

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XIX--No. 29.

LANCASTER, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1882.

Price Two Cents.

MYERS & RATHFON.

Well-Made Garments.

In the manufacture of READY-MADE CLOTHING we observe three points:
1. The Selection of Stylish and Serviceable Material with the Best Wearing Qualities.
2. The Selection of Good, Strong and Serviceable Trimmings, Pockets, Linings, etc.
3. First-class Workmanship, Good, Strong Thread and Careful Sewing.
In our CLOTHING you will find no machine-made button holes, but good, regular hand-made buttonholes. Our Cutters are the most skilled. Our Patterns are the best.

MYERS & RATHFON, NO. 12 EAST KING STREET.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING.

HAGER & BROTHER.

CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS AND LACES.

We invite attention to our elegant stock of Fall and Winter Garments for Ladies and Children in Cloaks, Fur lined and Push-down Circulars, Seal Skin Cloth Coats, Dolmans, Tailor-made Garments, Fur trimmed Coats, etc., etc., in all sizes and grades.

A magnificent exhibit of Seal Skin Cloths, 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 Repe, Gros Grains, Ottomans, Ithamas, etc., Cashmeres, Henrietta Cloths, French Serges, Habit Cloths, and a full line of staple materials at the Lowest Prices.

HAGER & BROTHER.

No. 25 West King St., Lancaster, Pa.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

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
Three Best Furnaces in the Market.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

FLINN & WILLSON.

LANCASTER, PA.

WINE AND LIQUORS.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND HEALTHFUL DRINKS FOR HOT WEATHER.

APOLLINARIS WATER, the Queen of Table Waters.

CANTELL & COCHRAN'S DUBLIN and BELFAST GINGER ALE,

the FINEST IN THE MARKET.

CLARET WINES.—Of our own direct importation from the House of Eysartie, Dupont & Co., Bordeaux.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY,

Great Western Brand, Extra Dry.

Superior to the Golden Age, which is put up by the Pleasant Valley Wine Co. for the Hammondsport Wine Co. from their Ordinary Stock, the Hammondsport Co. intrusting them with the Brand and Label. The Hammondsport Co. make no Sparkling Wines.
All the Leading and Popular Brands of FRENCH CHAMPAGNE. We are the agent for the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s Great Western Extra Dry Wine. The Monseigneur Co.'s Fine Fruit Juice. BEAUGLET'S OLD BRANDY. No family should be without a bottle of this valuable Medicine at this season of the year.

H. E. SLAYMAKER, AGENT,

NO. 29 EAST KING STREET.

PLUMBERS SUPPLIES.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR

Water Closets and Bath Tubs,

Iron and Wooden Hydrants,

Plumbers' Earthware,

Gas and Steam Fitters' Supplies,

Gas Fixtures at Reduced Prices,

Plumbers' Supplies, Tanners' Supplies,

SLATE ROOFING. SLATE ROOFING.

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

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

CLOTHING & G.

A BENT TO THE TRADE.

WE LEAD WHERE OTHERS FAIL TO FOLLOW.

L. GANSMAN & BRO.,

THE SQUARE DEALING

CLOTHIERS,

Extend their invitation to the public in general to the new goods they are constantly receiving from their work rooms. Never before have had such satisfaction in viewing our efforts to place our house at the head of the trade for

ELEGANTLY MADE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

While calling attention to the Fall Trade we must not forget the present. Our great bargain sale of

TROUSERS

Still continues. All-Wool Cassimere Trousers, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00. Lined and Work- ing Trousers, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00. All-Wool Suits, our own make, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$14.00.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING OUR GREAT SPECIALTY.

\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 are the prices of some of our Children's Suits, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 are the prices of some of our Boy's Suits.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Is stocked with the choicest line of goods in the place. We make to order a nice business suit for \$12.00 or \$14.00. A stylish dress suit for \$16.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.

Look at our windows for further references and prices.

