The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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JOHN WANAMAKER'S NOTICE TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GOING TO SUMMER QUARTERS.

Important notice to families and travelers generally.

The courtesies of the entire establishment (in close proximity to the Broad Street Station for the New York, Baltimore, Washington and all Western trains) are freely extended. Beside the vast stocks of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Suits, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Carpets and House Furnishing, there is a spacious Waiting Room, Picture Gallery, Lunch-room and Toilet-room. The new department of public comfort, with wash-rooms, closets, new lunch rooms, for both ladies and gentlemen will be opened 1st August. Baggage can be left and checked while persons are visiting.

Philadelphia is so cheap a place for shopping that there is often a saving of more than railroad fares.

John Wanamaker.

Thirteenth and Chestnut and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

HAGER & BROTHER'S CARD.

A CARD.

LANCASTER, July 28, 1882.

In anticipation of changes to be made in our Clothing Department (arrangements for which are now going on) we desire to reduce our stock to the minimum, and offer Spring and Summer wears at the Lowest Figures. Light Weight goods of all kinds for both men and boys to be closed out; Linen and Mohair Dusters; English Seersucker Suits; White Marseilles and Duck Vests; Creole Check and Alpacca Coats; Linen and Cottonade Pantaloons; Cassimere Suits, made skeleton; Blue Flannel Suits and full lines of Summer-Weight Cloths, Cassimeres, Serges, &c., &c. Yours, respectfully,

HAGER & BROTHER,

No. 25 West King Street.

NEXT DOOR TO THE

COURT HOUSE.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

We shall continue, during the remainder of AUGUST to close out the balance of SUMMER STOCK of every description, at LOW PRICES, preparatory to receiving a Large Stock of

NEW FALL GOODS.

Our ONE DOLLAR QUILT Beats Anything Ever Sold at the Price.

New DARK STYLE CALICOS and SATINES Now Opened. Choice Styles at Low Prices.

R. E. FAHNESTOCK'S,

NEXT DOOR TO COURT HOUSE. LANCASTER, PA.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FLINN & WILLSON.

Housefurnishing!

FLINN & WILLSON.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

STOVE REPAIRS.

PERSONS WISHING TO HAVE THEIR

FURNACES, STOVES, HEATERS and RANGES in Good Order for the Winter, Should Have it Done Now, to Avoid the Rush and Delay in the Busy Season.

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Tin Roofing and Spouting Specialties.

FLINN & WILLSON,

(SIGN OF THE TWO BIG DOGS.) LANCASTER, PA.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR

Water Closets and Bath Tubs,
Iron and Wooden Hydrants,
Plumbers' Earthenware,
Gas and Steam Fitters' Supplies,
Gas Fixtures at Reduced Prices,
Plumbers' Supplies, Tinners' Supplies.

SLATE ROOFING. SLATE ROOFING.

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

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

ROBERT EMORY PATTISON

SKETCH OF HIS HONORABLE CAREER.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania—His Title to the People's Favor.

There is a current saying that of a man it is asked in Boston, what does he know? in New York, what is he worth? in Philadelphia, who was his father? The personal character and official worth of our candidate alike invite inspection by any one or all of these tests.

ROBERT EMORY PATTISON, the only Democratic candidate for governor in Pennsylvania, and the one who proposes, when "chosen for the office by the people, to perform its duties to their satisfaction," was born on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1850, at Quantico, Somerset county, Md. For the place of his birth there is no apology needed further than that he "had to be born somewhere," as Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, said of himself, in answer to the taunt that Waxhaw, North Carolina, was his own humble birth place, itself in name, like Pattison's, suggestive of aboriginal origin. Indian names are numerous on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which has also been called by a recent writer in *Harper's Magazine*, "A Peninsula Canaan;" "a land of rivers of waters." One of these gives name to the new county of Wicomico, set off from Somerset a few years ago, in which is located the little town of Quantico.

