The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVIII--No. 156 LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY MARCH 5, 1882. Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING, &c.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Clothing that Wears Well.

Year after year our customers return because they are not disappointed in the kind of Clothing we supply them. With all our reasonable prices we insist on the goodness of the materials. The stock of Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits is still quite complete.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

OAK HALL, Sixth and Market streets. Philadelphia.

A RARE CHANCE.

A SUIT OF

FINE CLOTHES

—OR AN—

OVERCOAT

Made Up to Order at Cost Price.

In order to reduce my heavy stock of

FINE WOOLENS

I shall make them up to order for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS for Cash only at cost price. This is without exception the greatest reduction ever made in FINE CLOTHES, and is done to make room for our heavy

Spring Importations,

which we expect to have in stock by the early part of February. We have the sample cards of these goods already in store, and any one desirous of securing first choice for SPRING WEAR can do so now, and the goods will be tained for him.

Remember the above reduction is for

Heavy Weights and Cash Only.

H. GERHART,

TAILOR,

No. 6 East King Street,

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

As we wish to Close Out the balance of our

WINTER CLOTHING!

WE HAVE MADE

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

Throughout our Whole Stock. We have on hand a large stock of

HEAVY SUITS and OVERCOATS,

MARKED AT SUCH LOW PRICES

AS WILL INSURE A READY SALE.

☞We only ask that you call and examine our stock and be convinced of what we say

D. B. Hostetter & Son

Tailors and Clothiers,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

23-lyd LANCASTER, PA

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

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

—AT—

ERISMAN'S,

NO. 56 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

VALENTINES.

Valentines and Valentine Cards.

In Great Variety at

L. M. FLYNN'S,

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

VALENTINE SEASON.

Valentines!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

VALENTINE CARDS

—AND—

NOVELTIES,

At the Bookstore of

John Baer's Sons,

Nos. 15 & 17 North Queen Street.

SIGN OF THE BOOK.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL-BOXES.

MUSICAL - BOXES.

BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT SALE of a large importation, having arrived too late for the holidays, at cost of production in Switzerland, about 1-2 and 1-4 their value that same quality instruments could be sold for in this country. They are mostly of the large and medium size and, with few exceptions, of High Class Musical Boxes as sold in Geneve, but far superior to the ordinary instruments generally sold in this country, and need only be seen or heard to be appreciated. Musical Boxes with bells, drums, castanets, celestial voices, mandoline, diva-harmonie, overture, tremelo-piccolo, sublime-harmonie, harp-zither attachment, etc., also two and three movesprings playing from 10 to 50 minutes by one winding. Musical Albums.

Circular on application.

C. Gautschi & Co., Manufacturers,

Ste. Croix and Geneve, Switzerland.

SALESROOMS: 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. j22-tfd

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT!

AT AND BELOW COST.

My entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.,

IS FOR SALE AT AND BELOW COST.

This is a rare chance for

GOOD BARGAINS.

—AS I HAVE AN—

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

On hand, which were all purchased for cash.

J. M. LONG,

j21-tfd 14 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

NORTH END DRY GOODS STORE.

J. W. BYRNE,

HAS A LOT OF

WHITE AND COLORED

COUNTERPANES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,

CHECK NAINZOOKS,

HAMBURG EDGINGS, PILLOW LACES,

AND SPRING HOSIERY.

All Very Cheap at

322 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

11-lyd] LANCASTER, PA.

NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.

FAHNESTOCK.

LUPIN'S BLACK CASHMERE, Jet and Blueblack,
LUPIN'S BLACK CASHMERE, Jet and Blueblack,
LUPIN'S BLACK CASHMERE, Jet and Blueblack,

FROM 45c. TO $1.25 PER YARD.

Best Make Imported

BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH, $1.00.
BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH, $1.25. (A Bargain)
BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH, $1.50 up.

BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,

From 50c. up to $2.50 per yard.

BLACK SATINS, 75c., 87½c., $1.00 and $1.25.

COLORED SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,

For Trimming and Dresses, 37½c to $1, cheap.

Our store is stacked full of

HOUSEFURNISHING DRY GOODS,

All standard best makes, At the Lowest Prices.