66 and 68 NORTH QUEEN ST.,

Light on the Southwest Corner of Orange St., LANCASTER, PA.

The well known and Cheapest Clothing House in the City.

LANCASTER WATCHES.

THE

BI-CENTENNIAL

—OF—

PENNSYLVANIA.

—

1682-1882.

—

IT IS IN HER

Lancaster Watches

—

THAT

WILLIAM PENN

WOULD RECOGNIZE

The Finest Product

—

OF THE

Manufacturing Skill and Enterprise.

—

PENNSYLVANIA

—

DURING THE PAST

Two Hundred Years.

EARTHQUAKES.

THEIR CAUSE AT LAST EXPLAINED.

A Scientific Discovery That Solves a Long Vexed Problem—Some Dangers to be Guarded Against Hereafter.

New York Times.
Earthquakes have been the despair of science. We could recognize an earthquake when it shook a house about our ears or swallowed up a city, but we could not tell what caused the earthquake. This was a very humiliating state of things, for it implied that science, which, when spelled with a capital S, is according to Mr. Bob Ingersoll and his disciples, always infallible, did not know anything, and was, on the whole, not much better than Revelation.

Of course, scientific persons invented quantities of theories to account for earthquakes. There was the theory that they were produced by steam. A quantity of sea water, leaking through the bottom of the ocean and striking the melted rock which the center of the earth is filled, would be instantly converted into steam, and this steam, provided it could not find a vent through a convenient volcano, would burst the surface open and shake everything on its surface in the neighborhood of the explosion. This was the theory of earthquakes, and it was not without its merits. Those who held it failed, however, to explain how the bottom of the ocean became leaky at one time and perfectly tight a day or two afterward; and why the earth often failed to open during an earthquake to permit the escape of steam.

Then there was the chemical theory of earthquakes. It was assumed that a quantity of nitric acid, distilled in the interior of the earth, would occasionally fall on a lake of carbon, and convert it into gun cotton, which would explode and produce the usual earthquake phenomena; or that sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal would accidentally become mixed in close proximity to the central fires, and the resulting gunpowder would take fire. This chemical theory was a beautiful one, but in order to believe it one had to possess an exceptional lively imagination, and it therefore had fewer partisans than had the steam theory.

Then there was the electric theory. A California scientific person asserted that earthquakes were produced by electricity, and that they were becoming infrequent in California because the rails of the Pacific railroad acted as conductors and carried the superfluous California electricity safely away. The fault with this theory was that it did not explain anything. Electricity is the cat of the scientific world. When no one can possibly tell how any given phenomenon is produced, scientific persons take refuge in the assertion that it is caused by electricity; just as cooks assert that the flour barrel, which is found to be suspiciously empty, has been emptied by the cat. How electricity could cause an earthquake no one has pretended to explain, and no one will ever make the attempt.

In place of these unsatisfactory theories we have at last a plausible and perfectly satisfactory one, devised by an English scientific person. He informs us that the crust of the earth is elastic, just in the way that a rubber ball is very apt to be elastic. It will yield to pressure in one place, and will bulge out at another. The pressure which produces earthquakes is ordinarily supplied by the atmosphere or the tides. Let us suppose, for example, that there should be a heavy oceanic pressure over the continent of Australia. This pressure would be felt by an Australian for the same reason that he does not feel the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, but it would nevertheless depress Australia to the extent of perhaps six inches. This depression would squeeze the liquid fire in the center of the earth with such force as to bend it outward wherever it happened to be exceptionally weak. This outward bending of the earth's crust would be called an earthquake, and it would occasionally be accompanied by cracks through which the central fire would escape. A similar effect is produced by the pressure of the tides, and this fact explains the frequency with which earthquakes occur in sea-coast regions.