That was the first place to which the late Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., for many years grand chaplain of the grand lodge of Masons in Pennsylvania, was appointed, after his marriage with Miss Catharine Woolford, of Cambridge, by the presiding bishop of the Philadelphia M. E. conference, which at that time included the peninsula within its bounds. A short time thereafter the father's appointment was to Odessa, Delaware, and next to Philadelphia when the first-born son was but six years old.

HIS EDUCATION.

Robert was at once started to school, and, entering the primary, passed during the years following through the successive grades of the common schools, the glory of our commonwealth, on up to and through the Penn grammar and central high school. Here young Pattison made his first speech, being called upon to deliver the valedictory address, and graduating with the highest honors of the fifty-fifth class. In this way he became known to Lewis C. Cassidy, esq., then a member of the board of education, in whose office he registered as a law student in December, 1869, with the recommendation of Professor George Inman Riche, the high school principal.

The elder Pattison had intended his son should graduate also at Dickinson college, where he himself had been educated, having named him in honor of one of the most honored presidents of that institution. Robert Emory was a native of Philadelphia, afterward a law student of Reverdy Johnson, in Baltimore, and in the end a divine of great learning and masterly in manhood. Such a man, too, was the senior Pattison, one whose knightly appearance and chivalric bearing coexisted with great kindness of manner, that made him friends in all classes of society, and caused him to be mourned in death—which came to him in 1875—wherever his personal and social worth were known. His solicitude for the future of his only son may be best expressed in words written by James Mill to Jeremy Bentham, with reference to his son, John Stuart Mill: "However, if I were to die anytime before this poor boy is a man, one of the things which would pinch me most sorely would be the being obliged to leave his mind unmade to the degree of excellence I hope for."

A STUDENT OF LAW.

Fortunately Dr. Pattison did live to see his son Robert apply himself not only to the mastery of law books in the office, but also after office hours at home, to general literature, and especially to the history of the old Feudal days; so familiarizing himself with the groundwork of his chosen profession, and at the same time keeping up with the times in his general reading during half holidays, and on his way to and fro. The father lived to see him a good student of human nature as well, using the ample opportunity Mr. Cassidy's large criminal practice afforded for this; and in every way at his command thoroughly qualifying himself for admission to the Philadelphia bar, where he entered upon the practice of the law on his own account in 1872. That year the young lawyer was married to Anna, daughter of Edwin A. Smith, of Philadelphia, and settled down in the small two-story house 3247 Sansom street, where he has continued to reside ever since, and where two children, a boy and a girl, have been born to them in their happy home.

From the age of seventeen, when he was already developed beyond his years, following in the footsteps of his grandfather on his mother's side, Col. Thomas Woolford, who commanded in the Maryland line in the Revolutionary war,* Pattison had been a popular member of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, known as the Fire Zouaves, and he was subsequently identified with the reorganization of the State Fencibles.

LAWYER, ORATOR AND MILITIAMAN.

There he formed the friendship of that good old Democrat, "a man without fear and without reproach," Col. James Page, whom Pattison succeeded as president of the organization. He won his first laurels as a lawyer in an able argument in defense of some thirty militiamen of the 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, before a court assembled by General Prevost, and acquitted them on a plea as to jurisdiction. After this he was ever the chosen orator of the command, and never without clients. Among the cases which afterwards came to him and were prepared with the thoroughness which distinguished all of his professional and political work, were those of Orr vs. Hydraulic Works and Kehoe vs. same, leading cases in determining the law of negligence and the duties of property owners to the public.

Thus far the father lived to see the success of his son, who, with strong filial devotion, refusing to bask in other people's sunshine by acceptance of invitations to membership in the richer churches, has of preference rigidly adhered to a kind of "little church around the corner," wherein was his father's last ministry.

RECOLLECTIONS OF DICKINSON.

