# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XIX--No. 230. LANCASTER, PA. TUESDAY. MAY 29, 1883. Price Two Cents.



*PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.*

FLINN & BRENEMAN.

## PURE PAINT,

—AND—

## WHERE TO BUY IT.

There is no advantage in buying and using the common mixed paints that are now flooding the markets. They can be bought at any price you offer for them, but you only waste your money and the work expended on putting them on Wadsworth, Martinz & Longman's Paints cost more at first, but they go farther, look better and last longer than any other goods in the market. Don't buy paint till you have inquired into the merits of these goods.

## FLINN & BRENEMAN,

No. 152 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

DON'T FORGET YOUR

Winter Clothing Until the Moth Destroys Them.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH SUPPLY

## CARBOLIZED PAPER.

## JOHN L. ARNOLD,

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

*DRY GOODS.*

GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,

(BAIR'S OLD STORE.)

## 14 EAST KING STREET,

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

CANTON MATTING,

CANTON MATTING,

CANTON MATTING,

FROM THE LOWEST TO THE FINEST GRADES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

## GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,

NO 14 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

*HATT AND CAPS.*

HATS, CAPS, &c.

## SHULTZ BROS.'

(OLD STAND,)

## Nos. 31 and 33 North Queen street.

The OLDEST Hat Store in Lancaster City, being established FORTY YEARS AGO. The only place where Hats are manufactured in Lancaster City.

——THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF——

## HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS

—AT THE—

Lowest Prices Ever Offered to the Public.

The entire stock bought for cash at a liberal discount, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other store.

JOHN SIDES,
Successor to SHULTZ BROS.

may14-1md

*LIVERY STABLE.*

HOUGHTON'S.

## HOUGHTON'S New Livery and Sale Stables.

FRIST-CLASS HORSES AND BUGGIES TO HIRE; ALSO, OMNIBUSSES FOR PARTIES AND PICNICS. HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT ALL TIMES.

Stables--No. 44 Market Street,

Rear of Old Black Horse Hotel.

*BOOKS AND STATIONERY.*

JOHN BAER'S SONS.

## JOHN BAER'S SONS,

NOS. 15 AND 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

Writing Papers, Envelopes,
Decorated Correspondence Stationery,
Bank-Note Books, Pocket Books,
New Leather Hand-Bags

☞At the Sign of the Big Book.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUNNERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Cornwall or Speedwell estates, in Lebanon and Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all trespassing on said lands of the undersigned after this notice.

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN
R. PERCY ALDEN,
EDWARD C. FREEMAN,
Attorney for R. W. Coleman's Heirs.

ofe-tfd&w

BRICKS,

## BRICKS, BRICKS.

The LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST BRICKS in the market are at my yard,

Charlotte Street, north of James.

Those contemplating building should call and see them. No hand-made brick can equal them.

H. MARTIN.

Yard connected with Telephone. m24-1wd

I BUY MY GOODS FROM FIRST HANDS for cash and sell the best goods for the money in the city at HARTMAN'S YELLOW FRONT CIGAR STORE.

*CARRIAGES, &C.*

THE

Standard Carriage Work

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

## EDGERLEY & CO.,

FINE CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

MARKET STREET,

REAR OF CENTRAL MARKET HOUSES, LANCASTER, PA.

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. m26-tfd&w


## FROM THE OLD WORLD.

*From the great London (Eng.) Times.*

Among the many specifies introduced to the public for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, derangements of various kinds, and as a general family medicine, none have met with such genuine appreciation as Hop Bitters. Introduced to this country but a comparatively short time since, to meet the great demand for a pure, safe and perfect family medicine, they have rapidly increased in favor, until they are, without question, the most popular and valuable medicine known. Its world-wide renown is not due to the advertising it has received; it is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It discharges its curative powers without any of the evil effects of other bitters or medicine, being perfectly safe and harmless for the most frail woman, smallest child, and weakest invalid to use. Few are the homes indeed where the great discovery has not already been hailed as a deliverer and welcomed as a friend. It does what others affect to do. Composed of simple materials, it is a marvel of delicate and successful combination. Nothing is wanting. Every ingredient goes straight to the mark at which it is aimed, and never fails. Pleasant to the palate, agreeable to the stomach, and thoroughly effective as a cure, it has won for itself the confidence of all.—*Times*, London, Eng.

