A sketch Read by George W. Hensel, Hefore the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, at its Meeting Monday, Janpary the 5th, 1884,

[conclusion.]

Farm Methods in Germany. The traveler quickly notices the change when he boards a Belgian government mail

steamer at Dover for Ostend, 'The English speech and manners give way to Belgian. The distance of sixty miles is made in four hours with a smooth sea; although it sometimes takes seven if it is rough and stormy. The Belgian coast is low and sandy, and on the shore numerous wind mills, scattered all along the coast, have towers and immense arms flapping in the breeze. From Ostend to Brussels, by rail, the way is through a very level country densely populated. The land appears to be of excellent quality, and pro-duces abundant crops of wheat, rye, barley, outs, potatoes and flax. There are no fences, hedges or stone walls, but some ditches; hedges or stone walls, but some ditches; very little timber, but along the road on either side, for miles on miles, are rows of trees planted, mostly of the variety known in this country as "Lombardy poplar." The roads are very flue, being well macadamized and many are laid with Belgian blocks. The land appears to be all cut up into small patches. The boundaries are marked by stones set up similar to our lime stones. No stock is running out except it be attended. The way through Bruges and Ghent, both large cities, passes about the same character of country, the same elegant roads, and lines of Lombardy poplars. These trees are found all over the continent, except in Switzerland. The houses are generally low, with steep roofs of red tile; the dwellings of the better classes, of which I do not see many in the country districts, are of modern build, with tastefully laid out grounds and flower gardens.

gardens.

The country around Brussels is rather rolling; the city is one of the finest in Europe, containing many public squares, which are great reserts in the evening. People go there promenading, listen to the music, drink beer and wine, appear to enjoy themselves, and the best of order prevails.

I found here the jest hotel accommodation thus far seen, much attention being given to the comfort of guests. The general character of the table does not differ materially from that of England, except that there is more wine used; it is much cheaper here than in Great Britain. They utilize the canines here. In the morning you will see small earts, drawn by dogs hitched up in complete harness, alled with milk cans from which milk and cream are served by women. complete harness, filled with natic caustrom which milk and cream are served by women, boys or girls from door to door. The dogs are led; they appear to be lazy, and avail themselves of every opportunity to lie down while the milk is being served out. In other parts of Germany dogs hitched to hand carts assisting men to hand are frequently

There is a more rolling country after leaving Brussels, and several large cities appear to be manufacturing centres, such as Loraine, Leige and Bucvette. These centres of industry are supplied with marketing from the fertile valley of the Meuse. IN THE RUINE COUNTRY.

From Cologue to Bingen I saw little of From Cologne to Ringen I saw little of agriculture except the vine clad hills along the river, which have been terraced in many places almost to the tops, the earth being carried up by the peasants in buckets, on their backs and heads. The vineyards from which the famous Johannesburg wine is produced are above lingen. The country along both sides of the river from here to Mayenee is very write with hardsane villas and neather very pretty with handsome villas and neatly cultivated small patches.

very pretty with handsome villas and neatly cultivated small patches.

These small patches strike the American as very singular, compared with our broad fields of waving corn and tobacco of which there is a total absence here.

The country around Nuremberg is largely devoted to hop culture, of which it is a great market. The vines are planted about as we would plant corn, to each is affixed a pole, on which the vine trails; they are worked and hoed as we would hoe corn, and kept very clear and free of weeds.

Following the river Main for a long distance rich meadows line the banks of its tributaries, which are irrigated in the same manner as those of our own country were

Following the river Main for a long distributaries, which are irrigated in the same manner as those of our own country were done some years ago, and are still, in, some plottions of it; on one side of the railroad are large vineyards along the sides of the steep hills, while to the right are hills covered with pine; parallel with the railroad for many miles is a fine country road, the sides of which are lined with apples trees burdened with fruit.

The people through this section angent is a fine country to the sides of which are lined with apples trees burdened with great and section angent is in villages, all of which are worked and section angent in villages, all of which are worked and kept to the real road passes through the railroad for many miles is a fine country road, the sides of which are lined with apples trees burdened the villages, all of which are lined with apples trees burdened to the real road passes through the railroad for many miles in a fine country road. The sides of the road passes through the railroad for many miles in a fine country road. The sides of the real road are large vine and a country were and the country is level and productive. Large quantities of hempare raised here, and the willow is extensively cally allow in the country is level and productive. Large quantities of hempare raised here, and the willow is extensively cally allow in the country is level and productive. Large quantities of hempare raised here, and the country is level and productive. Large quantities of hempare raised here, and the willow is extensively cally allow in the solling to the railroad are large vine parallel with the sides of the steep hills.

with fruit.