Previous mention of Dr. Pattison's early education in Dickinson College recalls a fact or two that may as well be put down right here in refutation of the assertion made here and there in certain stalwart organs, that "hitherto Pennsylvania has invariably elected governors born in the State." Now, to begin with, without hunting up the baptismal record of them all, John Dickinson, whose name that college bears, according to Jefferson "one of the most accomplished scholars the country ever produced," was himself a native of Maryland, lived for a long time in Delaware, and was in 1782 elected executive of Pennsylvania. And he was succeeded in the office of governor of Pennsylvania by Benjamin Franklin, who, until now when objection is made to the Providence that gave Pattison his birth in Maryland, was always supposed to have been born in Massachusetts, and to have walked from Boston to Philadelphia, whereunto Pattison was brought when barely old enough to walk to school, and where, ever since he was six years old he has been alike by his education, profession and public service a Pennsylvanian.

Surely the men who worked "like Beavers" to put Grant in nomination for a *third term* at a time when he had been altogether out of the country for four years, and who applauded to the echo Conkling's exclamation "if it be asked whence comes our candidate, he hails from Appomattox" should not now make serious objection to the like Indian but less savage-sounding Quantico, which Pattison bade "hail and farewell" by proxy, if at all, since he was removed from there before he could cleverly articulate. Nor is the Cameronian cry of "foreigner," against the city controller of Philadelphia, altogether consistent with even the old straight out-and-out Know Nothingism, which is sought to be rehashed, it seems, in the coming campaign, and to be served up with an new altogether infusion of a peculiar kind of state-rights. And, what is more remarkable this, the whole and sole objection that has been raised against Controller Pattison as a man, originates at and is sent out from the head-quarters of the Cameron State Central Committee, the chairman of which, and would-like-to-have-been candidate for governor, was himself born "out west" in Ohio.

IN POLITICAL LIFE.

Upon Pattison's introduction into political life, at the first brought forward by his friends for clerk of the court of quarter sessions, he gracefully gave way to an older and more experienced lawyer, Henry S. Hagert, esq., whose nomination he helped to secure. Afterward, when his name was presented to the state convention, in 1877, for auditor general, although then but little known outside the city, Mr. Pattison received the next highest vote to that by which Mr. Schell was placed in nomination.

A little later in the same year, 1877, Robert Emory Pattison was nominated for city controller of Philadelphia, and was elected by 1,962 majority. He was re-elected in 1880 by a majority of 13,593, in a Presidential campaign that gave General Garfield 20,883 majority in the city.

By way of explanation of this rapid rise, it has passed into history that at the time of Mr. Pattison's first election, the business men, property holders, workingmen, and the people of Philadelphia generally, were first waking up to the fact that for years they had been going behind in their municipal affairs. There had been a steady and alarming increase in the tax rate, the department expenses, and for ten years there had been an average annual addition to the city debt of $3,622,406. Unparalleled municipal extravagence prevailed. There was reckless waste in the appropriations, criminal neglect in the collection of taxes and hideous and open corruption in disbursement.

THE REVEL OF THE RING.

While the population of Philadelphia increased only one-fifth and the value of its property scarcely one-third, its debt was doubled and the interest on its obligations required an annual levy of one per cent, on the property. On January 1, 1878, the annual deficiencies, counting the deficiency loan of $5,193,877, had reached $17,087,687. It cost the city of Philadelphia hundreds of thousands of dollars annual interest on its unpaid and overdue warrants. One fifth of the city taxes were uncollected and went into the hands of the delinquent collectors, where enormous expenses were added for the profit of speculating politicians, who at the same time allowed political friends entirely to escape their murcipal obligations. The poor and unfortunate were plundered for the enrichment of rapacious partisans; with millions of taxes collected from the people there was complaint of mal-administration in nearly every department and the city seemed to be at the mercy of the spoilsman. The reform movement which has since been organized had not yet crystallized into the committee of One Hundred, nor any other well defined scheme. Caven was defeated for mayor and the Reformers had scarcely yet been able to effect an entrance of the wedge.

