

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVIII.-No. 108.

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 7, 1882.

Price Two Cents.

## CLOTHING.

THE YEAR OF 1882

Has been opened by us with a Larger Assortment of

### HEAVY UNDERWEAR

Than we should have; although we have sold more than in previous winters. Our stock was much larger and the weather mild, but now we are UNLOADING, and the

### MARKED-DOWN PRICES

ARE DOING THE WORK

Our trade in

### OVERCOATS

Has been very good this winter, and we extend our thanks to our patrons; at the same time would like it understood that we are closing out the few

### OVERCOATS

We have on hand, and to make the sales quick

We Have Put Prices Down,

which always makes it more interesting to customers.

## WILLIAMSON & FOSTER,

36-38 East King Street, LANCASTER, PA.

### FALL OPENING

## H. GERHART'S Tailoring Establishment,

OF THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE

### SUITING, OVERCOATING,

### PANTALOONING

ever brought to the City of Lancaster.

Prices as Low as the Lowest

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

## H. GERHART'S,

NEW STORE, No. 6 East King Street,

(CLOTHING! CLOTHING!) IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF EVERY BUYER OF

### CLOTHING!

TO EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

### SUITS

—AND—

### OVERCOATS.

FOR WINTER. WE CAN SELL YOU AN

ALL-WOOL SUIT FOR MEN

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE FOR \$10.00.

Heavy Winter Overcoat, \$7.00.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK AND ALL SIZES

## D. B. Hostetter & Son

24 CENTRE SQUARE, LANCASTER, PA.

251st

### BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS and Gems of Art in Christmas and New Year Cards at

L. M. FLYNN'S,

No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

1882. 1882.

### DIARIES,

IN VARIOUS STYLES.

### MANIFOLD BOOKS

For copying letters, invoices, orders in triplicate, copying postal cards, &c.; the best in the world; no press, brush, ink nor water required. Call for circular.

At the Bookstore of

## John Baer's Sons,

Nos. 15 & 17 North Queen Street.

SIGN OF THE BOOK.

## CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWNS, OAK HALL

### BARGAINS DE FACTO.

## Rough and Tumble Data.

The mill that makes these goods runs exclusively for Oak Hall.

They are all-wool, strong as cow hide, thoroughly honest and not handsome.

One point with them is to give the greatest amount of strength and durability for the least possible price.

We have said little about them, because they have sold too fast to advertise.

We now have small lines as follows:

- Men's Sack Suits, \$10.00
- Large Boys' Sack Suits, \$7.50
- Large Boys' Blouse Suits, \$4.50
- Large Boys' Overcoats, \$7.00
- Small Boys' Overcoats, \$6.00

They are BARGAINS de facto.

We cannot speak too strongly of the solidity and goodness of these goods.

## WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,

Sixth and Market streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

### HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FLINN & WILLSON.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

## HOUSE-STIRE GOODS

IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

We keep none but the Best

## COOK STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS,

WE GUARANTEE ALL STOVES.

Have just received a large lot of Goods from New York auction which we are selling at about HALF COST. Parties starting housekeeping will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

## FLINN & WILLSON,

SIGN OF TWO LARGE DOGS,

LANCASTER, PA.

### PLUMBERS SUPPLIES.

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

## PATENT COLD-CASE HEATERS.

BEST PORTABLE IN USE.

## Slate Roofers and Roofs Repaired.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

Stop and Valves for Water, Gas and Steam.

## JOHN L. ARNOLD,

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

### MEDICAL.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM.—The Best, Cheapest and Most Economical Hair Dressing ever falls to restore youthful color to gray hair, 25c and \$1 sizes.  
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.—Ginger, Echinacea, and many of the best medicinal known are here combined into a medicine of such varied powers, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Complaints of Women, and diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, and is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences, and other Tonics, as it never intoxicates, and is entirely safe. HILSON & CO., Chemists, N. Y. Large saving buying \$1 size. 25c and \$1 sizes. 25c and \$1 sizes.

