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THE INTELLIGENCER, LANCASTER, PA.

LANCASTER, JANUARY 10, 1885.

A Good Time for a Fresh Start.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New Era, in a timely review of some of the abuses which have run riot in the court house, under the administration of the office there by its party and factional friends, points out that in most of the offices, for various services, the public has been outrageously overcharged. From this condition of things it is to be hoped the new salary bill will be found to have furnished relief by a change of men; and in the Republican campaign for nomination it has been the fashion of the New Era and its faction to inveigh hotly against illegal fee-taking and then nominate men who continued it with high hand. The very practices which our esteemed contemporary now points out as so reprehensible have been grossly indulged in by officers whose pictures, printed in a little pamphlet, were distributed over the country with the pledge that "every man whose portrait is in this book is pledged to take no more than legal fees."

As soon as they got a chance they broke their pledge. It is not necessary now to inquire whether the pretended reformers and their organ—which has so often deceived the public in the character of the candidates it supported—were fooled themselves or intentionally fooled the public. In either event the experience of the past should serve as a warning for the future. The new salary bill will no more enforce itself and protect the public than the old system did. The county officers, with good salaries attached to them and a very liberal allowance in pay and in the number of clerks and deputies, must make up all these expenses out of their fees before they are entitled to their own pay, and whatever the receipts of the offices fall short of these requirements they will be short. It was supposed this necessity would stimulate them to the prompt collection of the county of the fees due it.

It is obvious that it may stimulate them likewise to overcharges. Under the new system the officers have a right to demand their fees, cash in advance; there is no good reason why they should not do it; nor why they should not furnish a statement, bill or receipt, which any one can readily compare with the fee bill; and if he has been illegally taxed, the civil and criminal laws afford the ready means to vindicate public rights and redress private wrongs.

A little exercise of this sort may be inconvenient for the lawyers and annoying to the county officers; but it is the only way that the new law can be made operative and the old system be abated.

The State and the Schools. The report of State Supt. Higbee is a very interesting document, as almost everything that he writes is. There is much that is worth reflection and profound consideration in that portion of it which we reprint to-day. Especially it is a forceful observation that the children of the commonwealth and their education should be a higher consideration than most of the material concerns that are the subjects of the state's greater attention.

In an ideal state of society the home alone would probably be the training school of the young, and in any condition the home education must be the chief disciplinary influence; there is a danger that in some quarters the public school and even the Sabbath school will be depended upon to do the work, and will be allowed, if not encouraged, to usurp the functions of the home life. Such a tendency must be zealously striven against.

But we are not in an ideal condition, the common school is an integral part of our political system, and it must develop with our higher civilization. From a commonwealth of such resources, such princely revenues and such extravagant expenditures in many directions as Pennsylvania's, the constitutional allowance of a million dollars a year for school purposes will not be grudged, and if that was a proper minimum ten years ago, it is altogether likely there is room for the expenditure of more now; especially in view of the fact that the state spends nearly a quarter million on its national guard and granted half a million for the "extra session."

A Very Good Cause. A correspondent of the Examiner, who calls for the remedy of the evils of our present system in the fire department, develops very clearly, in his clumsy method of expression and his failure to indicate the faults of the system, that his sole trouble lies in the fact that he, or his friend, John Brennan, is not chief of the department. He will hardly convince anyone that the paid department has been inefficient because no serious fire has occurred in the city since its establishment. That will strike most persons as in the very highest degree to its credit. This writer thinks otherwise. He says: "Some will and have said the work of the department has been admirable so far. However, the fact remains that we have not had a serious conflagration since the paid department went into effect."

We notice that those who "will and have said" that "the work of the paid fire department has been admirable so far," will not be disturbed in that opinion by the remaining fact that we have not had a serious fire since it went into effect. Gentleman candidates to replace Mr. Howell at the head of the department, will show their discretion by dispensing with literary efforts which cannot do any better for them than their pens and paper than to declare that the present system "gets along without serious fires."

Cleveland's Luck. The New York Sun declares with a heart burst, that Grover Cleveland is a very lucky man. It is what the governor has said himself, and what the circumstances of his life seem to abundantly demonstrate. He is not only elected whenever he runs for office, but he is pitched upward to the very highest places with a speed and vigor that would put to rout an evil star, if such a thing should contemplate an assault upon him.

It moves the Sun that his luck does not stop with his election; but that he is seemingly to have a successful and glorious administration, without any particular incitement from him. The times are propitious to him. He will enter on his presidency, the Sun says, just after the country has touched the bed rock of business depression and strikes the top grade of prosperity.