A RECORD OF OFFICIAL INTEGRITY.

Almost from his first induction into the office of controller, Pattison invested it with a degree of importance which the law had given to it but with which none of his predecessors had measured it. He adopted and maintained a wide view of the obligations of the office and declined to hide behind technicalities that brought disgrace upon his predecessor. He refused to consider the office merely clerical, but investigated claims and enraged partisans by refusing to be a mere machine to deplete the city treasury. In this inflexible purpose he recognized no claimant as Democrat or Republican. How the whole atmosphere of that office changed under his vigorous, vigilant and healthy administration and what complimentary enmity he won from many whose schemes have been rendered hopeless by his relentless scrutiny and determination, is a matter of public notoriety!

He unsealed records, opened doors that had been closed, ferreted out abuses checked fraud and stopped robbery. He determined to do the one thing that nobody else seemed able or willing to do—to see that the city of Philadelphia got a fair consideration for every dollar of the money which he spent. In the courageous, impartial and inflexible execution of that purpose he recognized neither political friend nor foe, and he was daunted by no responsibility which confronted him. He left unused no privilege, he failed to exert no authority that could contribute to the result which he kept steadily in view. He discovered that money was being paid to persons for work not done, and he stopped it. He found that work actually done and materials really furnished, were grossly overcharged and he ended the robbery and made the robbers disgorge. He put a stop to the illegal payment of bills and the unlawful issue of warrants. He exposed and put an end to the petty pilferings and unblushing larcenies under the guise of "contingents" and "incidentals." He found favorites given the privilege of furnishing supplies at exorbitant figures, and he insisted upon legal advertisements for competitive bids. He called public attention to the fact that appropriations to public institutions were exhausted long before the year for which they were made had ended. He found that fees were thievishly drawn for jurors that had not served. He unearthed frauds committed by means of bogus jury lists, and compelled a detected officer of the court to flee the jurisdiction. He ascertained that large sums of money had been paid for work never performed and materials never furnished. By stern and timely measures he was instrumental in destroying the evils of the custom of collecting claims against the city by mandamus—a system, which, by its abuses, had grown to be a mighty evil, fruitful of corruption and loss. In one instance he refused credit to the city treasurer for over $50,000, not certified by the city solicitor.

He exposed the iniquities and enormities of the delinquent tax office, by which the honest collection of the city's revenues was purposely obstructed and tax payers were remorselessly plundered to make gain for the city ring, who carried off $100,000 annually to divide among themselves, to debauch the elections and to let their party friends escape entirely from the payment of their taxes. He strenuously sought to reduce the number of the city officials and to lop off all supernumerarics, to abolish sinecures and cut down extravagant salaries. He exposed abuses of the alms-house management and called its managers to rigid accountability. His innumerable and manly efforts to stand between the people's money and those who sought to take it illegally are part of the history of the times. His controversies with the guardians of the poor, the building commission, the water department and the beneficial results emanating therefrom are freshly and gratefully remembered by the people of Philadelphia. It is Pattison's peculiar glory that he did not fear to offend members of his own party in the fulfillment of what he believed to be his duty.

Wherever he discovered irregularities he exposed them; wherever he found extravagancies and unlawful expenditures he refused to allow them. That conservative journal, the *Ledger*, declared: "He has been attentive, vigilant and faithful, and since his installation in the office the ORGANIZED PLUNDER BY THE DEPARTMENTS, *which formerly passed unchecked there*, and in some instances was carried on by collusion, *has wholly ceased* so far as his power extends."

A BROAD VIEW OF HIS DUTIES.