The people through this section appear to live in villages, all of which present the same general appearance of steep roofed and red tiled houses with the usual small outbuildings. The residents farm the land around these villages, go out very early in the morning, and work until 7 and 8 in the evening. These working people are a heavy plodding race, both men and women. It was in the midst of harvest; they cut all their grain with slekles, and a contrivance with a short scythe and a handle, which is used by one hand, while with the other the grain is grasped. They make their sheaves grain is grasped. They make their sheaves very small, shock them and allow them to remain until they are through, before haul-

ub-

e !

S.

Women are seen in all the fields, doing the same work as the men, using the sickles, pitching the hay, &c. Their faces and arms as brown as their loaves of brown bread; with broad straw hats and wooden soled shoes; their dresses rather scanty, with bright kerchiefs and blue calico dresses such as our mothers were fifty years ago, presentas our mothers were fifty years ago, presenting to the American eye a picturesque and unique appearance. They are very frugal in their habits. Nothing is permitted to go to waste, and they cultivate the most rigid economy. If a tree is cut down everything is gathered carefully, cut up and tied up into neat little bunches and hauled home. You will see little boys and girls on the road with small hand earls gathering the You will see little boys and girls on the road with small hand carts gathering the droppings of horses, and hauling the memore home. These people would really live on what we in our predigality permit to go to waste. Bringing these saving and thrifty habits with them to our country, their prosperity, when settled upon the cheap lands here obtained, is not to be wondered at. The servants, walters, poriers, &c., met at

here obtained, is not to be wondered at.

The servants, waiters, porters, &c., met at hotels, are generally intelligent, bright, very polite, and accommodating. The chamber-maids have a very neat appearance, in their white caps and aprons, and keep your room in scrupulously good order. All these people expect to remembered before you leave. Indeed the feeing of servants is one of the annovances of European travel, and more is expected from Americans than any other class of travelers, as they have an impression over there that all Americans are rich and fit subjects for reprisal—a notion largely attributable to the extravagant habits, and the disposition for show displayed by many of our countrymen when abroad.

The far.ning operations are all in the most

The farming operations are all in the most The farming operations are all in the most primitive style. As already stated the grain is cut with the siekle; they mow with the same old Dutch seythe used by their grandfathers, and all their farming implements appear clumsy and old-fashioned. They use their cows in the plow, for hauling in grain and hay and going to market. They have a bow made of tough wood and padded, fastened beneath the horns, to which the traces are attached, the animal pulling the load with its head.

Their markets remind one somewhat of

Their markets remind one somewhat of those of our Pennsylvania German towns, and there are to be seen many customs which our forefathers brought with them. In such old towns as Nuremburg, the scenes in the market "platz," remind one of home to some extent; but the quaintness of the place, and its surrounding, the strange looking old areades or shops, where merchandize is disposed, much of which is out on the streets, the odd groups of the people, old and odd looking wagons, drawn by cows, the baker with his piles of black bread, the shoemaker with his stand covered with wooden soled shoes, which he is endeavoring to sort in pairs, but which all look allice, the squeaking of pigs, the quacking of ducks, the jostling of the women, who go to market in their bare heads, with the finely dressed lady and her servant to carry her baskets, each intent upon securing what he or she is after, and above all the language, not a word of which was intelligible, went to make up a scene long to be remembered.

These markets are well supplied with vege-Their markets remind one somewhat of

appear to be much pasture land. The heavy draught horses are generally of the Norman breed. Some very fine pairs of these horses are driven in brewers' wagons.

When we consider the low wages in these countries, we should also bear in mind the results. In all probability we get more work for the memory paid, than they do there; they go slow, are never in a hury, and do not begin to do the same amount of labor in a day as our Americans.

day as our Americans.

Agriculture in the Mountain Country and in

Italy.
Approaching the Tyrolese Alps, along the valley of the Inn. the conte leaves the level sountry in which Munich is situated, and enters the narrow gorges in which it crosses the Austrian frontier at Kufstein, The character of the build-ings changes. The high peaked, tile roofed cottages give place to the flat and projecting roofs of the Swiss cottages, built of wood, the coverings of which are shingles, not nailed on, but held down by cross pieces kept in place by large stones.

