The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XXI—No 1. LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1884. Price Two Cents.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO., For Dry Goods.

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO., For Summer Gloves.

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO., For Black Silks.

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO., For Ladies' Hose.

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JOHN S. GIVLER & CO., For Gauze Underwear.

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2,500 PAIRS OF

[Twenty-five Hundred Pairs of]

BLANKETS.

[White and Colored.]

Purchased in New York at Manufacturers' Forced Auction Sale, held during July and August, which we now offer far below manufacturer's cost of production.

COLORED BLANKETS!
COLORED BLANKETS at 75c ₱ pair. WHITE BLANKETS at $1.25 ₱ pair.
COLORED BLANKETS at $2.50 ₱ pair. WHITE BLANKETS, WOOL, at $1.50 ₱ pair.
COLORED BLANKETS at $1.00 ₱ pair. WHITE BLANKETS at $2.00 ₱ pair.
COLORED BLANKETS at $1.00 ₱ pair. WHITE BLANKETS at $2.50 ₱ pair.
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COLORED BLANKETS at $1.50 ₱ pair. WHITE BLANKETS at $3.50 ₱ pair.

And a Variety of FINER GRADES at LOWER PRICES than ever before offered.

ALL WOOL SCARLET BLANKETS.

The attention of Hotel Keepers, Boarding Houses, Institutions, Private Families and Tobacco Packers is called to these blankets, as being worthy their early examination. A liberal reduction in the price in many of the grades made to those who purchase in quantities.

R. E. FAHNESTOCK,

Next Door to the Court House, Lancaster, Pa

FRUIT JARS.

GLASSWARE. GLASSWARE

J. B. MARTIN & CO.

THE ONLY PLACE IN LANCASTER WHERE YOU CAN BUY THE

Best Fruit Jars

IN THE MARKET AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

QUARTS, 95c., ½ GALLON, $1.20, GUMS, 8c.

5 Dozen Lots, Less 5c. Per Dozen.

Every Jar Guaranteed in Every Respect and Fully Warranted to Preserve the Contents.

JELLY TUMBLERS, TIN TOPS, 30c. JELLY TUMBLERS, GLASS TOPS, 28c.

OPEN TO-DAY NEW LINE OF

Rose, Aqua, Amber, Rubina, Rosina, Amberina and Bluina Glassware.

J. B. MARTIN & CO.

Corner West King and Prince Streets. Lancaster, Pa.

CARPETS, &C.

SHIRK'S CARPET HALL.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—AT—

SHIRK'S CARPET HALL.

Selling Off to Close Business. Everything Must Positively be Sold.

A Full Line of BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, and All Grades of INGRAIN CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS, COVERLETS and OIL CLOTH.

☞ ALL AT A SACRIFICE. ☜

☞ Prompt attention given to the Manufacture of Rag Carpets to order.

—AT—

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WORKS OF ART.

H. Z. RHOADS

SUMMER JEWELRY.

RHINE STONE SPECIALTIES IN SILVER JEWELRY.

Lace Pins,
Hair Pins,
Collar Buttons,
Bracelets and Bangles.

H. Z. RHOADS,

No. 4, West King Street.

LANCASTER, PA may-9-lyd

STOCKS.

POOR, WHITE & GREENOUGH,

--BANKERS,--

45 WALL STREET, New York.

Brokers and Dealers in Railway and all other Securities.

RAILWAY INVESTMENTS

a specialty, in the selection and estimate of which their long connection with "Poor's MANUAL OF RAILROADS" gives them special advantages. Correspondence invited and inquiries answered. Deposit accounts received and interest allowed. m19-6mosd

DAYS SPECIFIC REMEDIES. — [illegible] Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Impotency, and all Diseases that follow loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicines sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing the agent.

H. B. COCHRAN, Druggist,

Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

[illegible] of boys suits [illegible] Boys' Suits, Waists [illegible] Boys' Suits [illegible] 118 and 120 MARKET ST. Harrisburg

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A Young Girl's Dementia---How it was Occasioned---Some New and Startling Truths.

The St. Louis express, on the New York Central road, was crowded one evening recently, when at one of the way stations, an elderly gentleman accompanied by a young lady, entered the cars and finally secured a seat. As the conductor approached the pair, the young lady arose, and in a pleading voice said:

"Please, sir, don't let him carry me to the asylum. I am not crazy; I am a little tired, but not mad. Oh! no indeed. Won't you plea-e have papa take me back home?"