Certainly looks as if this would be the good fortune of Cleveland's administration. It will get the credit of the revival in business which will largely due to time. Yet we believe that the peculiar aptitudes of the president-elect are such as to enable him to give the fullest opportunity, which it is in the power of the administration of the country to give, to the reviving business tendency. It will not be checked by unwise laws or in their administration, but will be promoted by wise legislation and executive action. The business interests of the country will not be in the hands of a sensational word-maker, such as Blaine, but will be safe in the care of a business mind of more brains than brilliancy, and more sense than sentiment.

THE Reading committee is industriously trying to find a new way to pay old debts. The chief discovery which they make is that creditors who can get their pound of flesh will be content to take half a pound. Maybe they will; and maybe not. But as the Reading committee has an abundance of coal with which to pay her debts, and as coal is a staple article of well defined value, would not the ingenuity of the Reading committee be more profitably exercised in finding a way in which to discharge the Reading's obligations with coal, than in discovering a scheme to satisfy their creditors with a part of what they owe them? It certainly ought not to be impracticable to arrange a plan by which the Reading can utilize her stock of coal, already mined, in liquidation or as security for her obligations.

The bulletin about Woodchopper Gladstone's health will soon require its regular rest.

The skating rink of Lebanon must be a very popular institution, when the manager deems it proper to come out in a card to the public denying a report alleged to have been circulated that it was to be an exclusive affair, conducted only in the interest of a certain class. This is a wonderful exhibition of philanthropy, and the manager is entitled to rank with Sir Roger de Coverley, as a pattern of benevolence. He throws his arms wide open to the public, declaring the rink shall be refused admission to the rink, who pay the price. That the full glory of this deed may not be lost to the rink manager, this benevolent invitation is given: "It is the desire of the management that all reputable persons whosoever (sic), shall receive a hearty welcome at the rink." The man with the rubber check is evidently sojourning within the limits of our neighboring borough.

EDUCATION BY THE STATE. ELOQUENT TREATMENT OF TIMELY TOPICS BY STATE SUPT. HIGBEE. Extracts From the Last Annual Report of the State Department of Public Instruction. Education in the Family and in the School Room.

No worthier object can engage the attention of a state than the proper education of the children thereof. Even in governments where the arts of war and arms and the study of the governing, and the chief practice of the governed class, the worth of learning, of an advanced character at least, was reverently recognized. Caesar pardoned Varro because he was a learned man, and the warrior Karl, when the Frankish judges had condemned Warmeric, the Lombard scholar, to lose his life, spared him on the plea of his learning. "We shall not easily find another land that can write history." But where, as now, the arts of peace come to be so highly valued, and where the very purpose of legislation is the highest welfare of the people, no state can neglect the general education of its children, and the school setting aside the foundation itself upon which its claim to legislate at all is based.

Of course, much excellent training is carried forward by the family, and father and mother are the divinely ordained guides and guardians of their offspring; and that commonwealth would be weak indeed, the cultured purity of whose home-life forms not its chief pillar of support. But when the relation between the school and the common school is most intimate. The children go from one to the other and return day after day through years. The opening of the school creates a stir in every household, and, as the term goes on, the communion becomes so close that the new companionship and discipline, resting on the family life as a part of its experience, each adding effect to the other, and each part of rising day.

An agency so important with the family life, character, therefore, and adding character thereto; an agency so capable of becoming a lasting blessing, as it should, or a blighting curse, as it might, upon the thousands of homes which make up a state, clearly demands the most watchful care of those who make and execute the laws. It should never be left to the unaided initiative or mere accident in our halls of legislation. If the fish in our rivers and the game in our forests are to be preserved for ourselves, are of sufficient importance in our social life to command the protection of legislation; if the different problems, growing out of the strained condition of our social life, are of interest enough to demand the skill of our most thoughtful law-makers; if the methods of taxation, the means of social intercourse and the treatment of paupers and the insane well deserve the calm consideration of our ablest statesmen, then, most certainly, the training of a whole generation of children, numbering in our state more than a million, affecting, as it must, our present social life, and reaching out into the future and conditioning the destiny of the Republic, deserves and demands the best thought and highest wisdom of the Legislature of an enlightened commonwealth like ours.