Had he done no more than thus guard the treasury, had he been simply the passive obstruction to greed and corruption, he would yet have been entitled to the regard of all honest men. But he was much more than this. His conduct discloses a broad and comprehensive view of his duties. He did not content himself with keeping vigilant watch over the money. He strove to lower the high salaries of the city's employees. He was full of intelligent and economical suggestions upon the management of the municipal finances. He suggested to the board of revision of taxes the wisdom of a more correct assessment of the real estate. By a letter dated October 2, 1878, he advocated the payment of 4 per cent. interest on the city warrants after January 1, 1879, seeing that upwards of $50,000 a year would be saved. "I cannot see any good reason," he wrote, "why the city of Philadelphia, with its warrants 1½ per cent. above par, should continue to pay a greater interest than the general government." Many of the municipal reforms from which Philadelphia now reaps advantage were the results of his suggestions.

His first balance sheet was the first clear statement that Philadelphia had had for many years of its financial affairs. He awoke the citizens to a knowledge of the actual condition of their municipality. He exhibited the frightful tendency toward bankruptcy and disclosed to them that a false and misleading exhibit had been annually placed before them by carrying along worthless or unprofitable assets as cash.

It was these reforms which enabled the controller to say in his last annual report: "The burdens of the tax payers are being lightened, increased encouragement is given for the employment of capital within its limits, and an auspicious beginning has been made in freeing the second city of the Union in population, and the first in industrial enterprise, from taxation for indebtedness."

APPROVED BY THE PEOPLE.

It is no wonder, then, that his honorable and intelligent course disarmed prejudice, swept away the barriers of political feeling and evoked universal approbation. The common council, on December 18, 1879, passed a resolution of compliment to the controller. The tax-payers of the Twentieth ward, in meeting assembled, adopted a resolution of thanks. Mr. George H. Earle, the distinguished lawyer, who for years had labored with a single-hearted purpose in the cause of political reform, wrote him: "For yourself, I meet no honest man who does not wish to take you by the hand and thank you." The press of the city were unanimous and outspoken in their commendation. The *Evening Telegraph* said: "Robert E. Pattison is a man of the people, for the people, and in the end they will sustain him if they are worthy such a representative." The *Times* called on the Republicans to indorse Pattison and not make a nomination against him. The *Ledger* told Mr. McManes that if, as he said, he really wished a candidate who was the equal of Controller Pattison in ability, integrity and courage, to nominate Pattison himself.

In short, after four years of experience with him as controller the people re-elected him by 13,590 majority, though he was simply the Democratic candidate, there having been at that time no Committee of One Hundred organized for independent political action.

THE OFFICE OF CONTROLLER.

The year and half of his second term that has thus far passed has been replete with similar evidences of his comprehensive grasp of the duties of his position. The Philadelphia *Star* (Ind.), recently referring to his official career, thus sums up his services to Philadelphia:

"There was a time, and not very long since, either, when a great many people entertained the idea that the functions of the controller were of the simplest character—that he was, in fact, nothing more than a mere clerk, whose principal duty consisted in approving warrants drawn against the city treasury, which approval was given without investigation. When the present controller was renominated it was boldly declared by some of those opposed to him, that there were no duties connected with the office that could not be discharged by any one possessed with common intelligence, and that, therefore, the general popular demand for Mr. Pattison's re-election, was not warranted by the facts of the case. These declarations, strange as it may seem, were made by prominent lawyers and other citizens, supposed to be familiar with the work of the office, and from whom better things were expected. Since then the people have learned how absolutely essential to honest and economical government a capable and fearless controllership is. As at present administered, the office is a constant check, not only to dishonesty, but upon hasty or ill-advised legislation which involves the expenditures of public money. How many dollars of the public funds have been saved by the conscientously careful investigation of the legal claim of every warrant to the controller's approval, cannot be told, but *it is safe to say that they approximate to millions.* The law has been maintained with rigid impartiality, while favortism has not in a single instance been charged. It may therefore be said with truth that as far as the outgo of public money is concerned, the controller is the most important officer connected with our municipal government, provided always he is the right man for the place. The wrong man there—and there have been wrong controllers—is an evil, the magnitude of which can be comprehended only by a comparison of the present management with that of five or six years ago."