FEATHERS, FEATHERS,
FEATHERS, FEATHERS,
Best Steam Cured.

CARPETS FROM AUCTION,
CARPETS FROM AUCTION,

FAHNESTOCK,

Next Door to Court House.

PAPERHANGINGS, &c.

WE HAVE NOW ON SALE

OUR STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

—AND—

Window Shades.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED by FIRE and WATER

Which will be sold VERY LOW in order to close out,

The line embraces every description of

PAPER HANGINGS,

The greater part being goods selected for this Spring's Trade.

Window Shades, Paper Curtains, &c.

CALL EARLY FOR BARGAINS.

Phares W. Fry,

NOS. 129-131 NORTH QUEEN STREET

MEDICAL.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

BROWN'S

IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S

IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system—cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S

IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S

IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

m3-1wd&w

DRY GOODS.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

BLACK CASHMERES.

WATT, SHAND & CO.

Offer the very best possible value at 50, 62½, 75, 87½ cts., $1.00 and $1.25. These goods are perfect in Color, Texture and Finish, and fully 10 per cent. lower than last season.

Single and Double

BLACK CASHMERE SHAWLS.

A SPECIALTY.

Special bargains in 40-INCH ALL WOOL FIGURED CASHMERES, 62½c. a yard, sold everywhere at 75c; only five pieces. 40-INCH ALL WOOL BLACK ARMURES, 50c. a yard really worth 75c. Special sale of

10,000 yds, Bleached Muslins at 10c. a yd.

Same goods were sold by the case in February at 10½ cents a yard.

Watt, Shand & Co.,

NEW YORK STORE.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

HIGH & MARTIN.

CHINA! CHINA!

—AT—

CHINA HALL.

We have opened a new invoice of

Haviland's China

IN NEW DECORATIONS AND DESIGNS.

Also a New Line of

FANCY GOODS,

BISQUE WARE, &c.

☞Examine them before purchasing.

High & Martin,

15 EAST KING STREET.

CARRIAGES, &c.

THE STANDARD CARRIAGE WORK OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

EDGERLEY & Co.,

FINE

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

MARKET STREET,

Rear of Central Market Houses,

LANCASTER, PENN'A.

We make every style Buggy and Carriage desired. All work finished in the most comfortable and elegant style. We use only the best selected material, and employ only the best mechanics. For quality of work our prices are the cheapest in the state. We buy for cash and sell on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call. All work warranted. *Repairing promptly attended to.* One set of workmen especially employed for that purpose. fm26-tfd&w

Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1882.

Jeffersonian Democracy.

Letter from James Parton, the Author.

York Daily, March 4, 1882.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Feb. 13, 1882.

Chauncey F. Black, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I accept with gratitude the honor done me by the Jefferson Democratic association of York in adding my name to the list of honorary members. I thank you also, both for the documents accompanying your letter and for the agreeable manner in which you communicate the action of your association.

For many years I have wished to see the Democratic party re-created in the spirit of its illustrious founder and of his worthy colleagues, Madison and Gallatin. I have, nevertheless, voted with the Republican party from its organization, and I do not doubt that an immense majority of its members and of its leaders are honest and patriotic men.

On every national issue except one (the extension of slavery), the Democratic party seems to me to have been substantially right; but, in the course of time that one issue became all-important, so that every other interest had to stand aside until it was settled. Happily, by the union of patriotic men of all parties, that terrible question is forever at rest, and the time seems now ripe for a revival of the simple and august principles which triumphed in 1800.

Not that we should follow Thomas Jefferson, or any other man, with thoughtless devotion. Jefferson and his colleagues were sufficient for their own day; but no man, and no group of men, can be sufficient for all days. New questions are upon us, new dangers and new difficulties; and we have to ask ourselves, not merely what Jefferson did in his time, but what he would be likely to attempt or advise if he were now present among us.

I think, for one, that he would be a civil service reformer, because the spoils system is not Democratic. It savors of personal government, which he hated. I think he would be a more positive and sweeping free trader even than he was in his lifetime; and yet he would probably not desire to precipitate free trade, and unsettle in a moment the work of sixty years. He would wish rather to proceed cautiously, but unswervingly, having in view the total, but not sudden, extirpation of the protective system.