### WINES AND LIQUORS.

## 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, JAN. 7, 1882.

### LANCASTRIANS ABROAD.

IN THE ITALIAN CITIES.

ROME, PISA, GENOA, NICE,

THE GAMBLING REALM OF MONACO.

Interesting Extracts from Maj. H. F. Brennan's Private Letters.

HOTEL DE LONDRES, GENOA, November 26th, 1881.

I arrived here this afternoon from Pisa, where I spent yesterday on my way from Rome. Pisa is quite an attractive place, with a population of about 50,000.

Its cathedral, baptistry, Campanile or leaning tower, and Campo Santo are all of much interest. The fine marbles in all the above places give evidence of what a great art centre Pisa has always been. Its closeness to the Carara mountains makes it a desirable location for sculptors. Much fine work is produced here and prices are much lower than either in Florence or Rome. I had an elegant visit of fifteen days in the Eternal City, and left, regretting that my time could not be extended. You first reach Rome and contemplate what has to be done. You become almost bewildered. With the assistance of a good guide and a week of hard work, however, you get the run of the many places of interest, so that every day becomes more enjoyable. So much has been written about Rome that I will not attempt to describe any of the many places that I have visited, and yet, after seeing St. Peter's, I could enjoy a description of it every day. It is so magnificent in its size, in its proportions, in all its ornamentation, that it is only after going a number of times that you fully begin to realize what a perfect structure it is. Next to St. Peter's, St. Paul's, outside the walls of Rome, impressed me as being the finest church I had visited. As I had never heard of it even, you can imagine my surprise on first going into it. If you are familiar with it you will excuse my detailed account, but I was so impressed with its grandeur that I could not resist taking a few notes: 400 feet long, 195 feet wide, with a ceiling 75 feet high, supported by a double row of 80 immense granite columns. The ceiling is richly decorated in gilt relief and paintings. Above the columns and entirely around the church are portraits of all the Popes in mosaic 5 feet in diameter. All the windows are filled with the finest quality of stained glass of the Apostles; the spaces with mural painting by the best modern artists. The floor is all of fine marble. Colossal statues of Sts. Peter and Paul, as well as many more statues, adorn the church and chapels. The canopy of the high altar is supported by four immense columns of Oriental alabaster, resting on large pedestals of marble. These, with all the details of the church finished up in the same rich and elegant manner, have so impressed me with its grandeur that I can never think of St. Peter's without connecting St. Paul's with it. But I started out to say nothing about Rome and have entirely forgotten myself. I can only account for this by having commenced this letter last evening and being disturbed by the day very much seeing the sights of Genoa. It is a wonderfully interesting old city, with a population of 175,000. It appears to have been a city of palaces, more so even than Venice. The houses are very high and streets very narrow, more so even than Naples, which gives the city a peculiar appearance. It has a fine harbor, which is now being improved, the late Duke of Galliera having left \$4,000,000 for the purpose, on condition that the city would spend a like amount. The climate of Genoa appears to be pleasant, as the orange and lemon grow all around. There are many magnificent villas of the old nobles near the city, connected with each other as some of the most remarkable gardens in the world. These I hope to visit to-morrow and leave the next morning for Mentone, and from there to Monaco, the great gambling hell, and which I am told is the loveliest spot on earth. I have not yet determined when I will return, but not before some time in January, as I am contemplating a voyage to Spain. The ladies joined me yesterday at Pisa and will go with me as far as Nice, where they expect to spend the winter.