The valley of the Tyrol, with its neat and quaint looking little villages along the river, with every available spot of ground along the sides of the mountain under enlityation. the cottages and church spires, which dot the hill sides, the numerous shrines along along the highways, with the snow clad Alps towering 7,000 feet high on either side,

form a very protty picture.

In this valley I saw the first maize or Indian corn, since leaving home. There were numerous patches of it, but it is all of the small varieties, and planted too thick to ear well; it is planted for cattle feed.

There are some fine views of scenery near Innspruch, and there is a great deal of very wood carving done here, which is largely sold to tourists.

Crossing the Alps at the Brenner Pass, and gliding through the Italian Tyrol, we follow the River Adigoto the ancient city of Verona, the River Adigoto the ancient city of Verona, once the home of the Capulets and the Montagues. The tillage in the Italian Tyrol does not impress one as favorably as that of the Austrian. I here saw a specimen of the Italian phows and plowing—a yoke of oxen with a horse in front, attached to a pair of rather low wheels, to the axle of which was fastened the plow, the beam of which rested on the axle, and the handless of the plow were held by the plowers, and a driver in charge beld by the plowman, and a driver in charge of the team. It is a wonderfully awkward and clamsy looking affair, and does not ap-pear to do very good work.

PARMING IN UPPER ITALY.

The appearance of the country at first in Italy is rather disappointing. The familiar idea of Italy as a flower garden is dispelled. Northern Italy shows a great deal of rough and mountainous country. The market in Verona, on the day I visited it, was well supplied with fruits—peaches, apricots, and figs, being quite abundant. The butter looked oily. Neither had their choese an inviting look. The country passed through on our way to Venice is quite level with a high range of mountains on the left. It was hot and dry, and the ground had a parcised look. Harvest was over. We saw them threshing with steam threshers in some places, but they looked like clumsy affairs; while in other paris we saw them

with steam threshers in some places, but they looked like clumsy affairs; while in other parts we saw them tramping the grain out with horses, threshing with flaits and winnowing it in the wind. In this part of Italy they appear to raise considerable wheat and have patches of maize, but it is alt of the small varieties, and not very good. We saw few potatoes under cultivation; large orchards of mulberry, and fruit trees are seen all along the road. These trees are planted in rows, and between them are planted grape vines, trained from tree to tree, forming a kind of festoon. The tillage is not as good as in Germany. The buildings is not as good as in Germany. The buildings are nearly all of stone and tile roofs, many of

them poor.
Everything has an old look. One striking feature of the cattle of Italy is that they are all of a dirty white color, with very long horns. Oxen are very generally used. Their fashioned and clumsy. I saw few vehicles on the country roads. One and two-horse car-riages with falling tops are used in the cities. You can hire a two horse carriage or cab for

Florence to Rome the country is almost a desert waste. The soil is all washed off the hills and not a spear of vegetation appears in them for miles. There is some cultivation in little narrow valleys of wheat, rye and maize. The villages have a very aged look, and most of them are built on high hills. In the earlier history of the country, when In the earlier history of the country, when an almost constant state of war existed, the people built their houses on these hills, where they could better defend themselves than in the valleys. Before reaching Rome there are seen better farming and better productions; large orchards of olive trees, patches of vegetables and wheat, the latter now harvested; several lots of fair looking tobacco, which resconding the Harms grawn with us. several lots of fair looking tobacco, which re-sembles the Havana grown with us; some specimens of very long-nessed and lank look-ing hogs of a blue color. Along the Tiber, in the righ, bottom lands are vast pasture fields, in which graze herds of Italian cattle and horses, and from Rome to the Mediterranean, the campagna is one vast pasture field, where hundreds of cattle and horses are herded and fad

fed.

One sees but little agriculture passing near the shores of the Mediterranean through Pisa, Genea, etc., until he reaches the rich and fertile plains of Lombardy around Milan which abound in rich products, and their tiliage is pretty good. The character of the country remains the same to Lake Como, a lovely place at the feat of the Ales.

the country remains the same to Lake Como, a lovely place at the foot of the Alps.

