

COATS, DOLMANS, JACKETS.
WATT, SHAND & CO.
Have opened another choice line of these elegant close-fitting
LIGHT COLORED
COATS and JACKETS
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER
BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS
Two Cases, DAMMASSE DRESS GOODS
AS 50, and 100, a yard.
One Case GEMSTER SUITING, 55c. a yard
One Case ALL-WOOL CLOTH SUITING,
55c. a yard.
We offer the very best possible value in
BLACK CASHMERE
AT 35, 45, 50, 65 1-2, 75, 87 1-2, 91 a yard.
All the New Shades in 36-INCH
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, 50c. a yd.
Ladies', Gentsmen's and Children's ME-
RINO and ALL-WOOL
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
In all sizes and qualities at bottom prices.
We have again received a full line of
BLANKET and THIBET SHAWLS
at the same Low Price.
**CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROID-
ERIES, RIBBONS, HANDEKERCHIEFS,**
NOTIONS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT
NEW YORK STORE,
8 & 10 E. KING STREET.
KEEP WARM THIS COLD WEATHER
METZGER, BARD & HAUGHMAN
Have a Large Stock of

White Blankets,
Colored Blankets,
FROM \$1.50 A PAIR UP.
Comfortables in all grades
AT \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50.
UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
AT 25c., 27c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., \$1.
**LADIES' MERINO SHIRTS and DRAW-
ERS** at 37c., 45, 50, 65, 75c. and \$1.
**CHILDREN'S MERINO SHIRTS and DRAW-
ERS,** from 15c. up.
Gent's Medicated All Wool Red Shirts and
Drawers at \$1.50; regular price \$2.
Come and see them and we will tell you why
we can sell them so cheap. We have the
LADIES' MEDICATED ALL WOOL RED
SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Same
price; same quality.
We are very busy selling lots of the above
goods as well as
LADIES' COATS and DOLMANS,
BLACK SILKS, BLACK and COLORED
CASHMERE, SHAWLS, &c.
METZGER,
BARD &
HAUGHMAN'S
NEW CHEAP STORE,
No. 43 WEST KING STREET,
Between the Cooper House and Sorrel
Horse Hotel.
(Adler's Old Stand.)
HAGER & BROTHER.

Hager & Brother,
NO. 25 WEST KING STREET,
—Offer in—
Large Assortment
—AND—
LOWEST PRICES,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, DOLMANS and JACKETS,
CLOAKS, DOLMANS and JACKETS,
CLOAKS, DOLMANS and JACKETS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SILKS, VELVETS and FLUSHES,
SILKS, VELVETS and FLUSHES,
SILKS, VELVETS and FLUSHES,
LACES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
LACES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
LACES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Hager & Brother.
CAVERNS OF LURAY.
CAVERNS OF LURAY,
LURAY, PAGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
About one mile from the passenger depot of
the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, are now
brilliantly illuminated with the Electric
Light.
THE LURAY INN,
Specially erected and beautifully furnished for
the accommodation of visitors to the Caverns
is open for the reception of guests.
A CAPACIOUS RESTAURANT offers an
excellent facilities to large and small
parties.
Oct 21-1881

JOHN WANAMAKER'S GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
JOHN WANAMAKER
WILL INAUGURATE ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5th,
THE GREAT
HOLIDAY SALE
of Philadelphia,
AT THE GRAND DEPOT,
In both the Main Building and the two new annexes,
when FIVE ACRES OF FLOOR SPACE AND GALLERIES will be thrown open to the public
for the marvelously beautiful exhibition of dry goods, fancy goods, ladies' dresses, and house-
furnishings of every description.
Vienna, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland have poured in beautiful things for Christmas, and
the new toy department covering a half acre lot is

LIKE FAIRY LAND.
All told, the present stock offers our customers a selection from almost two million dollars'
worth of goods.
The ladies' suits and coats and the Fur Department occupy the new building directly on the
corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut.
The ladies', gents' and children's hosiery, gloves and gents' furnishing goods occupy the three
stores (thrown into one) on the west side of Chestnut Street entrance.
The Immense Windows On Chestnut Street,
and the arcade entrance, with its splendid displays of Christmas things,
Will be illuminated with Electric Light until
10 o'clock every night.
Mail orders have our careful attention. We are organized to attend to twelve hundred
letters daily.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Grand Depot, Thirteenth, Market and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS
and Gems of Art in Christmas and New Year
Cards and
L. M. FLYNN'S,
No. 43 WEST KING STREET.
1881. 1882.
CHRISTMAS
HOLIDAY GOODS!!
NOW OPEN!
CALL AND SEE!
AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

JOHN BAER'S SONS,
15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.
COAL.
B. H. MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
LUMBER AND COAL.
427 Yard: No. 429 North Water and Prince
streets above Lemon, Lancaster. 18-19d