It has often been noticed in California that an earthquake is heralded by a peculiar state of the atmosphere. When the air is heavy and men feel a sense of oppression, an earthquake is very apt to follow. This is what we might expect if earthquakes are really produced by atmospheric pressure. If the weight of the air is sufficient at times to depress California to the extent of, say, a foot, the sudden removal of this pressure would cause the crust of the earth to spring back to its normal position, and the disturbance would be recognized as a California earthquake.

The acceptance of this theory ought to lead us to exercise great care in placing heavy weights on the surface of the earth. If we continue to build ten-story buildings in this city, we shall in time accumulate such an enormous weight that Manhattan island will be depressed, while Flushing, Yonkers, Grange, and other suburban towns will suddenly be high on the ground. The great astonishment and dissatisfaction of their residents. Conventions of fat men should also be discouraged, lest they produce earthquakes, and for the same reason no large quantity of patent reports, speeches by Stanley Matthews, M. J. Hayes, or jokes by professional humorists should ever be accumulated in any one place. As for reunions of the Field family, they should be forbidden by law. Were Henry M. Field, David D. Field, and Cyrus W. Field over to sit down together, their united weight of intellect would infallibly depress the crust of the earth to an extent that would be fearfully dangerous.

It is very satisfactory to know, at last, precisely how earthquakes are caused, and we can now feel a confidence in the infallibility of science which is immensely comforting.

STREET NAMES.
The London Labyrinth and the American bygone.
The Pull-Mall Gazette says:
The accounts of the fierce debates in the Paris municipal council which reached us from time to time show what an interest the naming of streets has for our neighbors. Periodically intraneigants in that assembly attempt to abolish the name of the Rue Bonaparte, and as often the government puts its veto on the attempt, but in other cases they have been more successful, and the Boulevard Prince Eugene has become Boulevard Voltaire, while the Rue de Mery and Abbateucci and Cambacere have been radicalized. When one looks in London for the names of famous men, the result is disappointing. In vain does one seek for Voltaire, Newton, or Galileo, Burke, Fox, or Sheridan—to take half-a-dozen names at random. Although in a great many instances their places of abode are known, and the society of arts endeavors to perpetuate them with plaques, yet the streets themselves bear other names. Shake-

peare, it is true, has a terrace at Holloway; Lord Beaconsfield a street in Putney, and Mr. Allsop a mews near Regents park; but the Williamses and the Charleses and Edwards have all their own way.

To know that there are thirty-six Charles streets, twenty William streets, eighteen Queen streets, seventeen Duke streets, twenty-eight King streets and seventeen Edward streets, is enough to make any man acquainted with London to a sense of his position; but to find that each of these names has its satellites in the form of a proportionate number of "square," "terrace," "road," "gardens," "buildings," "courts," "piazzas," "groves," and even "villas" is terrifying. To add to his dismay, there are at least three Bond streets besides the one possible Bond street, and half a dozen Park lanes. Added to these the Park streets, the Chapel streets, and High streets and Now streets, bring up a most formidable array; while the proflexes of north, south, east and west, old and new, seemed to have been specially invented to puzzle the public. Whether the most experienced cabman has ever visited the whole of the King or Charles streets is doubtful. It would probably take a man twenty-four hours' hard walking to visit the thirty-six Charles streets, if, indeed, anybody were likely to undertake such a journey. If the object of street nomenclature was not convenience to the public, but the imparting of the knowledge of low house property is divided in London, or a certain amount of antiquarian knowledge, this would be admirably met. The domains of the Belford, the Westminster the Camden, and Salisbury families are all marked out with considerable distinctness. The Strand, Ludgate, Hatton Garden, Ely-place, and hosts of other names recall traditions which would otherwise have perished long ago. Another great grievance is that every street of considerable length is named after a dozen numbers; sometimes the two sides of the streets are named differently. The numbering of the Strand is, perhaps the most distracting lesson that a human being can learn. While the people insist on it, the streets named by Roman numerals are the despair of every cabman, then come, to make confusion worse confounded, the individuals who have an unfortunate mania for living in villas, and a reputation to be classed as No. 24 or No. 25 like their fellows. The magnificence of the name, too, it will be found, is generally in proportion to the misery of the structure; and these isolated Alma Lodges, or Balanclava Villas, or Aliporo Bungalows, which cause the postman and visitor to wring their hands in desperation, consist generally of the smallest number of rooms that can distinguish a house from a hovel. As long as the postoffice delivers letters this sort of thing will always go on.