This is one of the most charming spots in Europe, and, while there is not much agriculture around it, there is a great deal of very fine scenery to interest the tourist. The lake itself is a beautiful sheet of clear water. The hotel is situated immediately on it, and boats are constantly arriving and departing with pleasure scekers. A trip up the lake to Relagio is a favorite one, and one of the principal points of interest on it. The sides of the lake are lined with villas of the rich Milanese aristogravy as summer residences. The white aristocracy as summer residences. The white and cream-colored houses, with their flower gardens, rich in the bloom of the germium and oleander, contrast with the rich green of the horse chestnut and walnut on the moun-tain side, many points of which rise 7,000 feet. There are quite a number of silk man-ufactories in the villages along the lake, mulberry trees being grown all along the moun-

Here one does not see much of the poverty which is characteristic of part of Italy, it being confined to the more southern portion of the country. The people are generally intelli-gent, very polite, with fine taste in music, statuary, painting, &c., and the ladies are the most graceful in all Europe.

VI.

The Swiss and French Farmers. The Swiss frontier is passed and Swiss modes of life begin to appear along the shores of Lake Magiore. On the way up the mountain the route passes through numerous vil-lages, in all of which there are silk manufactories. Many of the little cottages scattered through the pass are quaint-looking affairs. All through these mountain districts grow the Italian chestnut trees and Datch walnuts. The chestnut is much larger than ours and large quantities are gathered. The railroad through the St. Gothard Pass is a marvel of engineering skill. Some of the tunnels are circular. The train goes into the mountain side and comes out hundreds of feet above, immediately over the spot it started in at. The tunnel on the summit is nine miles

The scenery about Lucerne is charming in mountain and lake views. From Lucerne to Zurich the road passes through a very pretty farming country, reminding one very much of Lancaster county in some portions. Here are seen good Swiss houses, all built of wood, with projecting roofs. Many of them are shingled on the sides with very small These markets are well supplied with vegetables of all kinds; poultry, large quantities of cherries and other fruits in their season, such as apricots, raspherries, gooseberries, &c. Their lutter did not seen good; it was soft and oily looking.

One of the fluest markets I saw was in Munich. The means, vegetables, and fruit were exceedingly fine. I also saw fine markets at Innspruch, the capital of the Austrian Tyrol.

There are not to be seen large numbers of cattle or sheep in Germany, and there does not shingles, the ends of which are rounded. When nicely painted they look well. This

neatly and carefully done, and everywhere signs of thrift and good husbandry are shown. However poor the dwelling may be every thing looks clean. It was August when I was there, but the winter wood was all cut and neatly piled up.

BEE CULTURE.

cut and neatly piled up.

Bee culture is very general; there is scarcely a house that does not have an aviary, and honey is seen on all hotel tables of Switzerland. There is some fruit in these mountains; hedge pears abound; women and children meet you on all the mountain roads with fruit, milk, &c., for sale, I saw very fine pears and plums in the gardens along Lake Geneva.

The people a the mountain districts keep a large number of cows and goats. These are taken up on top of the mountains where they are carefully berded, milked and the butter and cheese made up there. In other districts the people may be seen early in the morning taking out the cows and goats to pasture, and returning with them in the evening. One's morning slumbers are frequently disturbed by the tinkling of the bells of these herds. In driving out during the day you will notee these pasturing along the streams and in the narrow valleys attended by men, women or children, the women often knitting or reading, while attending their herds. These cattle are not large in size, but fat and sleek looking.

In Switzerland most of the people own the the little patches and small farms on which they live. Much labor is required to cultivate these mountain sides, which in many places make one wonder how they ever get up on them to build houses, or at least how they get the material up to build them with. But our people would be astonished at the patient toil thase people undergo. Men can be seen there carrying large trunks and packages strapped on their backs up meantains as steep as the roof of a house, and carrying high wooden cans up the Rigi filled with water to moisten patches of vegetables.

The women too, work out in the fields like men, carrying burthens on their backs. They may be seen coming into villages in the evening hauling hand-carts filled with rough.

They may be seen coming into villages in the evening hauting hand-carts filled with rough hay gathered at the foot of the mountains. They make beasts of burden of themselves in a manner disgraceful to the civilization

in a manner disgraceful to the civilization of the 19th century.

In the villages through which tourists pass on their way to the glaciers a thriving business is done in Alpinstocks—canes, carved work, native polished stoves, lace, etc. Children sit along the road in little booths, busy knitting lace, for which they find ready sale to be the present. to lady fourists.