COHO & WILEY,
350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER AND COAL.
Connection With the Telephonic Exchange.
Branch Office: No. 29 CENTRE SQUARE.
18-19d
REILLY & KELLER
GOOD, CLEAN FAMILY COAL,
Also, Hay and Straw by the ton or ton.
Farmers and others in want of Superior
Manure will find it to their advantage to call
Yard, Harrisburg Pike.
Office, 30 1/2 East Chestnut street. ag17-11

IRON BITTERS.
IRON BITTERS.
IRON BITTERS!
A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETISER.
IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and effec-
tual tonic, especially
**INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPE-
TITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c.**
It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts
like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tasting Food,
Heaviness in the Stomach, Heartburn, &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, 32
pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.
BROWNING CHEMICAL COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For Sale at COCHRAN'S DRUG STORE, 137 and 139 North Queen
street, Lancaster.

LANE & CO.
LANE & CO.,
No. 24 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
JUST OPENED A SPLENDID LINE OF
LADIES' COATS and COATINGS,
VERY CHEAP.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR in all grades.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR, in Red and White Goods.
BLANKETS, in great variety.
FEATHERS, Steam Cured.
CARPETS and QUEENSWARE.
HORSE and LAP BLANKETS, BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.
Special inducements in price now as we desire to make a radical change in stock by
JANUARY 1, 1882.
Jacob M. Marks. John A. Charles. John B. Roth.

LOCHER'S
Renowned Cough Syrup.
A pleasant, safe, speedy and sure remedy for
Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influen-
za, Soreness of the Throat and Chest, Influen-
za, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, In-
flammation of the Lungs and all Diseases of
the Chest and Air Passages.
This valuable preparation combines all the
medicinal virtues of those articles which long
experience has proved to possess the most
safe and efficient qualities for the cure of all
kinds of lung diseases.
Prepared only and sold by
OHAS. A. LOCHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
No. 9 East King Street, Lancaster.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE MESSAGE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1881.
President Arthur's First Communication to Congress.

A LONG AND ELABORATE DOCUMENT.
Star Route Case to be Prosecuted—Naval Improvements Urged—Tax Relief Suggested—Civil Service Considered.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled.

We might also recall with unaltered content that rare prosperity which throughout the year the nation has been blessed. Its harvests have been plentiful, its various industries have thriven, the health of its people has been preserved, and its relations with foreign governments have been marked by the most friendly and amicable. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion.
To that mysterious exercise of His will which has taken from us the loved and illustrious citizen who was but lately the head of the nation, we bow in sorrow and submission. The memory of his exalted character, of his noble achievements and of his patriotic life will be treasured forever as a sacred possession of the whole people.
The announcement of his death drew from foreign governments and peoples tributes of sympathy and sorrow, which history will record as signal tokens of the kinship of nations and the federation of mankind. The feeling of good will between our government and that of Great Britain was never more marked than at present.
In recognition of this pleasing fact I directed on the occasion of the late centennial celebration of the revolution that a salute be given to the British flag.
Our Foreign Relations.
Save for the correspondence to which I shall refer hereafter in relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama little has occurred worthy of mention in the diplomatic relations of our country since the year the Fortune Hay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British government paying in full the sum of \$13,000, most of which has been already distributed. As the terms of the settlement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen at Aspes Bay, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for those claims. The participation of Americans in the exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney will be approvingly mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions soon to be presented to Congress. They will disclose the readiness of our countrymen to make successful competition in distant fields of enterprise. Negotiations for an international copyright convention are in hopeful progress and the surrender of Sitting Bull and his forces upon the Canadian frontier has allayed apprehension, although bodies of British Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened which promises an adequate understand-
ing. Our troops have orders to avoid meanwhile all collisions with alien Indians.
The presence at the Yorktown celebra- tion of representatives of the French Republic, of the descendants of Lafayette and of the patriotic patriots who were our allies in the Revolution, has served to strengthen the spirit of good will which has always existed between the two nations. You will be furnished with the proceedings of the bi-metallic conference held during the summer at the city of Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the conference will next year be renewed.
At the electrical exhibition and congress held at Paris this country was creditably represented by eminent specialists who in the interest of appropriation generously lent their efficient aid at the instance of the state department. While our exhibitors in this almost distinctively American field of achievement have won several valuable awards, I recommend that Congress provide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred in the public interest by the honorary commissioners and delegates.
No new questions regarding the status of our naturalized citizens in Germany have arisen during the year, and the causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Lorraine, have practically ceased, through the liberal action of the imperial government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject. The application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately annexed Rhenish provinces has received very earnest attention, and a definite and lasting agreement is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron Von Steuben in the Yorktown festivities and their subsequent reception by their American countrymen strikingly evidenced the ties of good will which unite the German people and our own.
Our intercourse with Spain has been friendly. An agreement concluded in February last fixes a term for the labor of the Clayton-Bulwer and American claims commission. The Spanish government has been requested to pay the late awards of that commission, and will, it is believed, accede to the request as promptly and as courteously as on former occasions. By recent legislation numerous claims have been acquired by proper engagements as- suring to peaceable Americans who visit the empire the consideration which is due to them as citizens of a friendly state.
This is especially needful with respect to the American citizens, whose claim of citizenship has been evaded by the assassination of Czar Alexander II. were appropriately communicated to the Russian government, which, in turn, has expressed its sympathy in our late national bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements as- suring to peaceable Americans who visit the empire the consideration which is due to them as citizens of a friendly state.
A supplementary consular agreement with Italy has been sanctioned and proclaimed, which puts at rest conflicts of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on ship-board.
Several important international confer- ences have been held in Italy during the year. At the geographical congress of Venice, the beneficent congress of Milan,