**A Few Unsolicited Letters From Thousands Received.**

Feb. 9, 1882.

I have tried experiments on myself and others with Hop Bitters and can easily recommend them as a pleasant and efficacious medicine. I have found them specially useful in cases of *congestion* of the *kidneys*, as well as in *bilious derangement*. REV. J. MILNER, M. A., Rector to the Duke of Edinburgh.

U. S. Consulate, MANCHESTER, ENG., Nov. 8, 1882.

Gentlemen:—Since writing you of the great benefit I had derived from taking "Hop Bitters," I gave a friend a bottle, who had been suffering much from dyspepsia and sluggish liver, and the change was marvellous; he appeared another being altogether. He had tried several other remedies without any benefit. I could name over a dozen other miraculous cures. ARTHUR C. HALL, Consular Clerk.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 1, 1882.

I am pleased to testify to the good effects of your "Hop Bitters." Have been suffering a long time with severe pain in the left side and across the loins, and, having tried a number of so-called remedies without any benefit, I am glad to acknowledge the great relief I have obtained from your medicine. CHARLES WATSON.

COLCHESTER, ENG., Aug. 18, 1882.

Gentlemen:—I was troubled with a very bad form of indigestion for a long time, and tried many things in vain until I got some "Hop Bitters," and on taking was quite cured, and remain so till this time. It is now three months ago since I was bad. F. BELL.

From Rev. J. C. BOYER, M. A. Oct. 30, 1882.

Dear Sirs:—I have lately finished my first bottle of "Hop Bitters." After having for many years suffered *acutely* from *rheumatic gout* (inherited) I feel so much better, and can walk so much more freely, should like to continue the use of it. I write to ask how many bottles you will let me have for £1, so that I may always have some in stock.

**From Guld Ireland.**

*Hop Bitters Co.* DUBLIN, Nov. 22, 1882.

Gentlemen:—You may be interested to learn that one of the most eminent Judges of the Irish bench (a customer of mine) highly approves of your Hop Bitters, having received great benefit from their use. T. T. HOLMES, Chemist.

ALEXANDRIA PALACE,
LONDON, ENG., April 18, 1882.

I find Hop Bitters a most wonderful medical combination, healthful, blood-purifying and strengthening. I can from analysis as well as from medical knowledge, highly recommend them as a valuable family medicine. BARBARA WALLACE GOTHARD, Supt.

LONDON, ENG., Feb. 1, 1882.

Gentlemen:—For years I have been a sufferer from *kidney complaint*, and from using your Hop Bitters am entirely cured, and can recommend them to all suffering from such disease. WILLIAM HARRIS

SHEFFIELD, ENG., June 7, 1882.

Sir:—Having suffered from extreme *nervous debility for four years*, and having tried all kinds of medicine and change of scene and air without deriving any benefit whatever, I was persuaded by a friend to try Hop Bitters, and the effect, I am happy to say, was most marvellous. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to give this testimonial for the benefit of others, as I may say I am now entirely well; the cure, I can justly and with confidence give personal testimony to any one wishing to call on me. Yours truly, HENRY HALL.

NORWICH, ENG., June 29, 1882.

*To the Hop Bitters Co.:*

Gentlemen:—Having suffered for many years from biliousness, accompanied with sickness and dreadful headache (being greatly fatigued with overwork and long hours at business), I lost all energy, strength and appetite. I was advised by a friend in whom I had seen such beneficial effects to try Hop Bitters, and a few bottles have quite altered and restored me to better health than ever. I have also recommended it to other friends, and am pleased to add with the like result. Every claim for it I can fully endorse, and recommend it as an incomparable tonic.

Yours faithfully, S. W. FITT.

