

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1882.

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We invite attention to our elegant stock of Fall and Winter Garments for Ladies and Children in Cloaks, Fur lined and Fur-trimmed Circulars, Seal Skin Cloth Coats, Dolmans, Tailor made Garments, Fur-trimmed Coats, etc., in all sizes and grades. A magnificent exhibit of Seal Skin Cloaks, Mohair Plushes, Figer Plushes, Silk Plushes, Silk Velvets and Velveteens. Our Dress Goods Department is rich in Plushes, Velvets and Silks, Superb Broaded Velvets and Embroidered Robes, the Fall and Winter novelties in Combination Robes; our usual large assortment of Black and Colored Silks, in Hops, Gros Grains, Ottomans, Rhodanos, etc., Cashmores, Henrietta Cloths, French Serges, Habit Cloths, and a full line of staple materials at the Lowest Prices.

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THE IMMENSE STOCK OF UNDERWEAR! - - - UNDERWEAR!

For Ladies, Gents, Boys and Girls now on Exhibit at

## FAHNESTOCK'S,

Next Door to the COURT HOUSE, should not fail to be seen by those in want of BLANKETS, FLANNELS and COMFORTS, FLANNELS, COMFORTS and BLANKETS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS, In Quantities, all at LOW PRICES.

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Next Door to the Court House, - - Lancaster, Pa.

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### THE BEST.

We all want the best and most economical STOVES, HEATERS & FURNACES. SPEAR'S PARLOR HEATERS

Are SUPERIOR to ANY in the MARKET. Don't fail to SEE THEM and SAVE MONEY. In our ENDLESS VARIETY of OTHER STOVES we HAVE AIMED to have NONE BUT WHAT ARE GOOD, all of which WE GUARANTEE.

We have the SOLE AGENCY for the

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## FLINN & WILLSON.

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

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No. 1, 13 & 15 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA.  
JOHN L. ARNOLD.

## OUR FARMERS.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

condition of the Crops—Culture and Caring of Clover—Essay on Fencing—Setting vs. Feeding Hay—Luscious Apples Peaches and Grapes.

A stated meeting of the Lancaster county agricultural and horticultural society was held in their rooms in City Hall yesterday afternoon. The following named members were present:

Messrs. Henry M. Eagle, Marietta; M. D. Kendig, Cresswell; W. B. Paxson, Colerain; S. P. Eby, city; Levi S. Reist, Oregon; C. L. Hunsicker, Manheim township; Jos. C. Preston, city; J. Hoffman Hensley, Rohrerstown; Harry M. Myers, Rohrerstown; Robert Patterson, Colerain; Daniel Smeych, city; J. M. Johnston, city; W. W. Griest, city; Harry Stone, city.

The president and secretary being absent, Vice President Henry M. Eagle was called to the chair and M. D. Kendig was chosen secretary pro tem.

Crop Reports.

Reports on the present condition of the crops of the county being called for. Peter S. Reist, of Litzitz, stated that in his neighborhood the wheat was full average crop; corn three-fourths of a crop; oats half a crop; grass three-fourths; tobacco three-fourths and excellent quality; apples three-fourths of a crop; peaches about average. There is an extraordinary crop of clover this year. Farmers have sown about three-fourths of their fall seedling dose.

W. B. Paxson, of Colerain, reported the grass looking very well; a good crop of corn has been harvested; tobacco was very fine, but much of it was damaged by hail; there is an abundant crop of grapes, but some are smaller than apples, and injured by insects and falling off.

W. H. Brosius, of Drumore, stated that the grass looked well and the young clover well set; there was a full crop of corn; the tobacco is mostly harvested, and that not cut by rail is of good quality; fruit crops are satisfactory, especially apples, which are falling from the trees.