and the hygienic congress of Turin this country was represented by delegates from branches of the public service or by private citizens duly accredited in an honorary capacity. It is hoped that Congress will give such prominence to the results of their participation as they may seem to deserve.

The abolition of all discriminating duties against such special productions of the Dutch East Indies are imported hither from Holland has been already considered by Congress. I trust that at the present session the matter may be favorably concluded.

The insecurity of life and property in many parts of Turkey has given rise to correspondence with the Porte, looking particularly to the better protection of American missionaries in the empire. The condemned murderer of the eminent mis- sionary, Dr. Justin W. Parson, has not yet been executed, although this government has repeatedly demanded that exemplary justice be done. Again, the Swiss govern- ment has solicited the good offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not itself represented. This request has within proper limits, been granted. Our agents in Switzerland have been instructed to protest against the conduct of the authorities of certain com- munes in permitting the emigration to this country of criminals and other objec- tionable persons, and such persons, through the co-operation of the commis- sioners of emigration at New York, have been sent back by the steamers which brought them. A continuance of this course may prove a more effectual remedy than the diplomatic remonstrance.

Treaties of commerce and navigation and for the regulation of consular privi- leges have been concluded with Roumania and Servia since their admission into the family of the European states.
As is natural with commercial states having like institutions and like aims of advancement and development, the friendship of the United States and Mexico has been constantly maintained. This government has lost no occasion of encouraging the Mexican government to a beneficial realization of the natural advan- tages which will result from more inti- mate commercial intercourse and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawless demands upon the public debt on the frontier and to suppress forays of the reservation Indians on the other side of the Rio Grande.
The neighboring states of Central America have preserved internal peace, and their outward relations toward us have been those of intimate friendship. There are encouraging signs of their grow- ing disposition to subordinate their local interests to those which are common to them by reason of their geographical rela- tions.
The boundary dispute between Guate- mala and Mexico has afforded this govern- ment an opportunity to exercise its good offices for preventing a rupture between these states and for procuring a peaceable solution of the question. I cherish strong hope that in view of our relations of amity with both countries our friendly counsels may prevail. An envoy of Guate- mala has brought to me the condolences of his government and people on the death of President Garfield.
The Costa Rican government lately framed an engagement with Colombia for settling, by arbitration, the boundary question between these countries, provid- ing that the post of arbitration should be offered successively to the King of the Bel- gians, the King of Spain and the Presi- dent of the Argentine Confederation. The King of the Belgians has declined to act, but I am not as yet advised of the action of the King of Spain.
As we have certain interests in the dis- puted territory which are protected under treaty engagements with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not, without our consent, affect our rights, and this government has accord- ingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement, as well as to intimate them to the Bel- gian and Spanish governments.
The Panama Canal.
The questions growing out of the pro- posed inter-oceanic waterway across the Isthmus of Panama are of great impor- tance. This government has not been unmindful of the solemn obligations im- posed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Colombia, as the independent and sov- ereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to render them as effective by frank engagement with the Colombian republic looking to their practical execution. The negotiations to this end, after they had reached what ap- peared to be a mutually satisfactory solu- tion here, were met in Colombia by a dis- avowal of the treaty of 1846, which had assumed and by a proposal for renewed negotiations on a modified basis. Mean- while this government learned that Colom- bia had proposed to the European powers to join in a guarantee of the neutrality of the proposed Panama canal—a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligation as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Colombian territory and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My lamented predecessor felt it his duty to place before the European powers reasons upon which he believed that the United States indispensable and for which the in- terference of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriend- ly act. Possessing the probable reliance of the British government on the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer and American claims affording room for a share in the guarantee which the United States covenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by proposing to her majesty's government the modification of that in- strument and the abrogation of such clauses thereof as do not comport with the obligations of the United States towards Colombia, or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact.
A special message.
This government sees with great con- cern the continuance of the hostile rela- tions between Chili, Bolivia and Peru. An early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be spared further misery but because their continuing antagonism threatens consequences which are in my judgment dangerous to the interests of republican government on this continent, and calculated to destroy the best elements of our free and peaceful civilization. Panama in the present excited condition of popular feeling in these countries there has been serious misapprehen- sion of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic intercourse with each through independent ministers is sometimes subject—owing to want of prompt reciprocal communication—to tem- porary misunderstanding, I have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy, accredited to all and each of them and furnished with special in- structions, which will, I trust, enable him to bring these powers into friendly relations.
The president, while still upon the subject of foreign relations, regrets that the commercial interests between the United States and Brazil, from which great ad-