In contrast with the apathy displayed here the way in which the question has been solved abroad merits attention. The American method, which he reckons as the perfection of human wisdom. As that system depends on the accuracy of the street names, its adaptability to London may well be doubted; and also whether a system that involves the mental operation of carrying so many figures in one's head is a good one is questionable; to recollect that one lives at No. 127 of Ninety-one Hundred and twenty seventh street will always be confusing; while another objection is that it is almost too matter of fact for the English mind, which still has some sparks of sentiment about it. Perhaps on the other hand, look upon the names of their streets as rewards for merit, and have indignantly invented the system of honoring the great men of the past by keeping their memory alive in the present. Perhaps a still better method would be to name streets after those who have become famous in them.

Whether the new municipal council of London, when it appears, will take any interest in re-naming our streets or bringing some order into this chaos may be doubtful. Whether they will indulge in three-plumetted civilities whether Ilmo shall have a street or Wilkes a square, or Oliver Cromwell a terrace, or debate with fierce enthusiasm or bitterness the moral character of Shelley, or abolish Villiers street or Buckingham palace, or may be more than problematical; but, at all events, some efforts may be tried to gradually obviate the evils of the present system. We all know the danger of meddling with these things in a country of vested interests, perhaps we will be bold enough to suggest that dwellers in streets have vested interests in the names of them. The indignant protests that emanated from Oxford street when the renumbering took place last year are enough to make the most fastidious reformer blush; but still now brooms proverbially sweep clean, and there is here a great opportunity for them to inaugurate their advent with a striking reform. Perhaps there never was a greater opportunity for a reformer to put into force his great maxim "Divide et impera." The little streets might be attacked one by one, and the thirty-six Charleses reduced to half-a-dozen by judicious elimination, without stirring up a revolt or arousing the least suspicion of reform; and if any one is capable of this he will be indeed worthy of a street in his honor. Heroic remedies are sometimes the best. Though the extraction of a raging tooth causes pain at the moment yet it gives instant relief.

Industrial Education in Public Schools. Popular Science Monthly.
There is a growing feeling among the students of industrial problems that our whole conception of education in general, and of industrial training in particular, needs revision and enlargement. The feeling is based upon such easily observed facts as the following:
1. Pupils are on the increase.
2. Our schools too often educate their pupils out of harmony with their environment, thus justifying the charge that education (falsely so called) unites its possessors for useful industry.
3. The simpler and less important positions in the world's workshops are as a rule greatly overcrowded, while in the upper stories there is a vast amount of unoccupied space.
4. The chosen few who truly enter and build up magnificent industrial fabrics, with the splendid fortunes which such fabrics imply fail to educate their children to carry on their good work or to do work of similar value in some other department of useful industry.
5. Prosperous workmen may be well-nigh reduced to beggary by the incoming of some new invention or by change in the fortunes or tastes of consumers.
6. When old industries are swept away and new ones established on the wastes, there is usually little power on the part of workmen to adapt themselves to the new conditions.
7. The work done in the lower stories is often exceedingly shabby.
8. Many who aspire to the upper stories fail to enter—or if they apparently enter soon end in failure.

9. The relentless law of the survival of the fittest and most unscrupulous, instead of the Christian law of mutual consideration and co-operation, too generally prevails among individuals and all kinds of human organizations.
That all education should be industrial and that everybody should be industrially educated we believe to be a perfectly tenable proposition.