**From Germany.**

KATZENEACHBOF, GERMANY, Aug. 28, 1881.

*Hop Bitters Co.*

Dear Sirs:—I have taken your most precious essence Hop Bitters—and I can already, after so short a time assure you that I feel much better than I have felt for months.

I have had, during the course of four years, three times an inflammation of the kidneys. The last, in January, 1880, was the worst; and I took a lot of medicine to cure the same, in consequence of which my stomach got terribly weakened, suffered from enormous pains, had to bear great torments when taking nourishment had sleepless nights, but none of the medicine was of the least use to me. Now, in consequence of taking Hop Bitters these pains and inconveniences have entirely left me, I have a good night's rest, and am sufficiently strengthened for work, while I always had to lay down during the day, and this almost every hour. I shall think it my duty to recommend the Bitters to all who suffer, for I am sure I cannot thank the Lord enough that I came across your preparation, and I hope He will maintain you a long time to come for the welfare of suffering mankind.

Yours very truly,
PAULINE HAUSSLER, Gebr. Rosler.

**From Portugal and Spain.**

Gentlemen:—Though not in the habit of praising patent medicines, which for the most part are not only useless but injurious, I have constantly used Hop Bitters for the past four years in cases of indigestion, debility, feebleness of constitution and in all diseases caused by poor or bad ventilation, want of air and exercise, overwork and want of appetite, with the most perfect success.

I am the first who introduced your Hop Bitters into Portugal and Spain, where they are now used very extensively.

Yours very truly,
BARON DEFONTE BELLA,
Profession de chemie et de Pharmacie, Coimbra university, Coimbra, Portugal.

may29-3tdoaw T,Th&Sw


*GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.*

HIGH & MARTIN.

Glassware. - - Glassware.

—AT—

## CHINA HALL.

A LARGE AND CHEAP LINE OF

## GLASSWARE.

CRAQLE CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASSWARE AT

## High & Martin,

15 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.


## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### THE ANCIENT ORDER IN LONDON.

**An Extract From "Addison's History of the Knights Templar" That has Timely Interest.**

The origin and history of the celebrated Order of Templars are too well-known to need recapitulation in connection with some accounts of their chief establishment in England, of which the famous Round Church in the Templer marks, the culminating period of the Knight Templars in England. In the year 1128, the head of this new and strange society, which had excited much notice among the pious and warlike of England, arrived in London to explain its objects. He narrated to King Henry 1, and his Court the origin and progress of the order,—how he himself and eight other Knights, calling themselves, "poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ" entered into a solemn compact to devote their lives and fortunes to the Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem, by the defence of the highway from the inroads of the Muselmans, and the the ravages of the numerous robbers who infested it. They enlarged their object to the defense of the Christian Kindom of Jerusalem itself. Hugh de Payens was made Master, and set out from Jerusalem with four brethren he returned after his visit to England, with 300, chosen principally from the noblest families of France and England. But Matthew Paris tells us they at first lived upon alms, and were so poor that *one horse served two of them* (Hugh de Payens and a companion), as we see in their seal; yet they suddenly waxed so insolent, that they disdained other orders, and sorted themselves with noblemen. Before Hugh de Payens left England, he placed a Knight Templar called the Prior of the Temple, at the head of the Society in this country, to manage the estates and affairs of the Order. Numerous Templar establishments now sprung up, the chief of which was in Holborn, where Southampton House was afterwards erected, and a hall of which existed to our day, with traces of an ancient circular chapel. As the English Knights increased in number and wealth, they purchased the site of the present Temple, in the year of the south side of Fleet street, and set about erecting their magnificent round church, after the model of that at Jerusalem. Meanwhile, the misfortunes of the Templars in Palestine brought to Europe for assistance Heraclius, the patriarch, the Master of the Temple, and the Master of St. John's. Now, Henry II, promised them assistance, on receiving absolution for the murder of Becket. The Master of the Temple died on the way, the other two reached England in 1185. King Henry met them at Reading; in tears he heard their supplications for assistance, and promised to grant it.

