because of the cloths without duties, and the cheap labor of France. The people here, however, think our prices are quite low enough, considering all things. American Clothing outranks all other throughout the world for real gracefulness. We have here none of the narrow-breasted and contracted shouldered coats that are so universal abroad. Some of the New York Tailors who have opened branches in Paris are among the most popular artist-tradesmen there, and are well patronized.

The English and French open their eyes wide when told of the size of the Oak Hall Clothing House and its vast stock of ready goods for Men and Boys.

It is our purpose and hope always to have Philadelphia lead the retail clothing trade and we are giving our best efforts to improve every year on our catting, patterns and workmanship. The character of materials we use is no longer an uncertain question. The people know that we are to be depended on for sound judgment (based on experienced) in the goods selected. This year our fashions and finishing would warrant higher rates, but our prices are as reasonable as ever.

> JOHN WANAMAKER, WANAMAKER & BROWN.

The Largest Clothing House in America. OAK HALL, S. E. Cor, Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

ANE & CO.

ANE & CO.

LANE & CO.,

No. 24 EAST KING STREET.

Have just received, opened and ready for inspection a large and complete stock of general

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, ETC.

At prices that defy competition. High Colored Satin Sultings, New and Rich, Flannel Suitings in 64 and 34 goods. Blooming Black Cashmeres, a matter we pay special attention to. Shawls in long and square, in endless variety and quality. Frannels, Checks and Musins in all withs, and in fact anything necessary to constitute a complete stock for the buyer to select from.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETING AT 75c. PER YARD.

Elegant in Designs and Colorings. Feathers, Steam Dressed, the best the market produc-Queensware, Cloth, Cassimere and Ladies' Coats.

BOLTING CLOTHS

of the very best brand in the market, at New York Prices. An examination solicited of our entire stock, and satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Jacob M. Marks.

John A. Charles, IRON RITTERS.

John B. Reth.

TRON BITTERS.

I RON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC.

SURE APPETISER.

IKON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and effi-cient tonic; especially

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPF-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 Tasling the Food, Belching, Heat in the Siomach, 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 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

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSEFURNISHING.

—60 то— FLINN & WILLSON'S,

Just received 1,030 YARDS of FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 25 cents per yard up.

CHANDELIERS.

COMPLETE LINE OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS FOR THE FALL SEASON. ## Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

FLINN & WILLSON,

PLUMBER'S SUPPLIES.

152 & 154 North Queen Street.

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

TORN L. ARNOLD.

Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

CHANDELIERS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GAS GLOBES CHEAP.

TIN PLATE AND PLUMBER'S SUPPLIES.

JOHN L. ARNOLD,

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

WE AND OUR BRETHREN. in their history has brought them together to influence each other to good works for A SERMON BY REV. J. MAX HARK. the glory of God. After an acquaintance formed, and bearing such rich fruit thus early, it is

MORAVIANS AND PRESBYTERIANS.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22, 1881.

The Friendly Relations Existing Between the Denominations Pointed out by a Moravian Clergyman—A Valu-ble Historical Discourse.

The Moravian and the Presbyterian Charches Mr. Hark's Sermon, Detober 15th.

"Ye are all one in Christ Jesus."-Gal. iii : 28 Would, my friends, that Christians everywhere might more fully and practically recognize this glorious fact. Would that it might right speedily be converted from the mere assertion of the lips to an experience of the heart. When will the blessed time come that it shall be so? sometimes we think it will be soon. There seems to be a yearning and striving after it in the spirit of the age, that causes our souls to exult, and our minds to indulge in fond dreams of deep peace and holy joy. As we dwell upon it, we see in spirit all the high and rigid walls of separation, that divide the followers of Christ into so many coolesiastical claus, broken through and levelled to the ground. We anticipate the grand victories that such a united army would then everywhere win for our King and Prince of I' are; the utter defeat of all the hosts a Satan throughout the world, and their arrender to the al mighty power that would be concentrated against them, and give them no opportumity for parley, no hope of escape. But then again, alas, we are called back from our imaginings to feel the sad reality. The clouds of anger and wrath that seem at times to be resolving into mists and vapers before the strong rays of Christian love, auon gather themselves together again, are piled up like grim and immutable mountains, thundering their anathemas and flashing forth in wicked flames of envy, malice and hatred, each seeking to kill and devour the other. The standard of the Lamb becomes lost behind the forest of banners of a thousand parties and sects. And Satan exults at the comparative peace that he can enjoy, while Christians are busy fighting one another; at the scattering of all the force and energy for the attainment of a thousand minor and widely different ends, which united