There are very extensive vineyards in the neighborhood of Lausaune, on Lake Geneva. The wine made from these vineyards is said to be of excellent quality. Considering the mountainous character of Switzerland it is surprising to find so much good farming land in it. From Lake Then to Berne is a beautiful formula with the control of to lady tourists.

ful farming country; as well as a large part of that from Berne to Basile. The route of the diligence, through that part of France formerly Savoy, from Chamonix to Geneva, is a splendid drive of 54

moins to Geneva. Is a splendid drive of 54 miles over an elegant down grade road, through a country of fine mountain scenery, rich valleys, and almost level plain, full of interest at every form. Much of the land is well cultivated, and well laden orchards of pears, plums, &c., line the way.

All along this road, and along all the roads passing through Catholic countries, shrines are erected. Scatelines it is a simple rude cross at other places a small stone structure. cross, at other places a small stone structure with eval roof, in which is a picture of the Virgin or some saint, and others, more large singli or some saint, and others, more large and prefentious, consist of a cross on which a figure to represent the Saviour is sus-pended. These shrines are erected by pious people, frequently to fulfil a vow, and few good Catholics pass them without stopping to pray; eliciting admiration of their faith even from those who least sympathize with them.

PARSING IN PRANCE. I had little opportunity to see much of peasant life or farm methods in France, passing through through that country by railroad from Basle, in Switzerland to Paris, a distance of over 300 miles, which certainly does not lie through a fair specimen of the country. To have traveled from Marseilles to Paris would have taken us through a much better country, but the cholera prevented.

Much of the land looked gravelly and large quantities of outs were being harvested. The

Much of the land looked gravelly and large quantities of cats were being harvested. The harvesters used the European grain cradie, but throw the swarth toward the standing grain Instead of from it. They appear to grow a good deal of wheat in this country and preparations for seeding were being made. Their farming implements are clumsy and much of the plowing is what our farmers would call scratching the ground. would call scratching the ground. The villages had rather a dilapidated look and the peasant was not as happy looking as

the Swiss.

Within ten or twelve miles of Paris the and is generally under cultivation in fruit and vegetables, which appear to be of excel lent quality, made so largely by manure brought from the city,

The country from Paris to Calais is quite level and devoted to agricultural purposes; the grain all stacked; no barns. The people principally live in villages.

The American traveler, returning by English steamer, is rejoiced, when he boards it to cross the channel, to hear the sound of a familiar tongue, after six weeks of Continental jargon, and when he reaches London he feels as if, within its homelike limits, he was back in Philadelphia—such is the contrast with life across the channel.

VIII principally live in villages.

VII.

Some General Observations. Necessarily it is a very imperfect view of foreign farm life that one catches from the car windows and along the tourist's paths, as he makes a brief journey through Europe. Most of his points of interest are the larger Most of his points of interest are the larger cities, where the objects of historical and personal attraction are collected; but on every side the American traveler must be struck with the closer tiliage and the economy of the soil, forced no doubt upon the people of the Old World by the scarcity of land as contrasted with our scealth of it. Their methods of cultivation are primitive and rude as compared with ours, and handwork has not yet been generally superseded by machine labor. The thoroughness of their system of cultivation: the more leisurely and easygoing management of their work; the general contentment of the agricultural population in their station; the careful saving of what here makes enormous waste, are char-

what here makes enormous waste, are characteristics of European farming.

The frequent resetacle of women doing heavy work in the fields is not an attractive picture. The general inferiority of their farm buildings and machinery is very notable. While we could teach them many things, it must be remembered that their conditions are very different from ours and so long as our lands are abundant and comparatively cheap, the country new and the radical spirit of constant progress prevails here, we will neither enjoy the advantages nor suffer the disadvantages that accompany an old-established order of things, agricultural or commercial. what here makes enormous waste, are char

d or commercial. It may be gratifying to your local pride, however, to hear that in all Europe there is not to be seen such an extent of highly improved agricultural country, so fair a landscape, blooming with such beauty, teeming with such prosperity, set with such buildings and abounding with such manifold signs of peace and plenty comfort and wealth as is presented by our own Lancaster county. It may be gratifying to your local pride

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A large portion of the ills that flesh is heir to arise from an impure state of the blood. By promoting a healthly action of the liver, lowels and kidneys. Herr's [Kidney and Liver] Ra-ney purilles the blood and eliminates disease. 16-lwdeod&w.