The conductor, accustomed, though he was to all phases of humanity, looked with astonishment at the pair as did the other passengers in their vicinity. A few words from the father however, sufficed, and the conductor passed on, while the young lady turned her face to the window. The writer chanced to be seated just behind the old gentleman and could not forego the desire to speak to him. With a sad face and a trembling voice the father said:

"My daughter has been attending the seminary in a distant town and was succeeding remarkably. Her natural qualities, together with a great ambition, placed her in the front ranks of the school, but she studied too closely, was not careful of her health, and her poor brain has been turned. I am taking her to a private asylum where we hope she will soon be better.

At the next station the old man and his daughter left the cars, but the incident, so suggestive of Shakspeare's Ophelia, awakened strange thoughts in the mind of the writer. It is an absolute fact that while the population of America increased thirty per cent during the decade between 1870 and 1880, the insanity increase was *over one hundred and thirty five per cent.* for the same period. Travellers by rail, by boat, or in carriages in any part of the land see large and elaborate buildings, and inquire what they are?

Insane asylums!

Who builds them?

Each state; every county; hundreds of private individuals, and in all cases their capacity is taxed to the utmost.

Why?

Because men, in business and the professions, women, at home or in society, and children at school overtax their mental and nervous forces by work, worry and care. This brings about nervous disorders, indigestion and eventually mania.

It is not always trouble with the head that causes insanity. It far oftener arises from evils in other parts of the body. The nervous system determines the status of the brain. Anyone who has periodic headaches; occasional dizziness; a dimness of vision; a ringing in the ears; a horrid head; frequent nausea or a sinking at the pit of the stomach, should take warning at once. The stomach and head are in direct sympathy, and if one be impaired the other can never be in order. An acid dyspepsia causes more insane suicides than any other known agency, and the man, woman or child whose stomach is deranged is not and cannot be safe from the coming on at any moment of mania in some one of its many terrible forms.

The value of moderation and the imperative necessity of care in keeping the stomach right must therefore be clear to all. The least appearance of indigestion, or mal-assimilation of food should be watched as carefully as the first approach of an evading army. Many means have been advocated for meeting such attacks, but all have heretofore been more or less defective. There can be little doubt, however, that for the purpose of regulating the stomach, toning it to proper action, keeping its nerves in a normal condition and purifying the blood, Warner's Tippecanoe The Best, occupies a front rank of all discoveries. It is absolutely pure and vegetable; it is certain to add vigor to adults, while it cannot by any possibility injure even a child. The fact that it was used in the days of the famous Harrison family is proof positive of its merits, and so thoroughly withstood the test of time. As a tonic and revivifier it is simply wonderful. It has relieved the agony of the stomach in thousands of cases; soothed the tired nerves; produced peaceful sleep and averted the coming on of a mania more to be dreaded than death itself.

HATS AND CAPS.

BARGAINS.

SHULTZ'S

ONLY HAT STORE,

We still have many unbroken lots of Straw and Light Colored Stiff Hats which we have reduced as follows:

75c Hats for Boys, White and Mixed.....to 25c.
$1.00 and $1.25 Men's Straw Hats.....to 60c.
2.00 Macklnaws.....to $1.25
3.00 Macklnaws.....to 2.00
3.50 Macklnaws.....to 2.50
3.00 and $3.50 Pearl Stiff Hats.....to 2.25

These goods must go before the end of this season, and these prices will sell them.

☞ Our store will be closed at six o'clock until further notice.

144 North Queen St.,

LANCASTER, PA.

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GROCERIES.

A

BURSK'S

REAL VALUE. NO HUMBUG.

We do not sell the so-called SILVER Spoon Coffee, for which you pay 25c a pound and get a Silver Spoon worth 50c, more or less, but will sell you about as good a

Coffeef or 15c. a Pound.

There are none of us who do business for nasty, and when you get Silver Spoons, and fine Plaques, and Sugars less than cost, you pay for them in paying a fair price for your Coffee and Tea and getting an inferior article.

THERE IS NO DOUBT OF IT!

you pay from 5c to 8c a pound more than you pay us for the same quality of goods.

BURSK'S,

NO 17 EAST KING STREET.

LANCASTER, PA.