bers in particular. Indeed the more I study the character same. The Presbyterian "Synod," istics of the various evangelical denomination the next highest judicatory, then, correstions, the more firmly do I becceme convinced of their fundamental oneness, and of their cqual capacity for true and closer Christian union. And the more am I asare utterly unjustifiable and inexeusable; not the mere results of human weakness but of culpable ignorance and positive sinfulness. Even the denominations that to the eareless and superficial observer seem most different and irreconcilable, are such only the surface, nearer the heart, the real self | and that of this nation. of each, and you find that the same Christspirit lives and breathes there. Overlook but a few of the most unimportant features | that runs through our whole constitution. and you find that the essential points in Our government is "of the people, by the their structure now are nearly alike, and people, and for the people;" just the very the whole reared on absolutely the same

foundation, even Jesus Christ. Let us endeavor to do this in our comparison of the two sister churches, the

I. The friendly relations that existed be-tween the ancient Unitas, Fratrum and Calin himsely. The merits of that great man, John Calvin, as a reformer of the Christian charch, cannot be too highly estimated. principles of reform which Luther had apthe church, Calvin applied also to the exthe year 1540, while Calvin was spending the years of his exile from Geneva in the weil be imagined. eity of Strasburg, a delegate was sent to the latter place by the Moravian brethren, chiefly for conference with Bacer and other reformers there. It was there that Calvin was first met, although some of his works had already circulated among and been admired by the Brethren long beforc. He there invited our delegate to call on him, which was done, and resuited in quite an intimate friendship being formed. When our delegate left for Bo hemia again Calvin sent a letter with him following, merely to show his warm ap-preciation of the Moravians. He says amongst the rest : " With my whole heart I wish your churches success and congratulate them that, besides such a pure doctrine, the Lord bath granted them also so many other excellent things. It is a thing to be prized that they have such pastors to lead and direct them, and such good morals, such order and discipline, wherein lies the best, nay, the only means to main-tain the bond of obedience. We have long already recognized their value, by our bitter experience; but can in no wise attain them. * * I at least am convinced, that only by this bond can our

congregations ever be really established." Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here to notice The very fact, further, that the need of Highly interesting it is here. was recalled to Geneva, and there in 1541 denominations, is a sign that, attempted to establish a church congregation after the model of the ancient Unitas | er discipline within the congregation. Fratrum which he had so much admired. He maintained it for twenty-three years, and from Geneva extended it into other lands; thus taking the first step at accomtrine. In how far this measure, springing from Calvin's acquaintance with the Brethren, influenced the after constitution of the Reformed churches, but especially was just in this respect that Luther's the Presbyterian church, would indeed be Reformation was incomplete and partial,

mutually respect and love one another. assured that it can only have been their common Lord and Savior that thus early

pleasing to find a letter from Calvin and a number of his co-workers, to the Moravians, written twenty years after, in 1560, expressing the same cordial and fraternal feelings as those in the first he ever wrote to him. We read these sentiments more over: "We hope that you will not doubt how heartily we desire to stand in closest communion with you. And as we are separated from each other by such great distances and compassed about with enemies, this comfort is so much the more refreshing to us in our separation. We will therefore witness among ourselves that we have one Father in heaven, and un ler the head Jesus Christ are one body; and let us prove by our deeds that these are our sentiments." Are not these cordial words? Do they not betoken a sincere feeling of Christian fellowship and brotherly love among our forefathers?