CURE OF ASTHMA AND SPINAL WEAK-NESS.

NESS.

239 West 22ND STREET,
NEW YORK, May 17, 1885.
Though it may be tyregular for a physician to give a certificate in favor of a proprietary medicine, still, in the cause of humanity, I venture to say a word in favor of ALLCOCK's Ponous PLASTERS, which I esteem the most remarkable external remedy of this century.

I have known these Plasters to care Spinal Weakness where the patient had been confined for months to his bed. A blacksmith of my acquaintunce was severely injured in the back by for months to his ned. A blacks with of my ac-quaintaine was severely injured in the back by the kick of a horse; four Allecck's Peners-Plastrus quickly relieved him of exeruciating agony and cured him in a week. Another patient, suffering with Neuralgia of the Heart, was completely cured in four hours. In Asthma, I know of a case where they were worn for three months and fully restored to health. In another case where the suffect he

worn for three months and fully restored to health. In another case where a patient had sponadic Cholera, nothing relieved him until he put on three Allrock's Ponors Plastins; in twelve hours all pains in his chest and stolmach disappeared. I know that these Plasters, applied on the pit of the stomach are a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia and Constipation.

Finally, if persons once use Allrock's Ponors Plastins they will never use any other; they are so pleasant, quick and painless—nature's halory assistant.

are so pleasant, balmy assistant, H. C. VAN NORMAN, M. D. Allenek's " is the only Genuine Porous Plas-

NEVERGIVE UP. If you are troubled with nervous or sick head-nche, do not give up your case as incurable until you have tried Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription. Se the testimonials in another column. 425-iwd

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882 "I wish to express my appreciation of the

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

AS A COUGH REMEDY While with Churchill's army, just before the "While with Churchill's army, Just before the battle of Yicksburg, I contracted a severe Cold, which terminated in a dangerous Cough. I found no relief fill on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Aver's Chemy Perronal.

"I did so, and was rapidly cared. Since then I have kept the Perronal constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for Throat and Long Diseases.

"J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt care of all Bronchial and Lung Affections, by the use of Aver's Chemy Perronal. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PERPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists, jant-7-lyd&w HUNTS REMEDY.

HUNT'S

KIDNEY AND LIVER REMEDY.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE DIDNEYS LIVER, BLADDER, AND URINARY ORGANS, DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, PAINS IN THE BACK, LOUNS OR STIDE, NERVOUS DISEASES, RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF

By the use of this REMEDY, the stomach and howels specifily regula their strength, and the Blood is parified. It is pronounced by hundreds of the best doe ors to be the ONLY CURE for all kinds of Kid It is purely vegetable, and cures when other edicines fall. It is prepared expressly for these diseases, and his never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all druggists,

> PRICE, \$1.25. SEND FOR PAMPHLET OF TESTIMONIALS.

HUNT'S REMEDY COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, R. L.

THOUSANDS OF CASES OF

Headache are permanently cured every year (as the hundreds of testimonials in my possession will testify) by the use of

DR. LESLIE'S

Special Prescription. This Remedy stands to-day without a rival, and with scarcely a com-petitor in the world. Thousands of Physicians throughout the country have acknowledged their mability to cure it, and are now prescrib-

HEADACHE

in either its nervous, bilious or congestive form arising from elastruction, congestion or torpidity of the liver. When I say that Dr. Leslie's

SPECIAL *

POSITIVELY

cures, no matter how long the case may have been standing.

I have testimonials from persons who have been afflicted for twenty years, being confined to bed two or three days at a time every two weeks, that have been permanently cured by two bottles of Dr. Lestic's special

PRESCRIPTION

so that they have not had an attack for over five If you are troubled with Sick Headache and wish to be

CURED

se sure and give this remedy a trial. Pince, \$1.00 S. B. ARCHER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. For sale only at J. R. hAUFFMAN'S Drug Store, No. 56 North Queen street, Luncaster, For colds, use Kauffman's Cough Syrup, the largest and best for 25 cents.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. CRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

Or The Great English Remody. An unfailing cure for Impotency and all Discusses that follow Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude. Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other discusses that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Graye. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. This Specific medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing the agent.

Nos. [37] and 128 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

Nos. 137 and LE North Queen.
Pa.
On account of counterfelts, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine,
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

GLASSWARE.

HIGH & MARTIN.

GLASSWARE. - - GLASSWARE.