PENN CIGARS AT $1.25 PER HUNdred, a better cigar than is sold by most dealers at $1.75, at

HARTMAN'S YELLOW FRONT CIGAR STORE

JUST PUBLISHED,

NEW EDITION OF

"SECRETS REVEALED,"

with valuable information on *Nervous and Allied Disorders*, illustrated with cases,

ADDRESSED TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.

By a physician of 30 years' experience, (author of "Social Evils of the Present Day," "Premature Decay," etc.) Sent, post free, price, 25c. Address,

DR. LA GRANGE,

1625 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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PROVISIONS.

TAYLOR' FANCY FLOUR.

Give it a trial and be convinced that it is as he claims, the

BEST IN THE WORLD.

It was awarded the highest medal at the Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati Exhibition and Ohio State Fair. The Genuine

Taylor's Fancy Flour

Retails at 25 cents per 25 Pound Sack.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

M. F. STEIGERWALT & SONS,

Sole Agents for Lancaster. a7-1m

SCHOOL TAX FOR 1884.—THE DUPLICATE is in the hands of the treasurer. Three per cent. off if paid by August 1.

W. O. MARSHALL, Treas.

No. 12 Centre Square.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 1td

NECESSITY OF REFORM.

HENDRICKS SPEAKS ON THE ISSUES.

The Ex-Governor Opens the Indiana Campaign With an Admirable Address on Revenue and Governmental Reform.

The campaign in Indiana was formally opened by both parties Saturday, and a hundred speeches were delivered in the cities and towns in the various parts of the state. In Indianapolis the Republicans did not hold a meeting. The Democrats of Indianapolis had a large street demonstration, many uniformed clubs, carrying torches and transparencies, participating. The speaking was from a stand on the circle, where ex Gov. Hendricks addressed an audience numbering several thousand persons. Mr. Hendricks began his speech by calling attention to the necessity and importance of revenue reform. He said:

The power to levy and collect taxes is among the highest and most responsible of the attributes of government. It ranks with the right and faculty of taking private property for public use, and with the right and power of transferring the citizen from the pursuits of private life to the duties and hazards of war. It takes from a man that which is his and appropriates it to public use. It recognizes the earnings of labor, as well as upon the speculations of capital. To every man the inquiry is of personal concern, and the answer is of public consequence. How far may government go in the exercise of the power to tax the people? Freely and cheerfully we all answer that there shall be no limitation or restraint upon the absolute and entire maintenance of public authority with all of its faculties and functions unimpaired. What we the government can lawfully do, and of right should do, the taxpayers will furnish it the means to accomplish. Beyond this is the province of private right, to invade which is usurpation. The government, economically administered, shall be supported. Are you men from the farms, the shops, and the shores willing that any other rule should be adopted? May they take your money for uses not authorized by the constitution, or not for public welfare, or that it may be piled in vaults to tempt the greed of the unscrupulous?

When the war came taxation was necessarily and rightfully increased. Large revenues were needed to supply and maintain great armies. But with the war and the expenditures consequent upon it there passed away the necessity for a war standard of taxation. Why, then has such a standard continued? The party that has held almost unbroken power for nineteen years of peace must respond to that inquiry. In his message of Dec 4 1882, President Arthur admonished Congress that at the prior session he had urged upon its attention "the importance of relieving the industries and enterprises of unnecessary taxation." In the same message he said that the people have been in substantial accord in the doctrine "that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government." The president continued: "Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and, unless checked by appropriate legislation, such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to $100,000,000. For the fiscal year ended on June 30 last the surplus was more than $145,000,000.

Necessity of Taxation Reduction.

What say you, my countrymen? Did that showing not call for revenue reform? During that Congress the House was positively Republican, largely by partisan action. Not much heed was given by it to the startling statement made by the president of the enormous excess in the revenue. The modification of the internal revenue system and of the tariff, made on the March following, left an excess of eighty-five millions of revenue. In his last annual report (3d of December last) the secretary of the treasury estimates the surplus of the current year at $95,000,000, and adds: "So the question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?" Yes, it is the question of $85,000,000 unnecessary taxes in one year. The accumulation is constant. In a speech recently made at Richmond, Mr. Calkins, the candidate for governor, boasting of the achievements of his party, made the statement, which I adopt without examination, that the "Republican party found an empty treasury; now it has a surplus of $400,000,000." That is an enormous sum of money. More, I believe, than half the paper currency of the country. Estimating our population at 50,000,000, it is $8 for each man, woman and child. That great sum of money is idle in the treasury. If it had been left with the people it would have become the willing and active servant of labor. It would stimulate and strengthen old and develop new enterprises. It would restore to the merchant his market and give the farmer good prices again.