vantages were hoped a year ago, have suffered from the withdrawal of the American steamers. Regarding China and Japan he says: I renew the recommendation which has heretofore been urged by the executive upon the attention of Congress, that after the reduction of such amount as may be found due to American citizens the balance of the indemnity funds heretofore obtained from China and Japan be now in the hands of the state department, be returned to the governments of these countries. The president recommends the restoration of missions in Greece and Ecuador, and invites the attention of Congress to the new code of international law for the prevention of collisions on the high seas.

The Financial Situation.
The president says that the report of the secretary of the treasury represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service adminis- tered by that department. The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was \$23,352,001.10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach \$400,000,000 and expenditures \$270,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$130,000,000 available for the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt. I approve the recommenda- tion of the secretary of the treasury, that provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates and that the net requiring their issue be repealed. They were issued in pursuance of the policy of the government to maintain silver at or near the gold standard, and were accordingly made receivable for all customs, taxes and public duties. About fifty millions are now outstanding. They form an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the national banks. In accordance with the act of February 28, 1878, the treasury department has recently caused at least two millions in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars. One hundred and two millions of these dollars have been already coined, while only about thirty-four mil- lions are in circulation. For the amount which he specifies I concur in the secretary's recommendation that the provision for coinage of a fixed amount each month be repealed, and that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand upon the public debt, that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed and suggests that the national banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their cur- rency except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such a restriction would be justified by the recent action of certain banks on the occasion referred to in the secretary's report. Of the fifteen millions of fractional currency still outstanding only about eighty thousand have been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that the fractional currency be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval.

Retaining Operations.
The president next speaks of the re- funding operations, and says the reduction in the amount of the public debt through these transactions is as follows: By reduction of interest to three and one-half per cent., \$10,473,952.25; by redem- ption of bonds, \$6,353,340; total, \$16,827,292.25. The three and one-half per centum bonds, being payable at the pleasure of the government, are available for the invest- ment of surplus revenue without the pay- ment of premiums. Unless these bonds can be funded at a much lower rate of interest than they now bear, I agree with the secretary of the treasury that legisla- tion repealing them is desirable. It is a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has been so pro- sperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus of income to the government. If the revenue laws un- der which this surplus was obtained were unchanged this surplus must year by year increase on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our popu- lation. In 1860, just prior to the institu- tion of our internal revenue, our popula- tion but slightly exceeded 30,000,000; by the census of 1880 it is now found to exceed 50,000,000. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expendi- tures should continue as at present the total debt could be paid in ten years.

In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenue, even if we delay a little the pay- ment of the debt.
It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present onerous burden and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service this may be accomplished. It is therefore con- sidered by the secretary of the treasury with the secretary recommending the abo- lition of all internal revenue taxes except those on tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except, also, the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. The retention of the latter tax is desirable as affording the officers of the government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with the secretary of the treasury that the law imposing a stamp tax upon checks and drafts may with propriety be repealed, and the law also by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course. In the present condition of the country the tax upon deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country un- til it was demanded by the necessities of war, and was never exacted, I believe, in any other country, even in its greatest ex- tensity. Banks are required to secure their circulation by pledging with the treas- urer of the United States bonds of the general government. The interests upon these bonds, which at the time the tax was imposed was 6 per cent., is now in most instances 3 per cent. Besides the entire circulation was originally limited by law and no increase was allowable.
The Tax on Circulation.
When the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business there was for- seen in the suggestion that the franchise of the favored banks be granted the government might very properly exact a tax on cir- culation; but for years the system has been free and the amount of circulation regu- lated by the public demand. The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the expense of printing and fur- nishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed it would certainly seem proper to require the national banks to pay the amount of such expense to the controller of the currency. It is perhaps doubtful whether the imme- diate reduction of the rate of taxation upon liquor and tobacco is advisable, especially in view of the drain upon the treasury which must attend the payment of arrears of payments. A compensa- tion, however, of the amount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without material diminution