WE ARE OFFERING A LINE OF

GLASSWARE AT SPECIAL PRICES.

CELERY GLASSES, FRUIT BOWLS, PITCHERS, DISHES, &c. GLASS LAMPS WITH PANCY CHIMNEYS. 65 Examine these goods before purchasing

High & Martin, NO. 15 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

STORAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, DANIEL MAYER, 26 West Chestnut street.

dect-tyd

PLINN & BRENEMAN.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

FLINN & BRENEMAN'S.

DAY GOODS. Dolls, Doll Carriages, Express Wagons, Spring and Hobby Ho Velocipedes, Tin and Mechanical Toys.

88 Merchants, Churches and Sunday schools supplied at New York Prices

FLINN & BRENEMAN,

No. 152 North Queen St.,

Lancaster, Pa.

CLOCKS, MIRRORS AND BRONZES.

YEW GOODS.

NEW YEAR, 1885.

We extend a cordial invitation to everybody, young and old to visit our ART ROOM, aswell as to

LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT OF FINE WATCHES, & DIAMONDS & AND & JEWELRY,

SELECTED FOR THE COMING YEAR. Bear in mind that with the New Year comes New Goods and new ideas in our business

H. Z. RHOADS,

No. 4 West King Street. 4 Our Store will close at 6:30 p. m., on and after JAN. 5, until further notice. 43

Christmas 1884. × Zahm's Corner 1884.

JUST OPENED

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST LINE OF

French Clocks, Mirrors and Bronzes

Music Boxes of All Grades. A FULL LINE OF GOODS TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

ZAHM'S CORNER.

GLOVES, To keep the hands w rm

MITTENS,

To keep the hands warm.

To keep the feet warm.

EAR MUFFS.

To keep the ears warm.

To keep the neck warm

To keep the body warm

Go to ERISMAN'S,

EVERYTHING IN

WINTER CLOTHING

Men's Youths' and Boys' Wear.

SUITS READY-MADE: SUITS MADE TO ORDER:

OVERCOATS READY-MADE! OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER

The Largest Assortment! Elegant Styles Perfect in fit! Qualities and Workmanship Un

NEW PRICES FOR THE NEW YEAR!

Guaranteed as low as the lowest quoted by any Reliable Clothier in the city.

€ A call solicited. Comparison Courted. € 3

On and after January 5th, this store will be closed at 6 o'clock p. m., Saturdays excepted, until March 1st.

MYERS * & * RATHFON,

LEADING LANCASTER CLOTHIERS.

NO. 12 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

Respectfully Dedicated to a

General Public!

By all means buy your goods, my friend, thou this plant from those who spend, Resolve to patronize home stores, Get all you can right at your doors, Encourage those who spend their cash, Bight here at home; do not be rash! you'd be man to go abroad buy your goods on other sed!

S-hould you not know the place to go, U-pon my word I think I'll show T-hat best is that place in the town T-hat always makes the prices down! Of whom I write 'tis very plain, N-ow keep first letters—they'll explain!

BURGER & SUTTON,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

NO. 24 CENTRE SQUARE,

LANCASTER, PA.

4g-On and after January 5th our Store will be closed at 6 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

STOCKS.

@BANKERS.

PRIME RAILWAY SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

POOR, WHITE & CO.,

A N ACROSTIC

MYERS & RATHVON.

No. 17 WEST KING STREET.

UNDERWEAR,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WALTER A. HEINITSH, NO. 28 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA. THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

HOLIDAY * GOODS. FANCY CABINET WARE, CABINETS, BRIC-A-BRAC.

EASELS, PEDESTALS. SLIPPER BACKS. BLACKING CASES, COMMODES, HAT RACKS, TOWEL BACKS, BOOK RACKS, &c., &c.

A very Large Line of these goods, and always pleasure to show them.

WALTER A. HEINITSH,

No. 28 West King Street. TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

H. L. STEHMAN & CO.

Holiday Presents.

MEERSCHAUM SMOKERS AND PIPES TURKISH PIPES, FRENCH BRIAK PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOL-DERS, CIGAR CASES, SMOKER'S SETS. CIGARETTE CASES, ASH RECEIVERS, MATCH CASES, CANES, &c. All in great variety and at very low prices.

45 Call and examine our goods. No ouble to show them.

L. STEHMAN & CO.,

No. 116 North Queen Street.