To often is it the case, we fear, that some significant factor of our social life, which is silent in their operation, insignificant in their outward show, and more significant than material in their results, escape consideration. We think that the school, which is a whole generation of boys and girls is a significant factor of social progress? How far the public education of the children of a state, beyond the vision which generally catches the eye of our business men and politicians and how much deeper and broader are the responsibilities which rest upon the state, and how many undeveloped minds that most of us are ready or willing to acknowledge? But so quietly does the school work its task, so homely every-day life, so modestly does it hide itself away from public notoriety to keep nearer to our hearts, that it may almost entirely fall to our notice, and attention which it ought.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. We cannot expect that parents will send their children, either voluntarily or by compulsion, to a public school, unless they are assured that their physical and mental development will be carefully guarded. It is impossible, therefore, to discuss the school, in home and school in these respects, but as small as possible. Some contrast there must be, growing out of the necessary distinction, between the two, but there are many points where this necessary distinction has no force whatever. If parents seek to surround their children with the best of all that the heart-life and mind of their children, in yards who smoothly mown lawns, and shady walks, and far-fetched flower-beds, and the eye, and at once to soothe the mind and disordered impulses of youth; if, with instinctive wisdom, they seize upon all the resources of art and nature, and the best associations, and break the sway of low, sensual appetites, how much more do we need the same watchful provision for our schools, where the mental and moral training is applied, and where unlearned habits are most easily contracted?

We must bear in mind that our schools are filled with children, not with men and women. As yet they have no formed habits of thought or self-control. No fixed character has yet been reached. Every child is in a plastic state. They stand only at the half-opened portals of life, but like insects they are "Eager to taste the honeyed spring, And float amid the liquid sun." By no means are they blank, but filled with a thousand impulses, and any one of these may be the germ of a habit, which may sway over their whole lives. The wide possibilities of their future for good or evil are already sketched in their minds, and in the earliest spring already stir within their buds long before the blooming flush of summer. There is hardly anything in earth, air, or water, that does not enter into the daily study of their imagination. The state, therefore, cannot afford to allow the children who must, in the future, be the backbone of the nation, to congregate in large crowds in places of resort called schools, where the buildings and grounds all speak of careless indifference as they effect their ends, and where the children, in their young life, and shaking all their buds from growing—where everything is in such broad contrast with what can be done, if formed. Surely Davis has enough to answer for without putting this libelous weight on his aged shoulders.

DYNAMITERS who will with promulgation arrange for the assassination of a defenseless man do not seem to have the proper material for Irish liberators.

The first balloon ascension and aerial voyage across the English channel, took place just one hundred years ago, and was made by Dr. John Jeffries of Boston. Dr. Jeffries, who had studied medicine in London and Aberdeen, was a British sympathizer in the Revolutionary war, and the Whig spirit of Boston making that town too hot for him, he went to England, and on the 7th of January, 1784, made a balloon voyage across the English channel. All the other American Tories "went up in a balloon" about the same time.

NEW ORLEANS must pay the piper for her expedition; an additional subscription of \$25,000 is asked from her citizens.

PROFESSOR NOBENSKOLD seems to unite in his person two hitherto inharmonious people. He is a polar navigator and a wise man. The combination of these two entities in one human being is more than noteworthy, it is very remarkable. Yet that both exist at one and the same time in Nobenskind cannot be doubted. His work in the past proves him a fearless Arctic navigator, and his wisdom is established beyond peradventure by his announced intention to postpone his contemplated expedition to the South Pole until 1887. Thus for two years will he pose in his comfortable Norwegian home as a lover of isobars—at a distance. The professor will still further increase his reputation for wisdom by totally abandoning all revolutionary projects. The mortality that necessarily accompanies them makes the few results obtained blood-stained and barren.

THE dynamiter must keep himself before the public, even if he is stabbed in the effort.

THE INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE. So much depends upon the teacher, and so little upon the text; so much depends upon his personal presence, with a character already well formed, whose habits of moral conduct are as good as any that can be, and understood by processes of the soul far deeper than any acts of intellectual apprehension, which, upon outward rules and schemes of discipline, so much upon the inspiration of the good as this touches the child's heart through hourly association with a good man or a noble woman, and so little upon cold, abstract maxims into which no warming breath of life can yet be breathed; so much depends upon the eyes and the heart, and in all matters of moral discipline, that we must not, as just said, be too sanguine about the results which will be produced. The very highest claim of Christianity, whether acknowledged or not, is that it infuse love and wisdom, the very Divine of which the world is made, and which is the Lord, and that in the presence and power of His inspiration, the law becomes a life and a way far transcending all knowledge of external statutes or ordinances, which without this are in reality dead.

PERSONAL. E. K. APOAR, of New York, is said to be booked for the comptrolship of the currency under Cleveland.

SAMUEL P. McCORMICK, has been nominated by the President to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of West Virginia.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS left by his wife to the children of his brother, Judge Linton Stephens, and it will take all of the estate to pay off the bequest.