M. D. Kendig, of Cresswell, said the people in his neighborhood are feeding more cattle this season than ever before; there are abundant crops of grass and corn, and the farmers are feeding cattle to increase their supply of manure. Most of the tobacco is harvested and looks well, though there is some damage by insects; a few crops are not yet cut off; Smith's Cider and Fallowwater apples are very fine and hang well; other varieties are inferior and are dropping off. The rainfall for the month of September was 4.6-10 inches.

H. M. Eagle, of Marietta, said the seedling in his neighborhood was not so far advanced, as has been stated at other neighborhoods, though the ground is in very good condition for seedling; the corn crop is a nearly full one; the young grass looks better than it has looked for years, and he never saw the young clover look finer, and all the farmers say the same; it is said to be in the best condition regarding fruits. The rainfall for September was 6 inches, and for August 2 inches.

Harry M. Myers, of Rohrerstown, reported wheat very good; corn average; young grass thickly set and very well; apples fair; peaches very good; tobacco good, it being topped low when the weather was unfavorable; grew rapidly and developed very large leaves when the favorable weather followed.

Essay on clover. Peter S. Reist read the following: The grass in this part of the county is one of the three greatest crops of the county, and we may safely say that clover is the most valuable of all the grass crops.

After our land has lost its virgin soil from the cultivation of crops we must use some means to restore it, and the best way to bring a back to its virgin soil, which to accomplish we must necessarily use some artificial means.

I presume the object of the question was to discuss the value and benefits of clover, and its effect on our lands over other grasses. No grass and no hay, no manure; no manure, no hay.

One among many other ways to bring our worn-out lands to their virgin soil again is to let it rest with a crop of grass, and I could recommend no better than clover. It may be sown in the spring or some other, such as timothy, and blue or meadow grass, but it comes up quicker and endures more pasturing, keeps the soil covered more, draws more from the atmosphere than other grasses, makes much milk, and is healthy, keeps a better soil, and is dressing, which we all know to be so essential to keep up the soil. This much serves the same as the foliage of trees, which serves to feed the soil.

Another good effect we must not forget, namely, the turning down of this grass, which keeps the soil loose and mellow to retain the rain.

I think about the latter end of March or the beginning of April a good time to sow clover seed, providing the weather is favorable; about six quarts to the acre or one bushel on limestone or what ever. After harvest good judgment and discretion ought to be used to treat it to its best advantage. If dry weather do not pasture too close, notwithstanding turning cattle on to trample it solid has a good effect. The ground can not be so severely. Keep it covered all the time. It is decidedly the best crop of grass for the land. Timothy may be more valuable, at least in the market, if many bring more from the acre, but will exhaust the land more, and is admitted to leave the soil more compact and hard than clover. Now, I would say, if you try clover and it has not the effect you think it ought to have, sow more.

In another thing, which will be adopted in the near future, clover will have the advantage of timothy in grass sowing. A farmer can cut his grass and begin again at the beginning when he is through, and so repeat a number of times; more so than any other grass.

Mr. Brosius said that many farmers believed that timothy impoverished the soil and clover enriched it. He asked if it was so.

Mr. Reist answered yes; but as clover is easily frozen out and timothy is not is often sown along as a protection to the clover. Timothy and clover mixed make the best hay—timothy being best for horses and clover for cows.

Robert Patterson asked what was the last time to cut clover for hay.

Mr. Reist answered that farmers differed as to the best time; his own practice was to cut it just as the blossoms began to dry off. Much depends on the weather, also, and good judgment must be used.

M. D. Kendig said that he had tried the plan of dispensing with timothy, because it exhausted the ground, and sowing the clover alone in hopes of enriching it; but his clover failed to grow, and he now sows the timothy and clover mixed.

C. L. Hunsicker said in times past farmers sowed timothy and clover half and half, and in good seasons got good crops, and in bad seasons bad ones. Clover becomes the soil and timothy binds it;

clover enriches and timothy impoverishes; but wheat, oats and other crops also exhaust the soil, and yet the best crops of wheat are grown after oats. The best agent to restore exhausted soil is lime. Jacob G. Garber, our oldest and one of our best farmers, says that lime is both a manure and a stimulant, and the poorest soil may be fertilized with it.