The English Templars brought Heraclius to their church, and requested him to consecrate it. To this he consented, as recorded in an inscription; and at the same time consecrated the church of the rival society of Hospitallers, or Knights of St John, at Clerkenwell. Heraclius' demands for succor were, however, evaded by the king and his parliament, and the patriarch's mission altogether failed.

The Temple church is one of the four circular churches in England; the other three existing at Cambridge, Northampton and Maplestead, in Essex. The architecture is midway between Romansque and Early English Gothic; the western entrance, semi circular arches and capitals are richly sculptured and deeply recessed; within Purbeck marble columns, with boldly-sculptured capitals, support a gallery or triforum of interlaced Norman arches; and the clerestory has six Romanesque windows, one filled with stained glass, bright ruby ground, with a representation of Christ, and emblems of the Evangelists; and the ceiling of Saracenic character, is colored. On the gallery well staircase is a "penitential cell. Upon the pavement are figures of crusaders," in cross-legged effigy devoutly stretched," but originally placed upon altar tombs and pedestals. These effigieies of feudal warriors are sculptured out of free stone. The attitudes of all are different, but they are all recumbent with the legs crossed. They are incomplete mail with with surcoats; one only is bareheaded, and has the the cowl of a monk. The shields are of the *heater* or Norman shape, but the size is not the same in all; one of them is very long and reaches from the shoulder to the middle of the leg. Their heads, with one exception, repose on cushions, and have hoods of mail. Three of them have flatish helmets over the armor, and one has a sort of a casque. The best authorities assign five of them as follows: to Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, A. D. 1144, (right arm on his breast and large sword at his right), he is not mentioned by Weever; William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, A. D. 1210 (sculptured in Sussex marble, with his sword through a lion's head): Robert Lord de Ros, A. D. 1245 (head uncovered with long flowing hair), whose effigy is said to have been brought from Helmsley church, Yorkshire. William Mareeshall, jun., Earl of Pembroke 1231 (with lion rampant on shield and sheathing his sword). Gilbert Mareschall, earl of Pembroke, (drawing his sword winged dragon at feet). In 1841 were discovered the ancient lead coffins containing the bodies of these knights, who did not appear to have been buried in their armor; and none of the coffin ornaments were of earlier date than the beginning of the thirteenth century. The ancient hostels existed until 1346 (20th Edward III.), when the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem (to which the forfeited estates of the rival brotherhood of the Templars had been granted by the Pope) demised the magnificent buildings, church, gardens, "and all the appurtenances that belonged to the Templars in London," to certain students said to have removed thither from Holborn, in which part of the town the Knights Templar themselves had resided before the erection of their palace on the Thames.

In this new temple, "out of the city and the noise thereof, and in the suburbs," between the king's court at Westminster and the city of London, the studious lawyers, lived in quiet, increasing in number and importance; so that although the mob of Wat Tyler's rebellion plundered the students, and destroyed almost all their books and records ("To the inns of court! down with them all!" Zack Cade), it became necessary to divide the inn into two separate bodies, the Hon. societies of the Inner and Middle Temple; having separate halls, but using the same church, and holding their houses as tenants of the Knights Hospitallers until the dissolution by Henry VIII., and thenceforth of the crown by lease. This was done in the sixth year of James I; and the two temples were granted as the Inner and Middle. Thus, for nearly five centuries, some of the leading practisers of the country have been settled upon the spot where the lawless Knights Templar long held sway. The circular church and its appurtenances were then leased for an annual fee—farm rent of 10*l* to the students. The preacher is styled Master of the Temple, as was the Lord paramount of the Templars; the early lawyers had their pillars in the church and cloisters—a falling off from their spiritual predecessors; and the Middle Temple still bears the arms of the Knights Templar—Arg. on a cross gu., a paschal lamb, or carrying a banner of the first, charged with a cross of the second, such as we see in university towns lowered to the Lamb and Flag public house sign; whilst Pegassus, salient of the Inner Temple, long enjoyed a similar distinction in becoming a popular London sign. This winged horse, with the motto "Volat ad æthera virtus," was substituted by the Inner Temple for the Holy Lamb early in the reign of Elizabeth. There has been much amusing speculation upon the cause of the change; it is thought to have been intended to signify—in allusion to the fable of Pegassus forming the fountain of Hippocrene by striking the rock—that the lawyers aspired to be poets. In the Temple Round lawyers received clients as Merchants on 'Change:

"Retain all sorts of witnesses,
That ply i' the Temple under trees:
Or walk the Round with Knights o' the Posts,
About the cross-legg'd knights, their hosts."