MRS. GEORGE BANCROFT is said to wield the needle as ably as her husband does the pen, and her house is profusely adorned with embroidery of all sorts, the work of her hands.

GOVERNOR HILL, when in the New York Legislature, was not only too bashful to have his photograph taken, but even could not summon up enough courage to speak to a lady. He is still a bachelor.

SENATOR HILL was a poverty-stricken, small-salaried Eastern college professor when he went out to Colorado on a prospecting tour and "struck it rich." His wealth is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

JOHN P. JOSEPH has been nominated for reelection to the U. S. Senate by the Republican caucus of the Nevada Legislature; George G. Vest has been renominated for U. S. Senator by the Democratic caucus of the Missouri Legislature.

REV. EBERHARDT HENRY BRANDT, who was administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Covington, Kentucky, under the late Bishop Toebbe, died Thursday morning in that city. He was a native of Holland, and 57 years of age.

REV. JOHN KELLY, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, at Fall River, Massachusetts, died on Thursday night, aged 50 years. He had nearly completed the building of one of the finest churches in Fall River, a splendid granite structure.

There is no sweetness in a kiss, Then would I rather kiss like pearls, Use soft words at once, sweet girls, If I alone give you the pleasure. White teeth and fragrance of the South. J. E. WOODWARD.

Madame Tussaud's Wax-Works. For many years past the attention of thousands of visitors to London. Although these wax-works were famous all over the world, they were not pleasant to look at. The faces of the persons they represented had an unhealthy and ghastly look. A host of people used to go along the streets every day. Why do people go there? Those who take Brown's Hop Bitters have no occasion to go. Brown's Hop Bitters revives the blood, restores the disordered system, cures the headache, restores the general health, and restores the skin to its natural condition.

CURE OF ASTHMA AND SPINAL WEAKNESS. 220 WEST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1883. Though it may be improper for a physician to give credit to a proprietary medicine, I can say, still, in the favor of ALCOCK'S PAIN-EXPELLER, which I esteem the most remarkable external remedy of this century. I have known these Plasters to cure Spinal Weakness where the patient had been confined for months to his bed, and a block of his equilibrium was severely injured in the back by the kick of a horse; HOPE ALCOCK'S PAIN-EXPELLER quickly relieved him of excruciating agony and cured him in a week. I was, 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 a patient had Spasmodic Cholera, nothing relieved him until he put on three ALCOCK'S PAIN-EXPELLER Plasters, which I esteem the most remarkable external remedy of this century. I have known these Plasters to cure Spinal Weakness where the patient had been confined for months to his bed, and a block of his equilibrium was severely injured in the back by the kick of a horse; HOPE ALCOCK'S PAIN-EXPELLER quickly relieved him of excruciating agony and cured him in a week. I was, patient, suffering with Neuralgia of the Heart, was completely cured in four hours.

Finally, if persons once use ALCOCK'S PAIN-EXPELLER Plasters, they will never use any other; they are so pleasant, quick and reliable—nature's balmic assistant. H. C. VAN NOLAN, M. D. "Alcock's" is the only Genuine Pain-Expeller.

HOTELS. MANNERCHOR HOTEL. Mannerchor Hotel. I am now prepared to accommodate the public with all the advantages of a FINE RESTAURANT ATTACHED. Hot Lunch every morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. HENRY DOERR, PROPRIETOR.

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MEDICAL. HUNT'S REMEDY. KIDNEY AND LIVER. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. IT IS SPECIFIC. IT IS RELIABLE. IT CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE, PAINS IN THE BACK, LAMENESS OF SIDES, RETENTION OF URINE, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, ETC.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY. And cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

IT RESOLVES THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS to a healthy action, and cures when all other means fail. Hundreds have been saved who had been given up to die by friends and physicians.

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IRON BITTERS. This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures NERVOUS TROUBLES, LOSS OF APPETITE, OR DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, IMPURE BLOOD, CHILLS AND FEVER, AND NEURALGIA.

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BREAK-NECK PRICES. At present our prices are so very low that they would bring disaster if long persisted in; but the race is high over for this season and we mean to make a good finish.

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LACE CURTAINS. For 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, up to \$20.00 a pair. One Pier Mirror, Walnut Frame, \$3.00, former \$4.00. One Pier Mirror, Walnut Frame, \$4.00, former \$5.00. One Pier Mirror, Walnut Frame, \$5.00, former \$6.00. One Pier Mirror, Walnut Frame, \$6.00, former \$7.00. One Pier Mirror, Walnut Frame, \$7.00, former \$8.00.

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