Genoa was once a city of great wealth and had many palaces, a number of which are still kept up and rich in fine paintings and sculpture. It is surrounded by fine gardens, drives and elegant villas, and its Campo Santo is the richest in the world. One might spend several days in it alone examining its magnificent works of art. Having a good, but rather small harbor, Genoa has considerable commerce and but little manufacturing, except in filigree jewelry. In this it is certainly headquarters. Owing to heavy rains which drove us from Genoa several days sooner than we expected we thought best to pass Mentone and several other places of interest and hurry on to Nice. Lucky for us that we did, as the road has been so washed that it will not be in a condition to pass over for two or three weeks. The Pennsylvania railroad company would repair all the damage in twenty-four hours. Nice is the great resort of Europe, protected as it is by the Maritime Alps, it is almost tropical in its climate. The palm, orange, lemon, figs and olives grow in abundance. The city, although not particularly handsome, is rather attractive. The new part is well laid out with wide streets and has fine buildings. There are a number of handsome squares and several fine promenades. The hotels and boarding houses are in sufficient numbers to accommodate some twenty-five thousand visitors and are generally good; rates from eight to eighteen francs per day—\$1.60 to \$3.60. The floating population of Nice is from every portion of the globe, and at the height of the season is estimated at fifty thousand, but I think the number I have given is more nearly correct. There are many fine drives around Nice, the most attractive of which appears to be Monaco and Monte Carlo. The great gambling hall Monaco is the smallest state in the world, having an area of some six square miles and a population of about six thousand, with an army of sixty-two men. The prince, who is blind, lives in a fine palace in the village of Monaco, which is located on a high promontory overlooking the Mediterranean. A portion of the rocky and barren mountain side, some half a mile distant, he leased some fifteen years ago to a Hanoverian named "Blanc," to be used for gambling purposes. Monsieur Blanc terraced the rocks, laid out gardens and built a Casino, made the place attractive and brought the world to his place to gamble. He soon accumulated an immense fortune. Dying a few years ago he left the place and a large fortune to Madame Blanc and two daughters. They continued to beautify the place and increase their fortunes. The madame is dead and the immense fortunes of the daughters married each to a prince. The lease, I understand, is now about to or has passed into the hands of a French company, who are to pay an enormous bonus for it. Surely vice is presented here in a gilded form, for all agree that Monte Carlo is one of the handsomest places on earth. The gardens, restaurants and hotels are all grand. The Casino is a magnificent place, in which are reading and smoking rooms, ball rooms, card and play rooms, and the finest theatre and concert room in all Europe, in which every afternoon and evening is given a free concert by sixty performers.

Opinion of a Baltimorean.—I have used Dr. Parker's Cold-Cure and some of my family and I found it the best remedy for Croup, Colds, &c. I ever tried.—Louis Branning, 25 Caroline street.

It is the delight of folly to wait until you are in bed with disease that may last months, when you can be cured by a timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest by it.—Gerrard, 122-124 West 4th St.

A Heavy Sneeze.—Jacob H. Blomberg of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Your Thomas' Electric Oil cured a badly swollen neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much improved—so much that she could not get up in the morning; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured." For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

The Right Sort of General.—Jacob Smith, Clinton street, Buffalo, says he has used Spring Blossom in his family as a general medicine for cases of indigestion, biliousness, bowel and kidney complaints, and rheumatism arising from impurities of the blood; he speaks highly of its efficacy. Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Never Too Late to Mend.—Thos. J. Arden, 214 West 4th street, East Buffalo writes: "Your Spring Blossom liniment worked on me splendidly. I had no appetite; used to sleep badly and get up in the morning unrefreshed; 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 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

DRY GOODS, UNDERWEAR, &c.

WE HAVE THE HANDBOOKS AND finest window display in the city. Don't fail to see it.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKTIES, MUFFLERS, POCKET BOOKS, AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CIGAR CASES,

—AT—

ERISMAN'S,

No. 56 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

## RECEIVERS' REPORT.

OF THE—

## Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

—AND THE—

## PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1881.

Preserving the continuity of annual reports of the Company during the period of the Receivership, the Receivers present for the information of the shareholders and bondholders of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and of the bondholders of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company the following report of the operations of both companies under their management for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1881.

The joint balance sheets of both Companies showing the actual condition of the Companies and the Receivership united will be found annexed to this report. Following the rules adopted in last year's report of the receivers, the rentals of leased lines are not included in working expenses.