The Philadelphia *Times* said that millions of dollars were stolen from the city treasury under Pattison's predecessors because they conducted the office of controller with the idea that the controller "does nothing more than approve city warrants, if they are drawn legally." Because Pattison took the higher view millions were saved to Philadelphia.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

In view of all this and of the fact that during his term a complete administrative reform had been inaugurated in the second city of the union and the first in Pennsylvania, it was not strange that the Democratic State Convention found in him its nominee for governor. Year by year the political issue of administrative reform has become the supreme concern of intelligent men. Recognizing his special fitness to embody this issue, the convention gravitated toward him on the sixth ballot and without any adjournment after it began to ballot. His nomination was no personal nor factional triumph or defeat. It was accomplished without "management" or "trade." It was the well-considered action of an unusually earnest and intelligent body and that no mistake was made is assured by the universal approbation with which it has been received, not only by the party press of the State, but by all independent journals of any standing, while it has challenged the opposition press, and for seven weeks has been almost absolutely free from unfavorable criticism from any source.

Possibly never before in the history of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania was a nomination ratified with such unanimity. From every quarter of the State this is the unvarying report, and present indications point to its ratification at the polls, not only by the largest vote ever polled for any candidate of the party in this State, but also by an increase upon that cast for Gen. Hancock by the addition of the suffrages of tens of thousands of Independent Republicans and conservative citizens who are willing to aid the election of an honest and capable man for governor, pledged by a platform which declares against the spoils system and bossism, for good government and an honest apportionment.

ROBERT EMORY PATTISON.

*Gates accordingly detached Col. Woolford, of the Maryland line, with 100 regulars, a party of artillery and two brass field pieces. On the same evening he moved with his main force to take post at a deep stream about seven miles from Camden, intending to attack Lord Rawdon or his redoubt should he march out in force to repel Sumter."—*Page 95, Vol. IV, Irving's Life of Washington.*

During the war of the Revolution the "Maryland Line" was famous for its valor, taking an active part in most of the great battles of the war. Col. Woolford was in active service throughout the entire war.

No Back.

In one of Hans Andersen's stories, he speaks of an old elf lady, who, when she went into company, made a very genteel appearance, only she had no back. There are many people who suffer so many aches and pains and weaknesses in that part of the body, that they almost wish they had no back. But these pains, etc., come from kidney disease, and there is a medicine—Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine—that works to such a charm, that one taking it becomes, like the elf lady, unconscious of a back, though unlike her in having a whole, sound, and perpendicular back. Hunt's Remedy has a back of the stiffest kind, for its mission is to support the weak, and heal the ailing, and this it is doing all over the land. a23 1wdeod&w

Nerves, brain, and muscles gain strength and the power of endurance by using Brown's Iron Bitters. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster. a21 1wd&w

The Celluloid Eye-Glasses are the lightest, handsomest and most durable made. Get a pair. For sale by all leading Jewelers and Opticians. a21-1wdeod

Nearly a Miracle.

E. Asenith Hall, Binghamton, N. Y. writes: "I suffered for several months with a dull pain through the left lung and shoulders. I lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother procured some Burdock Blood Bitters; I took them as directed, and have felt no pain since first week after using them, and am now quite well." Price $1. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—A positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale at Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with disease this hot weather when you can be cured by a lively use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest by its timely power. al 1wdeod&eow

"The Commodore."

Jos. L. Koons, the Commodore, Elgin, Ill., says Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of deafness with one application, though slightly applied. It also cured him of a severe cold and cough. He thinks it a very valuable remedy, and will never be without it. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale at Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street.

Warner Bros' Rust Proof Corset.

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and, as the name indicates, is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner effect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will immediately restore gray or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. SMITH, KLINE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York. jun4-2yd,w,&w

WHY WILL YOU cough when SHILOH'S CURE will give immediate relief? Price, 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. For sale at Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street.