Robert Patterson asked if Mr. Hunsicker thought that lime was an advantage to the soil without using manure or vegetable matter in connection with it.

Mr. Hunsicker said he guessed so, but did not know; he had not studied the subject scientifically.

Henry M. Eagle said he agreed with most that had been said by the essayist and those that followed him; on poor land clover is no doubt the cheapest manure and on poor land timothy should not be sown, as it exhausts the soil; on fertile land, such as we have in Lancaster county, it may be sown with impunity. He thought farmers were generally too saving of their clovered—They ought to sow more of it to the acre—it will pay to do so. He would mix with it the Alsate clover—a variety between the white and red—as it protects the soil. A frequent cause of failure with clover is the too close pasturing it is subjected to late in the season; some farmers keep their cattle on it too late and the ground becomes trampled and the faces of pasturing the cattle he would feed them by the soiling method—the extra trouble will be more than paid by the saving of clover that would otherwise be trampled under foot.

Mr. Eagle thought farmers generally allowed the clover to get too ripe before cutting; cut it early before the juices dry out, and use it as moist as it can safely be done—then it is good for horses as well as cows. Where the land is rich soil timothy with the clover—the mixture makes good hay, the object to the method is that the clover is ready to cut before the timothy. If clover is not pastured at all it is apt to get too thick. In the fall his plan is to go over the young clover with a reaper, cut it short and gather in the clover and the stubble to mow; much of it will be eaten by the cattle and the remainder may be used as bedding and be added to the manure pile.

Essay on Fencing.

S. P. Eby, esp., read the following essay on fencing:

Could not the farmer do with less fencing?

So long as the laws of Pennsylvania, relating to fences and cattle remain unaltered, the farmer will be obliged to inclose his farm with a fence "at least five feet high, of sufficient rail or logs, and close at the bottom." Fencing in this way no reason for damages that may be done by cattle or other stock running at large. And he will be liable for any hurt or damage he may do to live stock in driving them out of his grounds.

His neighbor may put up the line fence between their adjoining properties, in case he refuses to do so, and make him pay the one-half of the cost thereof.

There seems, therefore, to be no escape from the expense of keeping up fences surrounding his farm, except through means of the Legislature, and a change of our fences and cattle laws.

As to the interior of his farm, it becomes a question of economy with himself. While he continues to rotate his crops and pastures all his fields alternately every fourth and fifth year, he will be obliged to have some barrier, either temporary or permanent, to keep his fields to protect the crops from his own cattle.

A few farmers have adopted soiling as a substitute for fencing. Instead of pasturing they cut the grass and feed it to the stock in the stable or barnyard.

This practice is well spoken of by some who have tried it. They allege it saves feed, increases the manure pile, and keeps the stock in good condition. It has some objections, however; it adds greatly to the labor of the farmer in his most busy season. The attendance must be regular and unrelenting, and the grass he newly cut; otherwise the stock will suffer. And it may be a question whether with the best attendance cattle thus confined will keep in as healthy a condition as if allowed free range of the field, to crop the grass well, and trampled from the soil.

Another mode is to fence off and keep a certain part of the farm for exclusive and continuous pasturage. This, if managed with proper care, not too closely cropped in dry weather, and treated to a great amount of manure occasionally, can be managed in a stock, and the natural grass, very nutritious and greatly relished by cattle. It is the mode practiced in many parts of Chester and Delaware counties, and is well thought of.

Of course since rainfall is on the decrease the lowest and most fertile ground on the farm should be selected for this purpose, and it should have shade trees for the benefit of the stock in hot seasons, and if possible, water for them to drink.

Another mode is to keep portions of the land in horse with it, of the grass land as it is desired to pasture. This will involve the cost of the fence itself and the trouble of moving it as often as the pasture is changed.

The last remaining manner which can probably be adopted when the stock consists of only one or two cows is that of staking.