If you can't "Burr" a cough, "Bull" it, with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Eastern and Western Proverbs.
There is an Eastern proverb which says: "Only two creatures can outsmart the pyramids: the eagle and the snail." There is a Western proverb that says: "Hunt's remedy outsmarts the nature of both eagle and snail." It is held in its flight like the eagle; it is persistent in its purpose, like the snail. And thus Hunt's remedy easily surmounts the pyramid of kidney and liver disease. It even attacks Bright's Disease, and restores to no form of kidney disease, however aggravated. The story of the cure which it has effected would make a large volume. Remember it is the one great liver and kidney medicine of the age.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, heart-burn, nausea, etc., cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters, for sale at H. E. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster. 02-10-82

"Many silly people despise the precious, not understanding it. But no one despises Kidney-Wort after having given it a trial. Those that have used agree that it is by far the best medicine known. It cures all kinds of urinary and urinary troubles, restores the natural action of all the organs."
"No woman really prides herself on economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dyes can be saved every year. Ask the druggist."

The Invincible Colicoid Eye-Lines frames, have received the highest degree of popularity, without a competitor, defying competition, and the popular verdict is that they are the handsomest and best made. For sale by all leading Jewelers and Opticians. 02-10-82

After Eighteen Years.
C. C. Jacobs, 78 Folsom street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Kidney-Wort for many years, and I have never known a remedy to cure him of piles, also had been treated by physicians without success, when he was ultimately cured by Thomas' Electric Oil. For sale at H. E. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster."

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., writes: "I have used your Kidney-Wort for many years, and I have never known a remedy to cure him of piles, also had been treated by physicians without success, when he was ultimately cured by Thomas' Electric Oil. For sale at H. E. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster."

Visible Improvement.
Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without 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 Iron Bitters with the happiest results."
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.
It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and, as its name indicates, is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately restore the hair from all diseases, restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a new growth where it has fallen out. It does not, in any manner, irritate the scalp, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted for one year. H. E. Cochran, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and C. N. CLINTON, New York. 02-10-82

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a private and safe bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale at Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street.

CLOTHING.
BARGAINS AT
Williamson & Fosters.

KEEP COOL,
GO AND DRINK SOME FIRST-CLASS
CREAM SODA WATER.
—AT—
LOCHE'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 9 EAST KING STREET,
FOR ONLY FIVE CENTS A GLASS.
—AND—
SCHOOL BOOKS.
—ALL—
SCHOOL BOOKS,
—AND—
SCHOOL SUPPLIES,
AT THE LOWEST RATES,
L. M. FLYNN'S,
NO. 12 WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER.

CHILDREN'S SUITS
In this Department it more than you could expect for LANCASTER.

WILLIAMSON
—AND—
FOSTER.
34, 36 and 38 East King St.,
LANCASTER, PA.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
HIGH & MARTIN.
MAJOLICA WARE
—AT—
CHINA HALL.
We have just opened a new line of
MAJOLICA JUGS.
Now in Design and Shapes and at especially Low Prices. Also,
MAJOLICA TRAYS,
COMFORTS,
PLATES,
DESERTS,
SETS, &c.

High & Martin
15 EAST KING STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles Brown's Iron Bitters are good for.
It will cure Kidney Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, 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 was much shattered 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 latest bottle that I am receiving strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with Rheumatism. I cannot say to much in praise of it.
MRS. MARY E. DEARBORN,
137 Freeman street.

Kidney Disease Cured.
Christianburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, 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 Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.
Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without 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 Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

For the permanent cure of CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whenever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will restore it to its normal condition, and it will cure it at the same time on Kidney, Liver and Bowels.

This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles when physicians and medicines have been failed.
If you have either of these troubles use KIDNEY-WORT. Druggists sell it for 25 cents a bottle.

KEEP COOL,
GO AND DRINK SOME FIRST-CLASS
CREAM SODA WATER.
—AT—
LOCHE'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 9 EAST KING STREET,
FOR ONLY FIVE CENTS A GLASS.
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