B. B. MARTIN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in All Kinds of Lumber and Coal. 66-YARD: No. 429 North Water and Prince treets, above Lemon, Lancaster, n3-lyd

BAUMGARDNERS & JEFFERIES,

COAL DEALERS. OFFICES: No. 129 North Queen street, and No. 64 North Prince street. Yanns: North Prince street, near Reading LANCASTER, PA. augil-tid

M. V. B. COHO, 230 NORTH WATER STREET, Lancaster, Pa., LUMBER AND COAL.

CONNECTION WITH THE TELEPHONIC EXCHANGE, YARD AND OFFICE: No. 230 NORTH WATER STREET, feb28-1yd

C. J. SWARR & CO., COAL.

OFFICE: No. 20 Centre Square, YARDS: East Walnut and Marshall streets. (Stewart's Old Yard.) Both Yard and Office connected with the Tele-phone Exchange &-KIDLING WOOD A SPECIALTY. 66 oct15@mdM&FR

BEFORE TAKING OUR ANNUAL TORY, WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

T. B. MARTIN & CO.

IN ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS. IN ALL OUR BEPARTMENTS

REDUCED PRICES
IN DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
REDUCED PRICES
IN NOTION DEPARTMENT.
REDUCED PRICES
IN GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
REDUCED PRICES
IN LADIES COATS AND SHAWIM
REDUCED PRICES
IN COMFORTS AND BLANKETS,
REDUCED PRICES
IN UTROLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
REDUCED PRICES
IN UTROLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
REDUCED PRICES
IN MATTINGS
REDUCED PRICES
IN MATTINGS
REDUCED PRICES
IN TOY DEPARTMENT.

Corner West King and Prince Streets

LANCASTER, PA. SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Embroideries,

WATT, SHAND & CO.,

8 and 10 East King Street.

An immense variety of Choice Patterns, worked on the finest Cambric, at the Lowest Prices ever SPECIAL BARGAINS:

Ladies' Scarlet Underwear.

NEW YORK STORE,

LANCASTER, PA. HATS AND CAPS.

NOS. 8 & 10 EAST KING ST.

IS FULL OF THE LATEST STYLES OF Seal Caps and Turbans, Soft and Stiff Hats, Silk and Cass Hats, Children's Turbans,

-AND-

ALL NEW AND OF THE FINEST; MAN

144 NORTH QUEEN ST.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION! REDUCTION GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED! FURS AT AND BELOW COST. PROFITS GIVEN TO CUSTOMERS.

-A PULL LINE OF-HATS, CAPS, FURS, GLOVES, ROBES AND UMBRELLAS

W. D. STAUFFER & CO., Nos. 31 & 33 North Queen Street,

LANCASTER, PA.

BLANK BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, PASS BOOKS, &c.,

JOHN BAER'S SONS, Nos. 15 and 17 North Queen St.

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

JOHN BAER'S SONS, Nos. 15 and 17 North Queen St.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Nos. 15 and 17 North Queen St. LANCASTER COMMERCIAL COL-No. 1034 EAST KING STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

INDIAN MEDICINES.

Se WE SOLICIT A CALL. TO J. B. MARTIN & CO.,

Embroideries.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

ONLY 75c. EACH, WORTH \$1.00.

ATEST STYLE HATS AND CAPS.

GLOVES OF ALL KINDS.

4s Persons wishing to make Christmas Presents in our line will profit by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

(GUNDAKER'S OLD STAND.) WM. D. STAUFFER. JOHN SIDES.

We have a nice line of FURS we are closing out at prices that will surprise you. They must be sold in order to make room. Those who call earliest will get the bargains. Don't full to take advantage of the GREAT MARK DOWN.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

TOHN BAER'S SON'S.

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

DIARIES FOR 1885. A VARIETY OF SIZES AND STYLES,

Scrap Books and Scrap Pictures,

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF JOHN BAER'S SONS,

Open day and evening. Instruction in those branches best adapted to business pursuits. Open again on Monday, January Mb. Fadorsed and patronized by our leading business mer. Send or call for circular giving full information. Address, janz-lund H. C. WEIDLER, Prin.

Ka-ton-ka and Modoc Indian Oil,

Minneapolis Real Estate 7 per cent. bonds for sale at 101 and interest, Proprietors of "Poor's Manual of Railways." Correspondence invited.

45 Wall Street, New York. Locher's Drug Store,