This will require some training to accustom the animals quietly to submit to the restraint of rope and stake.

Mr. Brosius said the value of the head of the farmer's criterion as to the necessity of fencing. Where land is worth \$200 or \$300 per acre, as it is in some parts of this county, it does not pay to put it in pasture, and therefore interior fences may be dispensed with; but where land costs only \$50 per acre it may be profitably pastured, and then fences are necessary. He believed in most sections of the county it would be better for farmers to feed their stock by soiling, feed all the hay and corn to the stock, and enrich the land by liberal manuring.

Mr. Paxson asked if Mr. Brosius recommended the soiling of meadow lands where a great deal of grass is produced. Would it pay better to cut and carry the grass to the stable than to let the cattle graze upon it. He said he had a large meadow that was used altogether for pasturing—the stream that runs through it overflowing it during heavy rains.

Mr. Brosius said his remarks referred to arable land.

P. S. Reist said he thought the pasturing of young clover was an advantage to it; the cattle tramped down the ground making it more compact and preventing the clover from freezing out. The tops of the clover being eaten off by the cattle caused the plant to branch out and send down many new roots instead of the single top root. He thought the number of fences on most farms might be reduced, but that farmers could not get along without dividing their farms into at least four fields.

Setting vs. Feeding Hay.

W. B. Paxson answered the question, "Can a farmer sell his hay and retain the fertility of the soil?" as follows: The most prominent question to every tiller of the soil, is: How can the farmer preserve and increase the fertility of his land? Or, how can he restore his ex-

hausted soil to its former fertility, and if possible to increase its former power of producing? This is a question of vast importance to every farmer. Experience has demonstrated the fact that barnyard manure does return to the soil all the fertility that the crop takes from it. If the farmer sells his hay then, he will have less barnyard manure than he otherwise would have if he feed it on the farm; and in order to restore the exhausted soil he must apply artificial fertilizers which, in my opinion, should not be used as a substitute for, but to supplement barnyard manure. Therefore, I answer the question in the negative.

Miscellaneous.

A long debate ensued on the subject of pasturing, participated in by Messrs. Hunsicker, Paxson, Reist, Eby and others.

Wm. T. Clark, of Drumore, was elected a member of the society.

On motion of L. S. Reist, the secretary was directed to send postal notes to members and other representative farmers announcing the date on which Prof. Ely or other lecturers will appear before the society.

Mr. D. Kendig, W. H. Brosius and C. L. Hunsicker, were appointed a committee to represent the society at the York county fair.

Fine Fruit.

L. S. Reist, S. P. Eby and Robert Patterson, were appointed a committee to test and report on some very fine fruit presented to the society.

The report was as follows: Devon Rodgers, No. 1, very nice; Devon Rodgers, No. 15, very fine; Wilder Rodgers, No. 4, large and fine; Massachusetts, No. 3, very good; Lindley Rodgers, No. 9, sweet; Salem Rodgers, No. 53, very good; Rodgers, No. 23 large; Emeline Rodgers, small and very fine; Clinton, a good grape; Martin, sweet and very good; Concord, a fine grape; Paxton, a good grape; Isabella, very fine; Crotton, small but good; Telegraph, very fine; Maxatony, white and good; Franklin, small and tartish; Hartford, over-ripe; Rose Scolding, small and luscious; Iowa, beautiful and sweet.

Mr. Smeych exhibited the following: Four plates seedling peaches, very fine. Grapes: One plate Black Hamburg, large and fine; one plate Bourdeaux, fine; one plate Davis, very sweet; one plate Red-rod, No. 1, good; one plate Rodgers, No. 28, fine; one plate, no name, good; one plate, good and sweet. Two Springer plums, very fine and sweet.

Mr. Levi S. Reist exhibited some very fine York Imperial apples.

Adjoined.

Anybody can catch a cold now. The trouble is to get, like the man who caught the bear, his nose and ears to keep a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

"By" Asking you much we may lose the little that we had before." Kidney-Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This gives, it leaves no doubt of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney Wort have done me more good than all the medicines and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a cure cure."