I think, too, that he would endeavor to remedy an inconvenience from which every president of the United States has suffered; an inconvenience resulting from the inadequate compensation of the higher officers of the government. A king can get any man to serve him, because a king can offer to the most valuable man his market price, while a president of the United States, representing the richest employer in the world, has an extremely limited range of choice, because he cannot make it possible for poor men to accept difficult situations without doing violence to their own interests. When President Jefferson asked James Monroe to proceed, upon short notice, to Paris, to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana, he lamented that he could not offer him just compensation, such as a merchant or a corporation would give for a private service of corresponding importance. When the negotiation was at an end, by which the United States obtained an acquisition of territory more important to it than any country has ever yet permanently obtained by conquest, Mr. Monroe retired only to render other gratuitous services, and to end fifty years of arduous public life in insolvency and dependence. How different the fate of the negotiator employed by the Emperor Napoleon for the few days service rendered by him without leaving home! For that single act Napoleon made M. de Marbois a present of nearly forty thousand dollars.

Thomas Jefferson never contemplated a government either of millionaires or poor devils; nor politics controlled by bosses assisted by pugilists and barkeepers. He wished to see at the head of governments the flower of the human race. He wished to see cities governed by men who had proved their capability by having succeeded in business for themselves. We can tell with certainty what kind of men he would now wish to see in office, whether federal, state, or municipal, by recalling the men chosen by himself when he held the appointing power. Every member of his cabinet was a liberally educated man, and he chose persons of proved ability for employments demanding men of business.

He hated the hereditary principal because, as he said, "it heaped importance upon idiots." The bass system does the same, and hence, I am bound to conclude, he would have hated, that if he had lived to see it developed.

I wish your society great prosperity and success. Thomas Jefferson bequeathed to us immortal principles; it is our humbler part to create methods for giving those principles effect. The nation has not become corrupt; it has simply grown very large and very rich. We have to adjust our politics to larger conditions and apply Jeffersonian principles to the government of a vast and growing empire. In this arduous work I trust your society will bear a part. Respectfully yours,

JAMES PARTON.

The Answer to Parton.

At a regular meeting of the Jefferson Democratic Association of York, February 27, 1882, it was resolved:

That this Association desires and invites the fullest and freest discussion of the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson; that we hail it with pleasure, from whatever source it may come; whether from the friends of Federal consolidation, or the advocates of local liberty; whether from Federalist, imperialist, so-called Republican or honest Democrat; relying firmly, as did Mr. Jefferson himself, upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, certain that whenever the issue between the blessings of home-rule, and the deadly evils of centralization shall be fairly understood, they will decide promptly and wisely as they did in the years 1800 and 1876.

We gratefully acknowledge the able and interesting letter which Mr. Parton, the distinguished biographer of Jefferson, has kindly added to the literature of the association, and we commend it to the thoughtful attention of men of all parties, who are prepared to sacrifice merely partisan considerations, and sever merely partisan ties, to save the constitution of 1787 from threatened subversion, and the erection of what is euphemistically called a "strong government" on the ruins.

But while we heartily concur in the main with Mr. Parton's deductions from the system of Jefferson and admire his lucid and forcible application of fundamental principles to the existing situation, we are not to be understood as agreeing with him throughout. We hold, for instance, and we believe Mr. Jefferson, who maintained that frugality, economy and simplicity, were the great essentials of republican government, would have held with us, that our public servants are as a rule well paid; and that many of them are greatly overpaid. We got better, more faithful and more honest service from them, when salaries were low, than since they have been raised in the general rot of Federal centralization and extravagance, and if we were called upon to vote for a change, we would favor, not an increase but a reduction. That Mr. Jefferson in the single isolated case of Mr. Monroe, regretted his inability to compensate him for an extraordinary public service performed at an extraordinary private sacrifice, is true; but it does not follow that he even then considered the ordinary pay of public officials for ordinary service less than it ought to have been. It was in those days of Jeffersonion simplicity and truly republican salaries, that men stood ready to serve the country at a private loss. We see nothing like it now; when salaries have grown large enough to tempt cupidity, and offices are made the spoils and rewards of partisan work. Instead of that spectacle—Jefferson adjuring Monroe to go serve his country, practically without pay, we see a Federalist Congress voting a retired civilian, already overloaded with gratuities, a mere gift of ten thousand dollars annually, instead of directing proper proceedings for the recovery of one hundred thousand dollars wrongfully received by him, as presidential salary, under cover of an infamous statute, passed in flagrant defiance of the constitution, and signed by this, the chief beneficiary.