May I ask your attention to the plain and principles of revenue reform to which the Democracy are pledged by the Chicago platform? Federal taxation "shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered." Do you approve this? If not, would you have the government wastefully or corruptly administered to make room and pretext for higher federal taxes? "Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes." Would you have it otherwise? If taxation can have for its object other than public purposes, then what purposes? May the object and purpose be individual and private gain? I do not question that it may and often is an incident that one man receives a greater benefit or carries a greater burden than another because of a prescribed tax. If I buy an imported article with a duty upon it, I bear the burden of that duty. If you manufacture a like article and sell it at an advance of price equal to the duty, then to that extent, you are benefited. But the individual benefit or burden is not the object or purpose of the law; it is but the necessary incident. Nor do I question that in the adjustment of the details of a tariff law the legislative mind and judgment may and will be influenced, not only by considerations of general policy, but also by the probable effect of the measure upon the business interests of the country. It is in accordance with this sentiment that the Democratic party stands pledged in its platform "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," and that "any change of law must be at every step regarded" of the labor and capital employed in the industries of the country, and that custom house taxes shall bear "the lowest on articles of luxury and highest on articles of necessity," and that "the necessary reduction in taxation can be and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor."

These principles of the platform are plainly written and easily understood. They present the conservative purpose of the Democracy touching revenue reform. When expressed in the laws, their beneficent influence will become active and universal. Lower taxes will signify lighter burdens upon the people, money returning to the channels of trade, enterprise restored and stimulated, renewed demand for the product of industry and the consequent increase demand for labor, and universal prosperity. If the four hundred millions now locked up in the treasury were restored to the channels of trade and commerce, who can doubt that labor would find employment and the manufacturer a market for his fabrics?

A Languishing Merchant Marine.

The condition of our ocean commerce is disgraceful. We are a nation of producers, and our exchanges with other nations are enormous. The world's two greatest oceans wash our shores. We are one of the nations of the earth most highly endowed by nature with a spirit of nautical enterprise. But practically we have no merchant marine. Enjoying as we do, all the natural conditions under which it might be supposed would arise the greatest commercial navy in the world, we are dependent upon foreign nations for our ocean commerce. Our own merchant navy has disappeared from the seas, and the owners of foreign vessels are enriched by the profits that we should earn ourselves. The obituary of our merchant navy is written in our tariff and shipping laws. Its spirit of enterprise and daring that once brought wealth to our shores and pride to our people and that furnished congenial employment to thousands of our brave and hardy seamen, is now buried in the treasury vaults under those four hundred millions of which Mr. Calkin vaunts.

The lamentable condition in which our war, navy, and coast defences are found at the end of nearly twenty years of Republican rule is well described by Senator Harrison in his able speech, delivered to this city on the 24th of August. He says: "The highest military and naval authorities of the country have again and again in official reports to Congress, declared that we are without a navy, and that our navy defences are not worthy of the name. We have no guns for our ships, none for our coast fortifications."

The utter helplessness and nakedness of our country in the matter of ships and coast defences is conceded by every American and known in every foreign court. It is a subject of amazement and mortification that, with abundant resources, the nation should consent to occupy so contemptible a position among the nations of the maritime world. There is more than one South American government that has a navy with which ours could not cope. It has been said, upon the highest authority, that Chili has armored ships that could sail into the harbor of San Francisco and put that great city under contribution at pleasure. Who is responsible for this amazing condition of things? What party held the reins of political power while the navy was rotting down and the coast fortifications were passing into dilapidation? Senator Harrison did not charge that the Democratic party suffered this condition of things to come about or that it was responsible for it. He could not do that. What he charges is that at a late session of Congress, after the navy had practically ceased to exist and the coast defences had become worthless, Democratic congressmen defeated a bill providing for a small addition to the navy. I understand opposition was made because of want of confidence in the department as organized for the best construction of new vessels and the completion of old or unfinished ones upon the best plans, and not upon the ground that a navy was required for public security. Nothing in its history could justify the charge that the Democracy is opposed to the maintaining of a strong and efficient naval armament. It looks with shame and humiliation upon our present miserable navy, and regards with anxiety our unprotected seaboard. It would have war vessels of sufficient number and strength to withstand any naval power on earth, and to make its flag respected on every sea and in every port in the world. It would have coast defences strong enough to turn back invasion. All this it would have, not for the purpose and conquest of war, but for the preservation of peace on terms consistent with national honor.