*Hudibras pt. iii., c. 3.*

Dugdale says. "Item, they (the lawyers) have no place to walk in and confer their learnings but the *church;* which place all the term times hath in it no more quietness than the Pervise of Paules, by occasion of the confluence and concourse of such as are suitors in the law." "The Round" is the nave or vestibule to the oblong portion of the church, the choir, in pure Lancet style, and almost rebuilt in our time. It is divided into three aisles by clustered marbled columns, the ground roof being richly colored in arabesque and ornamented with holy emblems; white triple lancet headed windows let in floods of light.

It is mentioned in Dugdale's *Monasticon* that both King Henry II. and his Queen Eleanor directed that their bodies should be interred within the walls of the Temple Church, and that the above monarch by his will left 500 marks for that purpose. The walls are inscribed with scripture texts in Latin; and between the top of the stalls and the string course between the windows is the hymn of St. Ambrose. The windows, by Willement, are among the finest specimens of modern stained glass; the altar subjects are from the life of Christ, the interspaces being deep blue and ruby mosaic, with glittering borders; Knights Templar fill the aisle windows, but that opposite the organ has figures of angels playing musical instruments.

A brief history of the Templars in England and of this church may be read in the rude effigies of the successive kings during whose reigns they flourished, now painted on the west end of the chancel. At the south corner sits Henry I, holding the first banner of the Crusaders, half black, half white, entitled "Beauseant;" white typifying fairness towards friends; black, terror to foes. This banner was changed during the reign of Stephen for the red cross:

"And on his breast a bloodie cross he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying Lord."

Henry II. and the Round Church are represented by the third figure. Richard I. with the sword which he wielded as Crusader, and John, his brother, are the next kings; and in the north aisle is portrayed Henry III., holding the two churches; the chancel, or square part, having been added in his reign, and consecrated on Ascension day, 1240.

Among the rules for the government of the Order of Templars was that of obedience, for breach of which was the penitential cell, already mentioned; it was formed in the wall of the church, and measured only four and a half feet in length, and two and a half in breadth, so that the unhappy prisoner could not lie down, except by drawing his limbs together. Others were fettered by order of the master, and left till they died by the severity of the punishment. Besides imprisonment, they were scourged on the shoulders by the master's hands in the hall, or whipped in the church on Sundays before the congregation. The Orders became highly popular for their piety, bravery and humility, and great men desired to be buried among them. This was insured by lands, manors and privileges, and sometimes money. King John deposited himself in the community, and numerous documents of this king's are dated from the Temple. Martin, the pope's nuncio, made unheard of extortions of money and valuables. The abbots and priors were told that they must send him rich presents desirable palfreys, sumptuous services for the table, and rich clothing. The treasure deposited in the temple must often have been immense, and here were brought all the moneys collected for the Christian service in Palestine. The great earl of Kent, Hubert de Burgh, on his disgrace and committal to the Tower, was suspected by the king to have no small amount of treasure deposited in the Temple; the king demanded of the Master of the Temple, if it was so; when he confessed that he had money of the said Hubert, adding that he could not give it up without the consent of the owner. Then the king sent the Treasurer of his Court, with the Justices of the Exchequer, to Hubert, who was in fetters in the Tower, that they might exact from him an assignment of the the entire sum to the king. Hubert submitted, and sent to the king the keys of his treasury in the Temple which the king ordered to be counted and placed in his treasury, and the amount reduced into writing and exhibited to him. And there were "found deposited in the temple gold and silver vases of inestimable price, and money, and many precious gems, an enumeration whereo would, in truth, astonish the hearers."