We hold with Mr. Parton that Mr. Jefferson would have approached the difficult question of tariff reform in a conservative spirit, keeping in constant view the general good of the whole country and not the particular interests of a few owners of capital invested in certain artificially stimulated industries. We think, however, that Mr. Jefferson was rather a fair trader than a free trader. His leading principles on this subject might be formulated thus: Congress may do that which is necessary for the general welfare—as for defense in war—and to that end might impose a custom duty, protective and even prohibitory in character, if the object thereof were to render the United States as a nation, independent of foreign nations in the matter of warlike supplies. But Congress may not "under the plea of building up desirable industries," levy, either directly or indirectly, a tribute upon the whole people, which does not reach the treasury, but which passes, as a mere bounty, into the pockets of a favored few. When Mr. Hamilton announced the reverse of this proposition in his celebrated report on manufactures, Mr. Jefferson accepted the issue as a vital one, and informed President Washington, that in his judgment, it involved nothing less than the question whether we were to live "under a limited or an unlimited government." But for independence, for defence, for international justice, he believed in the constitutional power of the United States, to lay discriminating duties, and to go even to the length of embargo, the last measure short of war. It is clear that no man, of his day, did so much to advance the domestic manufactures of his country as Mr. Jefferson; and to this end he exerted himself equally in both his public and his private capacity. He preferred to raise the necessary revenues of the general government from customs duties, wisely adjusted to that object, rather than by direct taxation; and the first blow of his reform administration was at the inquisitorial system of internal revenue, developed by Hamilton, and the large corps of needless officeholders employed in its execution.

But this is a theme upon which we might pile line upon line and precept upon precept from Mr. Jefferson, and still leave some room for honest differences of opinion as to precisely what course he would take "were he personally present with us." In Article II, of the constitution of this association, we present our own statement of Jeffersonian principles, compactly, but clearly, we hope, in so far as they seemed applicable to the present situation. The article is as follows:

"Its purpose shall be the association of Jeffersonian Democrats for the preservation of the constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the states, home rule, freedom of elections; for resistance to revolutionary changes, tending to consolidation or empire; to the election of any person to the presidency a third time; to the presence of troops at the polls; to the appropriation of public money for any purpose but the support of government; to commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the cost of the many; and to class legislation, which destroys the natural freedom of trade, and despoils labor to build up monopoly. To these ends we invoke the spirit and reassert the principles of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Democratic party."

Upon this declaration we stand, and upon this, the slavery question being, as Mr. Parton remarks, happily and forever settled, we believe that all friends of pure Republican government, limited by the wise safeguards of the written constitution, must ultimately come to stand with us, whatever may have been their previous party relationships.

C. F. BLACK, President.
James A. Blasser, Secretary.

Webster's Knife and Fork.

How He Was Broken of a Disagreeable Table Habit.

When Daniel Webster's found that his son was not robust enough to make a successful farmer, he sent him to Exeter to prepare for college, and found for him a home among a number of other students in the family of "old Squire Clifford," as we of a younger generation have always heard him called. Daniel had up to this time led only the secular life of a country farmer's boy, and, though the New Hampshire farmers have sent out many heroes as firm and true as the granite rocks in the pasture, there cannot be among the hard and homely work which such a life implies the little finenesses of manners which good society demands. Daniel was one of these diamonds of the first water, but was still in the rough, and needed some cutting and polishing to fit him to shine in the great world in which he was to figure so conspicuously.

None saw this more clearly than the sensible old Squire. The boy had one habit at the table of which the Squire saw it would be a kindness to cure him. When not using his knife and fork he was accustomed to hold them upright in his fists, on either side of his plate. Daniel was a bashful boy of very delicate feelings, and the Squire feared to wound him by speaking to him directly on the subject. So he called aside one of the other students, with whom he had been longer acquainted, and told him his dilemma. "Now," said he, "I want you this noon at the table to hold up your knife and fork as Daniel does. I will speak to you about it, and we will see if the boy does not take a hint for himself."