A Change in Administration Necessary.

Mr. Hendricks said there was no other remedy in a free republic for the correction of abuses than a change in the administration of public affairs. It is difficult for a party in power to reform itself. The army of office-holders, which now numbers about 110,000, should be reduced by perhaps 30,000. But it seems to be constantly increasing. Who can check it and discharge all who receive pay without useful employment? Not the party that created the positions and appointed its favorites to fill them. He believed that good policy and justice unite in demanding a change, and said that without it we need not hope for administrative reform.

As to Blaine's probable foreign policy of which so much has been said with a view to catch the Irish vote, Mr. Hendricks contrasted Blaine's action in the McSweeny case with that of Secretary Marcy in the famous Martin Koszta case, and said: The duty in such a case is clearly declared by the laws of the United States, which provide that "whenever it is made known to the president that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the president forthwith to demand of that government the reason of such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful in the violation of the rights of American citizenship the president shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen." Was it not enough that Mr. Blaine was informed that an American citizen was confined in a British jail, and that he had been guilty of no violation of the law, and that no charge of violation of the law had been made against him? Could duty be plainer or its neglect more flagrant? Had Marcy been the secretary of state at the time would McSweeny have languished in prison for ten months? Would his wife's letter have been unnoticed in the state department? Under Marcy American rights were vindicated. Under Blaine they were neglected.

A Tribute to Cleveland.

Governor Hendricks concluded his speech with the following reference to Gov. Cleveland: Not long since I made the acquaintance of Gov. Cleveland. I found him affable and courteous, clear and distinct in his views, and strong and direct in the expression of his purposes. He seemed to me as free from concealments and the arts of the demagogue as any man I know. As far as I could judge in a single conversation, I thought him in a marked degree governed in his official life by his convictions of duty. You do not expect him to escape criticism upon his official life—that can hardly be the fortune of any candidate. Touching that I believe his motives have not been impugned, nor his honesty questioned. In respect to his private life, we will not accompany his defamers in their search for ground of accusation back of the overwhelming vindication by his neighbors in three political contests of extraordinary brilliancy and success.

"Grunt It Out."

The above is an old saw as savage as it is senseless. You can't "grunt out" dyspepsia, nor liver complaint, nor nervousness if they once get a good hold. They don't remove themselves in that way. The taking a few doses of *Burdock Blood Bitters* is better than "grunting it out." What we can cure let's not endure. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street Lancaster, Pa. Large Bottles $1.00. (4)

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

You Can Depend On It.

"For severe toothache and Neuralgia of the head I used *Thomas' Eclectric Oil*. This is certainly the best thing I ever knew for relief of pain of any kind. The house is never without it." Mrs. A. M. Frank, 177 W. Tupper St., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

I Wish Everybody to Know.

Rev. George H. Thayer, an old citizen of this vicinity known to every one as a most influential citizen and christian minister of the M. E. church, just this moment stopped in our store to say, "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." It is having a tremendous sale over our counters and is giving perfect satisfaction in all cases of Lung Diseases, such as nothing else has done. DRS. MATCHETT & FRANCE.

Bozmon, Ind., May 15, '78.

Sold by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster. feb14eod4

MEDICAL.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

HOP PLASTER.

This porous plaster is famous for its quick and hearty action in curing Lame Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Crick in the Back, Side and Hip, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Sore Chest, Kidney Troubles and all pains or aches either local or deep-seated. It soothes, Strengthens and Stimulates the parts. The virtues of hops combined with gums—clean and ready to apply. Superior to liniments, lotions and salves. Price, 25 cents or 5 for $1.00. Sold by druggists and country stores. Mailed on receipt of prices. *Hop Plaster Company*, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

☞ The best family pill made—Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills. 25c. Pleasant in action and easy to take.