And shall not we, my brethren, after so many years have passed in which God our common Father has shown His favors and mercy to both our churches re-echo those words, and in reality now prove them by our deeds? Nay, we must do so, for in the subsequent growth of the two churches

Presbyterian in our government. Nor is this at all inconsistent. For while our bishops have a seat and vote in our synods to ordain to the ministry, they otherwise have no special prerogatives nor duties. This, it is true, was not always the case. In the Ancient church the bishops formed an ecclesiastical council, in which was vested all executive power. In the Renewed church this was changed, however, so that in the language of our general synod, "Our episcopacy, in itself, gives to the individual who holds it no title to a share in the government of the Brethren's church, or of any individual congregaagainst him, would crush and destroy tion;" and further, "A bishop has no with the might of a thanderbolt from dicesse committed to his jurisdiction." heaven. Alas! glas! why will Christians | This consideration at once does away with persist in quarrelling about the diversities | the radical difference that would otherwise the body;" and the head to the feet, is essentially Presbyterian. The main dif "Thou art not of the body?' Do they not all forget that God has so tempered them together "that there should be no a "General Assembly," we have a "General Synod," composed of represchism in the body; but that the members | sentatives from every province of the en-

should have the same care for one another. | tire Unitas. This is the highest authority Now we are the body of Christ and mem- of the church, and legislates with reference to the general concerns of the ponds to our "Provincial Synods." These legislate with reference to the respective provinces into which our winds church is divided, and each of which may consist of sured that sectarian envy and opposition a number of districts. The "Presbytery" finally is equivalent so what we call our " District Conference," whose sphere lies

From this it at once appears that III. The Morarian and Presbyterian churches hace a common, a close corresponin semblance. Go bata little way beneath dence between their forms of government

wholly within the several districts.

We are both fundamentally and radically republican churches. It is the idea representation is the principle to which we always have clung. Our members

as any bishop or other church official. Perhaps if anything the Moravian con-Without him the great reformation would have been only very one-sided, and essentially incomplete. His work was complimentary to that of Luther, and we may say equally necessary and important. The to the counties of the state, each with a glorious fact that we are all one body, certain independence, and legislative under one head, even Christ Jesus our plied only to the internal, doctrinal life of powers of its own; but all subject to the common Redeemer! O, that the communion state government. So a number of our of saints on earth might become a real ternal life, its constitution, culture and districts are comprised together under a discipline. And in this lies the latter's province. All these various provinces, great merit. And just on this point it then, unitedly form the general church, was that he and the ancient Brethren's the Unitas Fratrum, as all our different church agreed most fully and based their states are confederated in the American mutual esteem and friendship. Owing to their wide local separation, we of course cannot expect their personal intercourse to have have been as frequent as it would no the various county governments to our provincial synod; and the various county mutual esteem and friendship. Owing to republic, the United States. Congress is doubt otherwise have been. Yet we do district conferences; while the single find the Erethren coming in confact with towns &c., may then be compared to our him several times and always with the individual congregations, each with its most satisfactory and pleasing results. In own local government. A more perfect correspondence in every detail could not

> Mereover in our separate congregations themselves we notice another feature which we share with our Presbyterian brethren, viz. that.
>
> IV. Both churches recognize the necessity

> and propriety of having not only officers to preach the word, but also such as shall specially see to and administer discipline, and such finally as shall have charge of the church finances.

This is a division of duties eminently proper and plainly scriptural. For the to the church, from which I translate the pastor alone to attend to them properly is well nigh impossible and often times may be highly inexpedient and injudicious. Hence, in the Presbyterian church he has given to him the session, or as we call it the board of elders, composed of men qualified by their godiy lives, and the respect given them by the members of the church, to co-operate with the pastor and to have special care of the spiritual affairs of the church. On the other hand are the deacons, corresponding in the main with our board of trustees, to whom are entrusted the temporal concerns of the congregation. Thus by a proper division of labor is the whole work the more efficiently and expeditiously carried on to the edifying of the entire body.

vet a year had fully passed Calvin such auxillary bodies was felt in both V. Both churches lay great stress on prop

They are not satisfied with a merely intellectual apprehension of the truth on the part of their members, but look also for a practical application plishing for the outer organization of the of the same in their everyday church, what Luther had done for its doc- walk and conversation. They rightly judge that where the former is real, the latter must necessarily follow, and that so "by their fruits ye shall know them." It

very interesting to know; but is a ques- and was, therefore, made the shield of the tion, I fear, not easily answered. Enough | most terrible excesses, and unholy living. is, however, revealed in the foregoing alone | Thousands flocked to the Reformed standto make Moravians and Presbyterians and for no other reason than because there they could give freer run to all their evil and licentious passions and appetites. The Moravian church saw with regret this sad defect in Luther's system, and already in their earliest intercourse with him express. ed their painful surprise, and earnestly remonstrated with him about the matter.