The young man consented to be the scapegoat for his fellow students, and several times during the meal planted his fists on the table, with his knife and fork as straight as if he had received orders to present arms. The squire drew his attention to his position, courteously begged his pardon for speaking of the matter, and added a few kind words on the importance of young men correcting such little habits before going out in the world. The student thanked him for his interest and advice, and promised reform, and Daniel's knife and fork were never from that day seen elevated at table.

When, after a vacation, Daniel's father brought the lad for a second term to Exeter, he put in his saddlebags a good fat turkey from the Franklin farm, which he gave to the squire as an expression of his gratitude for Daniel's improved manner.

We are of the opinion that it must be good, for the simple reason that so many praise it and physicians prescribe it. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents. All druggists keep it.

An enricher of the blood and purifier of the system; cures lassitude and lack of energy; such is Brown's Iron Bitters. m3-1wd&w

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply," and thus keep myself and family in good health and spirits. See adv. m1-1wdeod&eow

Years of Suffering.

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, Buffalo, was for twelve years a sufferer from rheumatism, and after trying every known remedy without avail, was entirely cured by Thomas' Eclectric Oil. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

II.

If Adam had had a game of "Fifteen" placed in his hand at an early period of his existence, the whole course of history might have been materially altered for the better, and if biliousness, indigestion, sick headache or dyspepsia were unknown, Spring Blossom would not be needed. Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

How's the Baby.

"How's the baby?" "His croup is better this morning, thank you. We gave him some of Thomas' Eclectric Oil as you advised, doctor, and shall give him some more in an hour or so." Next day the doctor pronounced the youngster cured. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

MEDICAL.

DOCTORS AGREE THAT SCARLET Fever, Diphtheria, Consumption, Catarrh and Chronic Throat Diseases are due to neglect of common Sore Throats. Children frequently have wet feet; sore throat follows and often serious sickness. Are we not affected likewise? Why not try the *OCCIDENTAL DIPHTHERIA CURE.* It will positively cure the worst form of sore throat and eradicate the germ of any disease subject to it. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. For sale by H. B. Cochran, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster. feb27-3md

HORRIBLE!

This is the way many describe their feelings. How many hundreds are there who feel the same way? It would surprise us if we knew what proportion of humanity are ailing from some disorder or another, which could be easily cured if taken in time, and gone about in the right way. But most people go about it in the wrong way, and then fancy there is no use trying any more, and consequently get worse instead of better.

A weak or an overworked man can imbibe freely of whisky and for a short time brace up with imaginary strength, but it will not be long until he will be weaker than before.

What, then, is the right way? The only permanent way is to take a remedy that will build up and invigorate the system. This can only be done by beginning at the origin of life, which is the Blood. No one whose blood is pure and healthy can be sick.

Burdock is a root that has more life-giving qualities than any other root, herb, or plant, and if your blood is weak or impoverished, take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, and a pure, healthy action of the blood will be sure to follow.

Sold by H. B. Cochran, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. feb2-toApr1*

THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICINE ever made. A combination of HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE AND DANDELION, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER REGULATOR, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where HOP BITTERS are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new Life and Vigor to the Aged and Infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, HOP BITTERS are invaluable, *without intoxicating.* No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use HOP BITTERS. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B. Remember, HOP BITTERS is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for circular. HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont. jan25-1meod&w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL and Fixtures of a Large First-Class LIVERY is offered for sale. Good and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at CITY LIVERY. jan 21-tfdeod

PRIME HAY, WESTERN CORN AND Oats for sale at Leaman Place at all times at market prices. Also, COAL AND LUMBER. H. H. ROHRER. j23-3md

STORE ROOM FOR RENT, APPLY TO PHILIP LEBZELTER, feb27-tfd 211 North Queen street.

FOR SALE.—AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF HOUSES, STORES, BUILDING LOTS, &c., of all descriptions, in all localities and at all prices.

NEW CATALOGUE,

with prices, free to every one.

ALLAN A. HERR & CO., dec6-3md 3 North Duke street.