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GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

HIGH & MARTIN,

MASON FRUIT JARS

—AT—

CHINA HALL.

MASON FRUIT JARS

—AT—

The Lowest Prices.

LIGHTNING FRUIT JARS

The Best in the Market at

High & Martin,

15 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

PAPER HANGINGS, &C.

PHARES W. FRY.

In order to reduce our stock of

Wire Window Screens

We will make a discount of 25 per cent. off the list.

Place your orders at once. We have all sizes of frames and width of wire in plain and handsomest; are prepared to make them promptly and in very best manner.

A LOT OF

Ends of Dado Window Shades

VERY CHEAP IN ORDER TO CLOSE.

New patterns in six and seven feet lengths, Hollands, Plain Goods, Ornaments, etc.

PAPER HANGINGS IN NEW DESIGNS.

LACE CURTAINS, POLES, &c

PHARES W. FRY,

57 NORTH QUEEN ST.,

LANCASTER, PA.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

H. L. STEHMAN & CO.

Cleveland and Hendricks

Campaign Chewing Tobacco.

ALSO,

Cigars, Canes and Pipes.

ALSO, BLAINE & LOGAN

Campaign Chewing Tobacco

CIGARS,

Canes and Pipes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—AT—

H. L. Stehman & Co.,

NO. 116 NORTH QUEEN ST.

ja21-lyd LANCASTER, PA.

CANARY BIRD SUPPLIES.—CANARY, Hemp and Rape Seed, Fish Bone, Bird Manna, Mixed Seed, Red Gravel in packs and Bird Bath at HUBLEY'S DRUG STORE, a5-6md 24 West King street.

CLOTHING.

MYERS & RATHFON.

Thin Clothing

In Excellent Assortment, for this sort of weather, for MEN'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in all the PLAIN AND MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS.

In looking around for Summer requisites, remember that the best assortment in CLOTHING is always to be seen here, and that prices are sufficiently varied to meet with favor among all classes of buyers, as well as those whom fortune has less favored.

We invite calls, that we may be afforded a chance to show just what we have. The make, style and quality of our CLOTHING is fully up to the highest standard, and is marked at figures that often make buyers of those who only come to see.

☞ Comparison courted, trade solicited.

MYERS & RATHFON,

LEADING LANCASTER CLOTHIERS,

NO. 12 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Special for Ladies.

I have just received a line of the FINEST IMPORTED PONGEES in the market, which will be sold per piece, containing twenty yards, at $20; the same quality of goods are selling in Philadelphia at $12 and $15.

Special for Gentlemen.

Just received, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WOOLEN GOODS, suitable for the hot weather, which will be made up at surprisingly low figures and superior workmanship, with trimming to correspond with the goods both in quality and shade. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR NO SALE. Give me a trial and be convinced.

D. R. WINTERS,

NO. 23 E. QUEEN STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

A RARE CHANCE.

Great Reduction

—IN—

FINE CLOTHES

—AT—

H. GERHART'S,

No. 6 East King Street.

In order to reduce a heavy stock I will make up to order, for the remainder of the season, all LIGHT-WEIGHT WOOLENS at a

Reduction of 20 to 25 per cent.

This big reduction is FOR CASH ONLY, and will enable the buyer to get a fine suit of Clothes, made up in the best style, almost as low as a ready made shop Suit.

H. GERHART.

L. GANSMAN & BRO.

SCHOOL SUITS

OF ALL KINDS.

New Fall Styles Are Ready.

An inspection of this Grand Display of Boys Suits, will prove it to be the largest and Cheapest that has ever been offered in this city. Over 2,000 Little and Big Boys' Suits, with Short and Long Pants, are displayed on counters.

Boys' Suits at $1.25,
Boys' Suits, Larger, at $2.75,
Boys' Suits, the Largest, at $3.50 and Up.

MENS' SUITS,

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, for Quality, Durability and Fit must be seen to be appreciated.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

L. Gansman & Bro.

The FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

No. 66-68 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

Right on the Southwest Corner of Orange.

LANCASTER, PA.

☞ Not connected with any other clothing house in the city. Open Evenings.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

J. E. ROTE.

Our aim is to make as PRETTY A PICTURE of your child as the instantaneous process will admit. Take a look at the SPECIMENS at the entrance to our Gallery.

J. E. ROTE,

[illegible] North Queen street,

june2-tfd