Perfect, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Eye Glasses. One package costs 1 1/2 lbs. of goods. 50 cents for any color.

The Invaluable Celluloid Eye-Glass frames, have reached the highest stage of popularity, without a competitor, drying competition, and the popular verdict is that they are the handsomest and best. For sale by all leading Jewelers and Opticians, of 100 West

Rapitation of the Heart. J. M. Slight, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "When I first commenced using your Heart-Block Blood Bitters, I was troubled with a rapid and palpitation of the heart. I felt weak and languid, with a numbness of the limbs, some using, my work had to be stopped, and my mind impregnation is all gone." Price at H. B. Cochrane's drug store, 127 North Queen street, Lancaster.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Danbury, Conn., says: "I had many years since one of our boys to Simon's Consumption Cure. For sale at Cochrane's drug store, 127 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Visible Improvement. Mr. Neale Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened, and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your Bile-Block Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work." Price at H. B. Cochrane's drug store, 127 North Queen street, Lancaster.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Simon's Consumption Cure. For sale at Cochrane's drug store, 127 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Another remarkable remedy by Indigestion, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin, Biliousness, Kidney troubles, etc. For sale at Cochrane's drug store, 127 North Queen street, Lancaster.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

HIGH & MARTIN. MAJOLICA WARE

CHINA HALL.

We have just opened a new line of MAJOLICA JUGS.

Now in Design and Shipment at especially Low Prices. Also, MAJOLICA TRAYS, COMFORTS, PLATES, DESERTS, SETS, &c.

Examine these goods before purchasing.

High & Martin

15 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP COOL, GO AND DRINK SOME FIRST-CLASS CREAM SODA WATER.

LECHER'S DRUG STORE.

NO. 9 EAST KING STREET, Only FIVE CENTS a Glass.

SMALL HAVANA CIGARS 2 FOR 5 CENTS. No. 21 North Queen Street. HARTMAN'S YELLOW FRONT CIGAR STORE.

## MEDICAL.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

### STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking who can cure their ailments. Brown's Iron Bitters are a good food. It will cure Hoarse, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Diarrhea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases. Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

### A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1882. My health has much benefited by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I can really recommend it to all. I cannot say to much in praise of it.

Mrs. MARY E. BRADBURY, 127 Freeman street.

### Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1882. Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him the Bitters with the happiest results.

J. A. McINTOSH.

### Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 3, 1881. After trying different physicians and many remedies, the palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me such relief.

Mrs. JENNIE THOMAS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, Brown's Iron Bitter is invaluable. Try it. Be Sure and Get the Genuine.

For sale wholesale and retail by H. B. COCHRANE, Druggist, 127 and 129 North Queen Street, Lancaster.

KIDNEY-WORT. THE GREAT CURE FOR R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M.

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

Price, 50 Cents per Bottle, Sold by Druggists. Free sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BARRINGTON, VT. KIDNEY-WORT. Acts at the same time on the Kidney, Liver and Bowels.

CLOTHING.

### As Fine a Stock of Fall Overcoats as ever graced our Store is now offered at exceedingly Low Prices

## A. C. YATES & CO.,

Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

THE STANDARD CARriage WORK OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

## EDGERLEY & Co.,

FINE CARriage BUILDERS. MARKET STREET,

Rear of Central Market House, LANCASTER, PENNA.

We make every style Buggy and Carriage desirable. 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 trial. All work warranted. Repairs promptly attended to. One set of workmen especially approved for that purpose. 128-129a

THE STANDARD CARriage WORK OF LANCASTER COUNTY. EDGERLEY & Co., FINE CARriage BUILDERS. MARKET STREET, Rear of Central Market House, LANCASTER, PENNA.

We make every style Buggy and Carriage desirable. 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 trial. All work warranted. Repairs promptly attended to. One set of workmen especially approved for that purpose. 128-129a

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