At first he treated it rather lightly, but ere long bitter experience taught him the cor rectness of the Brethren's view, as he confessed to them, expressing his sorrow"that he had in the beginning allowed any and every one to commune, and had not instituted rules and discipline such as they He even promised at another time had." to introduce a stricter order and discipline. and we may say that his failure to do so was one of the main causes that kept the Uni as Fratrum at that time from retiring into an organic union with the Lutheran church. The clear mind of John Calvin early recognized the absolute need of such discipline and rules of government, and his insisting so strenuously the same as one of the chief dis-

tinctions between him and his followers, and the German churches; while at the same time it was the point upon which he most fully agreed with the Moravians and which moved him to sympathize with and partially adopt their principles, which substantially are the same as those now obtaining in the Presbyterian body the world over. If some of His followers later did carry it to the extremes of a, Puritanical asceticism this must not be much has been developed that brings us laid to his blame nor to that of the church is

11. The Similarity in the Government of tural conviction that "faith without the Moracian and the Presbyterian Churches." works is dead, being alone." And this It is true we are an Episcopal church, we, more practically and heartily than any claiming a valid apostolic succession. Yet other Christian church, share with it. this does not keep us from being essentially Only that perhaps we look at it from a somewhat different point of view, and consequently do not give as much emphasis to law, conscience and duty as do our and conferences, and alone have the power Presbyterian brethren, and are not quite as solemn and sober as they in our walk and worship. It is hard to tell which extreme is the worst and most to be shunned, sternness or levity. Happy are they who can preserve the golden mean between the two!

Though I could yet dwell on a number of important and interesting characteristies which the two churches have in common, such e. g. as their great care for the chikiren and youth of the church, and the broad scriptural basis of both, I will close with but referring to the one fact, that

VI. Both churches allow the greatest liberty in all matters of mere form and ritual. Consistently with our common belief in their arms, and uniform, and duties, exist between us and our Presbyterian that "God alone is Lord of the conscience, while the world stands by and laughs and brethren. Our bishops are after all not and has left it free from the doctrine and their focs point at them the diager of de- much more than harmless individual commandments of men, which are in any rision and scorn! Why will the eye persist pastors! Ex-officio they have nothing to thing contrary to His word, or beside it, in saying to the hand. "Thou art not of do with our government; which, I repeat, in matters of faith or worship;" and in matters of faith or worship;" and agreeable to the still broader belief "That the rights of private judgment in all matters that respect religion are universal and inalienable, " neither church places any restrictions upon its officers or members in the matter of public worship. Hence the simplist and most natural forms are the ones most generally observed, with differences and variations according to the various tastes and conditions of individual congregations. We will go even farther in this liberty than the Presbyteriaus, perhaps a little too far. For while they have rules as to what forms dare not be observed, without defining what must, we have no rules at all, whether positive or negative. In general, however, though there are individual exceptions, the forms of worship and order of exercise of the two are so nearly alike, that judging from them alone, a stranger would not be able to distinguish the one from the other; and the member of one worshiping in the church of the other would feel as much at home

as if in his own. O why, my friends, should it not be in everything else as well as in worship? Why cannot all Christians of whatever government that Americans most prize name, feel at home with one another? They and can best appreciate. The right of lay could if they but would, yea, I firmly believe that in refusing to do so they transgress God's most holy law, the law of love. Moravian and Presbyterian, and see how gratifying will be the result. Let us notice.