PUBLIC SALE, ON MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1882, at No. 522 North Duke street. Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, bedsteads, cupboards, bureaus, ingrain and rag carpets, oilcloths, cook stove and range, copper kettles, new market wagon, board wagon, together with tin, glass and queensware.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. Terms made known by

H. SAUBERT, Acct. HENRY WITTF.
H. L. FRAILEY, Clerk. m1-3td

PUBLIC SALE.

ALDERNEYS, ALDERNEYS.

Will be sold at public sale at the Lancaster Park, Lancaster, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1882, 27 head of Registered and Non-Registered Alderney (Jersey) Cattle and grades:

Six Bulls (Jersey), eight Cows and twelve Heifers; the cows and heifers are all in calve to a registered Jersey bull; all raised by the subscriber and will be sold as represented.

The cattle will be on exhibition at the Park on and after Thursday, March 2.

Catalogues can be had on application to Samuel Hess & Son.

Terms: A credit of 60 days with approved security will be given or a discount for cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., when attendance will be given by

A. R. MAGRAW, Colora, Cecil county, Md.

S. HESS & SONS, Auctioneers, 159 N. Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. f24-9td

MALT WINE.

HERCULES MALT WINE.

The Best and Cheapest

MALT EXTRACT

EVER PREPARED.

An invigorating HEALTH AND TABLE BEVERAGE. A reliable remedy for INDIGESTION, DEBILITY and MALNUTRITION highly recommended for ENFEEBLED PERSONS, CONVALESCENTS and NURSING MOTHERS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT

25 Cents per Pint Bottle.

CHAS. WOLTERS,

PROPRIETOR BREWERY, PHILADELPHIA.

LANCASTER DEPOT.—GEO. A. KIEHL. m1 3md

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. C. YATES & CO.

Spring Overcoats.

Some of modest and sober color. Some livelier in pattern and style, while others are made up more for hard usage than for appearance. All, however, are cut and trimmed in the most approved and unexcelled manner. Prices are no higher, but rather less, than last season. You cannot lose anything by looking at them.

A. C. YATES & CO.,

LEDGER BUILDING,

CHESTNUT AND SIXTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

mar1-3md

1882. 1882.

OUR

SPRING OFFERING.

To-day we open the last of our advance order per Cable of direct importation from the Celebrated House of OKIGET, 31 RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS. The most Recherche styles, superior quality and striking effects to be found in any First-Class Tailoring Establishment on the American Continent.

An early order is the only guarantee to secure choice of Stock, as many Styles cannot be duplicated this season.

J. K. SMALING,

ARTIST TAILOR.

No. 121 North Queen Street.

THE

Styles of Hats!

For EARLY SPRING can now be seen at the

ONE-PRICE HOUSE,

—OF—

EAST KING STREET,

Williamson & Foster.

Our assortment of

Light-Weight Overcoats

is all that could be desired to make a good selection from and we invite you to give us a call before you purchase.

Williamson & Foster.

We could write a column about

CLOTHING,

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

And if a great variety and low prices mean anything we have them.

WILLIAMSON

—AND—

FOSTER,

36-38 East King Street,

LANCASTER, PA.

PATENTS.

WM. H. BABCOCK,

513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

Formerly an Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office; afterward, Associate Attorney of Jacob Stauffer, esq., of Lancaster, Pa., until the latter's death, would be pleased to hear from Inventors of Lancaster and neighboring counties, and is still prepared to attend carefully and promptly to all Patent business at moderate rates. jan31-3md&w*

ASSESSMENT NO. 4

—OF THE—

LANCASTER HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The members of said company are hereby notified that an assessment of $1.50 on each $1,000 of the AMENDED amounts of the policies of the company, was ordered by the board directors, to date from January 30, 1882, at 7 o'clock a. m.

The quotas of said assessment are due from and after MARCH 1, 1882. An abatement will be made for prompt payment, and policies are suspended and invalidated by delay.

The quotas are to be paid to the treasurer at the office of the company, No. 137 East King street, Lancaster, Pa.

Office Hours: From 9 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m.; and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, until April 1, from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

HENRY C. HARNER,
THOMAS HAYS,
C. H. LEFEVRE,
feb27,28mar2,4t Assessment Committee.