**Destruction of Property.**

The carpet store and warehouse of John Cobet, in Charleston, South Carolina, were burned yesterday morning. Loss $27,500,—A heavy thunder storm visited Dayton, Ohio, last night, doing much damage. The telephone exchange was struck by linghning.—The engine and baggage car of a passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad were thrown from the track yesterday morning 44 miles east of Memphis by collision with a box car. The engineer had an arm broken.—The ship Northampton, from New Orleans on the 18th instant for Liverpool, reported wrecked on Marquesas Keys, had a cargo of 680 bales of cotton and 95,000 staves. The value of the vessel and cargo is estimated at $300,000.

**A Brave Woman's Fate.**

At Schuylerville, New York, yesterday, Nicholas Vandenburgh attempted to rescue a laborer who was overcome by gas while digging a well. He also was overcome. Mrs. Vandenbaugh, who was on the ground, urged the other workmen to descend into the well and rescue the men, but they refused. Mrs. Vandenbaugh then descended, and met the same fate. All three were then brought to the surface, Mr. and Mrs. Vandenbaugh dead and the laborer alive but unconscious.

## 2,000 BICYCLES IN LINE.

**A Parade of the Wheelmen of America Up Fifth Avenue.**

The third annual meeting of the League of American Wheelman took place in New York yesterday. Bicyclers from all parts of the country, from California to Maine, arrived in town to participate in the parade. The business meeting was held in the morning and was attended by over five hundred members of the league, who all appeared in uniform. N. M. Beckwith, of the Citizens' club, New York, was elected president for the ensuing year. The reports of the treasurer and corresponding secretary showed a prosperous financial condition of the organization and a large increase in membership. The roll now contains 2,131 names, divided as follows: Massachusetts, 518; New York, 360; Pennsylvania, 238; Connecticut, 10; Illinois, 95; New Jersey, 74; Wisconsin, 55; Michigan, 42; Quebec, 33; Belgium, 1; England, 11, and Germany, 1.

Immediately after the adjournment the members formed in line. It is estimated that fully 2,000 wheelmen took part in the parade. The column extended from 60th street to 76th street and presented an interesting spectacle as the wheelmen stood by their machines, clad in their picturesque uniforms, waiting for the word of command. The sound of the bugle gave warning and at the word "Mount" every man leaped upon his bicycle and the line of march was taken up in double file. The procession moved slowly down fifth avenue to 59th street, preceded by a detachment of mounted police. Here the procession counter wheeled and moved up Fifth avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth street, through Seventh avenue, down the west side drive in Central Park to Fifty ninth street, back to Seventy-second street and to the riverside drive, where the wheelmen stacked their bicycles and were photographed in a group. The procession then disbanded. The route along which the procession passed was thronged and the appearance of the wheelmen won much applause.

A dinner was served last evening at the Metropolitan hotel, at which the park commissioners and other city officials were present.

The Lancaster and Marietta clubs were conspicuous in the line.


Not to morrow, but to-day, read the advertisement of Simmons Liver Regulator.

Twenty-five pair of Celluloid Eye-Glass frames weigh only one ounce—the lightest known—and the best and most comfortable that can be worn. For sale by all leading Jewelers and Opticians. my23-1wdeod

**No Deception Used.**

It is strange so many people will continue to suffer day after day with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sour Stomach, General Debility, when they can procure at our store SHILOH'S VITALIZER, free of cost if it does not cure or relieve them. Price, 75 cents. Sold by H. B. Cochran, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster. fed14-eod5

**A Newspaper Editor.**

O. M. Holcomb, of Bloomville, Ohio, rises to explain: "Had that terrible disease catarrh, for twenty years; couldn't taste or smell, and hearing as failing. *Thomas Eclectric Oil cured me.* These are facts voluntarily given against a former prejudice of patent medicine. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