I. The friendly relations that existed bethe conferences whom they elect out of the member to represent them at the sweet and that the sweet and conferences where these the synods and conferences, where these body, and stubbornly closing our eyes to delegates have the same power absolutely the many and vital points of contact, of likeness that exist everywhere between us. O, that the God of peace would give us blessed fact, a foretaste of the undying perfect communion we all long for in the in the presence of our Lord and Master in Heaven !- Amen.

"It is Curing Everybody," writes a druggist. "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. If you have those symptoms which indicate billiousness or deranged kidneys do not fail to procure it and use faithfully. In liquid or dry form it is sold by all druggists.—Salt Lake City Tribune.

When you are continually coughing night and day, annoying everybody around you, and hoping it will go away of its own accord, you are running a dangerous risk—better use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, an unfailing remedy in all such cases. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 157 North Queen street, Lancaster.

" P1." Josh Billings says: "Thare ain't no pl in natral histry that haz been et more, and that more oft than apple pl, and no medicine kan cure indigestun and billousness haf so well as Spring Blossom." Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Go to H. B. Coenran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street, for Mrs. Freeman's New Na-tional Dyes. For brightness and durability of color, are unequaled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Directions in English and German. Price, 15

CARRIAGES, &C.

Carriages! Carriages!

Practical Carriage Builders, Market Street, Rear of Central Market Houses, Lancaster, Pa.

We have on hand a Large Assortment of BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES, Which we offer at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES. All work warranted. Give us a call

Repairing proraptly attended to.
One set of workmen especially employed for hat purpose. [n25-16]&w was just in this respect that Luther's hat purpose.

DRY GOODS.

CNODGRASS, MURRAY & CO.

SNODGRASS, MURRAY & CO.

CLOTH HOUSE,

MARKET AND NINTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.

Good judgment should be exercised in buying dress cloths, for, when well bought they make a most desirable and very serviceable suit or dress—something that can be worn almost at all times of the year by a lady or young miss.

Our cloths are manufactured on special orders expressly for us, and are prepared with great care with reference to quality, colors and flush. Some are shrunk, and when they have not been we have them steam-sponged, at the option of the purchaser.

We have these Cloths in low and medium prices. Also of the fluest qualities of imported fabrics.

ported fabrics.

CLOAKINGS.—We have hundreds of new styles, in lots that the piles reach our ceilings.

Dry goods buyers and cloak manufacturers are requested to make their presence known at
the office, and trade prices will be named for quantities.

SEAL SKIN CLOTHS AND PLUSHES.

The most beautiful and bandsomest cloths this season for a Lady's Coat, Dolman or Mantle, are the SEAL SKIN CLOTHS. The finest qualities cost high, but when the fact is considered that they require no expensive trimmings, the total cost of the garment is very little more than an ordinary Beaver, and yet they are handsomer and more durable than any other fabric worn for a lady's outside garment, or for trimmings. These goods never crease or press as the sitk plushes do. Prices range from \$3 per yard (24 inches wide.) up to the finest qualities imported. For FALL SACQUES, WRAPS AND MANTLES

We have the New Green Checks, Tan Checks, Blue and Green Checks, Blue, Green and Cardinal Small Plaids, Broken Plaids and Checks, Invisible Checks, many colors. Camel Hair Effects, and some beautiful, neat Plaids and Checks for Ladies' and Children's Coats, all with tancy

FLANNELS FOR UNDERCLOTHING

And Flannels in Small Cheeks, neat Spotted and Stripes for Children, in great assortment at the lowest possible prices. Our Flannels were all bought before the recent advance, and we are giving our customers the benefit of our early large purchases. Figures named by us by the yard are as low as many large houses part for the same brands by the case, but we are determined to sell the quantity by making the prices low enough.

BOYS' AND MEN'S CASSIMERES. Our Cassimere Department was never in better shape, stock, assortment and sales all large and increasing. This is where you will find many Job Lots bought low-some are not the latest styles, but all good, stong, durable fabrics, such as the boys need for school, in play suits, and men want for working pants and saits. For higher cost suits we always have the most fashionable styles in great abundance.

OUR BARGAIN COUNTER

striking of these features that exists to the same degree in no other two churches is

Samples sent and orders filled to the satisfaction of the buyer.