The following table, corresponding in form with that printed for the first time last year, shows the result of the operations of the year under the Receivership, together with a comparison of the operations for the previous year:

Item	1881	1880
Total Receipts from Operations	\$1,234,567	\$1,123,456
Total Working Expenses	\$1,098,765	\$1,012,345
Net Earnings	\$135,802	\$111,111
Interest on Bonds	\$100,000	\$100,000
Profit and Loss	\$35,802	\$11,111

In the above table full rentals and full interest on all obligations of the Company are charged, irrespective of whether the same were actually paid by the Receivers or not, leaving out of all question any profit which has resulted or may result from the fact that certain interests of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company has been purchased by the Receivers at less than its par value. Further details of the transportation and income accounts of the Railroad Company and of the income account of the Coal and Iron Company, in comparison with the same account for the preceding year, will be found in the Appendix.

There is but little to report as to the condition of the various leased lines under the Receivership. The Catawissa branch shows an increase of earnings of \$7,925.25. The Germantown & Norristown branch shows a decrease of earnings of \$1,585.55. The North Pennsylvania branch shows a profit over all rentals and expense for the year of \$2,928.83, as against a loss for the previous year of \$13,268.55, making a gain for the year of \$16,397.38. The Delaware & Bound Brook branch shows a profit for the year of \$3,348.13, as against a profit for the previous year of \$31,269.93, making an increase for the year of \$27,921.80; or, taking the two branches, the North Pennsylvania and Delaware & Bound Brook, together the joint operations for the year show a net profit over and above all rentals and expenses of \$142,968.96, as against a profit for the previous year of \$18,008.88, making an increase for the year of \$124,960.08.

The accounts of all these branch lines are kept, as they have been in the past, upon a strict pro rata of receipts, and the result does not properly show their value to the Company and notably in the case of the Germantown & Norristown branch, which provides the terminal facilities for a great deal of the Main Line and of the North Penn and Bound Brook branches, an allowance should be made for terminal facilities, which, if made, would show a profit on the lease.

The Express Department shows a profit for the year of \$125,983.33, as against \$102,563.00, an increase of profit for the year of \$23,420.33.

The results of the operations of the Steam Colliers and Canals in comparison with the previous year are shown in detail in the transportation and income accounts in the appendix.

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The comparative traffic returns of the railroad and iron companies are shown in the following table:

Year	No. of passengers carried	No. of tons of coal
1878	6,378,411	7,968,614
1879	6,822,412	10,551,533
1880	5,909,141	8,147,580
1881	7,179,359	6,778,142

The total coal tonnage of the estates of the coal and iron companies, as compared with the year 1880, was as follows:

Company	1881	1880
Philadelphia & Reading	2,307,529	4,177,956
Delaware & Bound Brook	5,144,004	5,065,918
Total	7,451,533	9,243,874

The actual cost of mining and delivering coal into railroad cars for the year was \$4,749 as against \$4,816 for the previous year and \$1.14 2-10 in 1879. By reference to the report of the Chief Engineer of the Coal and Iron Company, further details of the operations of the Company will be found, and it will be seen that the cost of 40-50 inches of coal is equal to 12-10 cents per ton.

The total amount of the floating debt of both Companies, Receivers' certificates and arrears of overdue interest for which either no provision has yet been made for which provision, being made at a lower rate by the Receivers, is as yet unaccepted by creditors, outstanding at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1881, were as follows:

Item	Amount
Floating debt	\$2,682,264.43
Receivers' certificates and obligations	2,398,467.64
Arrears of interest, including January, 1882, coupons of general mortgage and of scrip	9,985,567.55

The above table does not include arrears of Canal Rentals as yet unpaid, amounting to \$27,184, nor the unaccepted claims for losses upon old iron contracts referred to in the report of the Receivers made July 15, 1881.

The shareholders and bondholders of the Company are referred by the Receivers to the Appendix for fuller information embraced in the reports of the various heads of departments to the Receivers.

EDWIN LEWIS,  
FRANKLIN E. GOWEN,  
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,  
RECEIVERS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1882.