MEDICAL.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

MALARIA

Malaria is an almost indescribable malady which not even the most talented physicians are able to fathom. Its cause is most frequently ascribed to local surroundings, and there is very little question, but this opinion is substantiated by facts. Malaria does not necessarily mean chills and fever while these troubles usually accompany it. It often affects the sufferer with general lassitude, accompanied by loss of appetite, dyspepsia, a tired feeling and a high fever the person afflicted growing weaker and weaker, loses flesh day after day, until he becomes a mere skeleton, a shadow of his former self.

Malaria, once having laid its hold, upon the human frame, the door of the system is thrown open to nervous diseases. The body weak and enfeebled absorbs no nourishment, but subsisting upon itself, the digestive organs no longer perform their functions; the liver becomes torpid, and other organs failing to do their routine work, speedily become disordered, and dissolution and death are sure to ensue.

In addition to being a certain cure for malaria and chills and fever, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. It is for sale by all respectable medicine dealers, price, $1 per bottle.

Be sure and get the genuine BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. Take no other.

For sale wholesale and retail by H. B. COCHRAN, Druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster. aug14 lyd Sept5,4&w 4

LANCASTER WATCHES.

THE FOUR LANCASTER WATCHES CARried by Employees of the Passenger Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Lancaster City, whose Remarkable Record is attested by their Owners, are

Not "Special," but Average.

Lancaster Watches,

Although made here in Lancaster, AT HOME, they do, with Proper Adjustment, the Accurate Work of foreign "Specials," at much Less Cost to the Purchaser. Why, buy for a Lancaster Watch, and yet may be exchanged if in any respect unsatisfactory.

1. "Keystone."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, LANCASTER STATION, August 5, 1882.

I have carried for nearly TWO YEARS a Lancaster Watch of the "Keystone" stem-winding grade. It has given me perfect satisfaction in every respect, and especially as an accurate time-keeper—for it has kept WITHIN THE MINUTE with our Standard Railroad Time during the entire past year. To all persons who are required to have correct time, but especially to RAILROAD MEN, I would confidently recommend the Lancaster Watch.

W. F. BAMBRIGHT, Passenger Agent.

2. "Keystone."

During the past [illegible] years I have carried a number of watches, and the Lancaster Watch of the "Keystone" stem-winding grade, is the best I have ever had for keeping time. I have had it now for nearly TWO YEARS. It runs "to the dot" always, and is as true as any Three-Hundred Dollar Watch I have ever seen. I don't believe there was ever a better time-keeper, for ordinary use, turned out of any watch factory in the world.

EDWARD KAUTZ, Depot Policeman.

3. "West End."

One year ago, or longer, I purchased from Mr. Louis Weber, a Lancaster Watch of the "West End" grade. It has been ON THE MINUTE EVER SINCE with our Railroad Time, and as a time piece cannot really be excelled. I could not get any higher-priced watch that would be more satisfactory. A watch that will stand the test of RAILROAD USE so well as these Lancaster movements do, must be a good one. This is the only watch I have ever carried that has done anything like its good work, and I don't want anything better.

W. F. WELCHANS, Clerk in Ticket Office.

4. "West End."

The Lancaster Watch of the "West End" stem-wind grade that I bought from Mr. H. M. Shreiner TWO YEARS AND EIGHT MONTHS ago, is a first-class time-keeper. It has run VERY ACCURATELY with the Pennsylvania Railroad Time ALL THE WHILE, and has given me perfect satisfaction.

BENJAMIN KIEHL, Depot Employee.

GENTLEMEN,

We call your attention to an important discovery in our practice which we have found very successful in cases of prostration arising from indiscretion. Those suffering from any of the numerous forms of Debility arising from abuse or other causes, will do well by sending a three cent stamp for further information. Address, DR. LA CHARME'S INSTITUTE, (late Jordan & Davidson), No. 1025 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. Hours for consultation: 10 a. m. till 4 p. m., and 6 till 9 p. m. mar25-3mcod