In asking for samples please say it for Ladies' or Gentlemen's Wear, and if low, medium high grade, grave or gay goods are desired.

Absent buyers have the same advantages, of CHOICE AND PRICE as those present,

SNODGRASS, MURRAY & Co., Market and Ninth Streets, Philadelphia.

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, &C.

A. c. vates & co.

LEADING

POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE NOW ON HAND SUCH LEAVE THE STORE DIS- J. B. MARTIN & CO.,

LEDGER

BUILDING,

Chestnut

Sixth Sts.,

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MONEY REFUNDED.

L'ALL CAMPAIGN, 1881.

Our first invoice of the season of

MEN'S WEAR

Arrived to-day. During this week the bulk of our Foreign orders will be in stock. We will be prepared to show the finest line of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NOVELTIES

eyer offered to the citizens of Lancaster, in-cluding a full line of the ever popular and celebrated Talamon's Specialties, confined ex-clusively for our trade and conceded to be the handsomest goods imported, toge, her with a choice line of the latest noverties of the lead-ing manufacturers. We invite an early in spection of our stock, feeling it our duty to advise persons in want of a Sait or an Over-coat for Fall or Winter to place their orders-carly before the rush commences to insure carly before the rush commences to insure entire satisfaction.

All are cordially invited to call at

121 N. QUEEN STREET.

K. SMALING

ARTIST TAILOR.

COAL B. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL. fard: No. 420 North Water and Prince atreets above Lemon. Lancaster. n3-lyd COHO & WILEY.

350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Connection With the Telephonic Exchange, Branch Office : No. 29 CENTRE SQUARE. GO TO

REILLY & KELLER

GOOD, CLEAN FAMILY COAL. Also, Hay and Straw by the bale or ton. Farmers and others in want of Superior Manure will find it to their advantage to call Yard, Harrisburg Pike. Office, 2014 East Chestnut street.

DKY GOODS.

[septi2-3m-law

J. B. MARTIN & CO.

OPENING LARGE LINES OF

DRESS. GOODS. SUITINGS.

> SATINS. VELVETS, PLUSHES,

CASHMERES, &C., &C.

LADIES' COATS AND JACKETS.

In great Variety. CHILDREN'S COATS,

Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, &c. CARPETS AND WALLL PAPERS.

Cor. W. King and Prince Streets,

LANCASTER, PA.

NEW CHEAP STORF.

SHAWLS

METZGER, BARD & HAUGHMAN'S

NEW CHEAP STORF. BLACK THIBET DOUBLE SHAWLS, BLACK THIBET SINGLE SHAWLS.

BLACK BLANKET SINGLE SHAWLS, BLACK AND GRAY SHAWLS, TARTAN PLAID SHAWLS, PLAIN COLOR PLAID SHAWLS, SHOULDER SHAWLS. SHAWLS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS.

Many of thein bought at AUCTION and to be sold CHEAP, at

METZGER,

HAUGHMAN'S NEW CHEAP STORE,

No. 43 WEST KING STREET, Between the Cooper House and Sorrel

(Adler's Old Stand.)

Horse Hotel.

PAPERHANGINGS, &c.

WALL PAPERS. Our New Patterns of

WALLPAPERS

grade, from the Lowest to the Finest Goods made. Plain Color and Embossed Gilts for Parlors, Halls, Dinfing Rooms, Chambers, &c. Common and Low-Priced Papers of every description. Fringes, Borders, Centre Pieces, Transom Papers, &c.

We have also opened a fine live of Pado Window Shades, entirely new, which are coming very popular. Of Plain Shading and have all colors and extra wide widths for large window and store shades. white, eeru and green. American Hollands, Tin and Wood Spring Rollers. Cord Fixtures, Roller Ends, Brackets, Picture Wire and Co. o. Fringes, Loops, Nails, Curtain Pins, Tassel Hooks, &c. Hooks, &c.
All colors of Paper Curtains, figured and plain, which will be sold to dealers at the lowest rates. Extension Window Cornless, the best and cheapest. Curtain Poles in ash, ebony and walnut.

**POrders taken for FINE MIRRORS.

PHARES W. FRY,

NO. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.