**A Dangerous Counterfeit.**

There are dangerous counterfeits in circulation purporting to be "Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer." The strongest evidence of its great value is the fact that parties knowing its great efficacy try to *imitate it.* Each bottle of the *genuine* has a *fac simile* of a walnut leaf—blown in the glass; and a Green Leaf on the outside wrapper. The "Restorer" is as harmless as water, while it possesses all properties necessary to restore life, vigor, growth and color to the hair. Purchase only from *responsible parties.* Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, and HALL & RUCKEL, New York. jun6-1yd,eod&w

**Depend Upon It.**

Mother Shipton's prophesies and Louisiana elections are very uncertain things, but *Thomas' Electric Oil* can be depended on always. It cures aches and pains of every description. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

*MEDICAL.*

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.

THE TESTS OF

## 40 YEARS

PROVE BEYOND DOUBT

—THAT—

## PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER

—IS—

THE GREAT HEALTH KEEPER,
THE RELIEVER OF DISTRESS,
THE COMFORTER FOR PAIN.

The Enemy of Disease and a Friend of the Family, which should always be at hand.

EVERY DRUGGIST KEEPS

Perry Davis's Pain Killer.

may1-1yd&w

NEVER FAILS.

## SAMARITAN NERVINE,

The Great NERVE CONQUEROR.

A SPECIFIC FOR

☞ EPILEPSY, SPASMS, ☜
CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS,
ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCOHOLISM,
OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS,
SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL,
UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE,
RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES,
BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS,
KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

☞$1.50 per bottle at druggists.☜

The Dr. S. A. Richmond, Med. Co., Prop's.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Correspondence freely answered by Physicians.

C. H. CRITTENTON, Agent, New York.
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*CLOTHING.*

In light-weight Clothing for Summer wear we have a fine assortment, well made and at moderate prices.

Full lines of Summer

Cassimeres, Cheviots,
Serges, Worsted,
Alpacas, Linens,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Every sale guaranteed or money refunded.

## A. C. YATES & CO.,

Ledger Building, Chestnut & Sixth Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

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MYERS & RATHFON

## ASSURE YOU

PERFECT FITTING CLOTHING,
DURABLE CLOTHING,
RELIABLE CLOTHING,
CORRECT PRICE CLOTHING.

When your wardrobe supplies come from us you are positive of

THE GOODNESS OF THE MATERIAL,
THE CERTAINTY OF THE FIT,
THE STRENGTH OF THE SEWING,
THE HAND-MADE BUTTON HOLES,
THE FREEDOM OF EXCHANGE WITHOUT QUIBBLING.

MEN'S SERVICEABLE SUITS,
YOUTHS' ATTRACTIVE SUITS,
BOYS' EXCELLENT WEARING SUITS,
CHILDREN'S HANDSOME SUITS.

ALL AT FIGURES WHERE DOLLARS AND CENTS GO FARTHEST.

☞ GIVE US A CALL. ☜

## Myers & Rathfon,

Leading Lancaster Clothiers,

NO. 12 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

D. B. HOSTETTER & SON.

## CLOTHING. - CLOTHING.

SPRING-WEIGHT

## CLOTHING

IN FULL ASSORTMENT FOR

## Men and Boys.

And if the question with you is where to buy, give us a trial, and we will show you one of the

Largest and Best Selected Stocks of Clothing in the City.

We have a few of those ALL-WOOL,

MEN'S SUITS AT $10

left, and find they are giving good satisfaction for the money.

REMEMBER WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN CLOTHING.

## D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

LANCASTER, PA.

H. GERHART.

## SPRING OPENING

—AT—

## H. GERHART'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 6 EAST KING STREET,

*OF THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT*

—OF—

## FINE SUITING,

PANTALOONING

—AND—

SPRING OVERCOATING,

Ever brought to the City of Lancaster

☞Those desirous of securing Choice Styles are invited to call early.

YELLOW FRONT 5c. HAVANA CIGAR is the best in the city, made and for sale at HARTMAN'S YELLOW FRONT CIGAR STORE.