R DAILY INTELLIGENCER

LIGHED EVERY EVENING IN THE YEAR By STEINMAN & HENSEL.

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, (EIGHT PAGES.)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

PRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM EVERY PART OF THE STATE AND COUNTRY. CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO WRITE LEGISLY AND ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY; AND TO SIGN THEIR NAMES, NOT FOR PUBLICATION, BUT IN PROOF OF GOOD FAITH. ALL ANONYMOUS LETTERS WILL BE CONSIGNED TO THE WASTLE AND THE WASTLE AN

ESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS TO THE INTELLIGENCER, LANCASTER. PA

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, JANUARY 10, 1885.

A Good Time for a Fresh Start.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New Bra, in a timely review of some of the abuses which have run riot in the court use, under the administration of the offices there by its party and factional friends, points out that in most of the offices, for various services, the public has been outusly overcharged. From this condition of things it is to be hoped the new salary bill will be found to have furnished deliverance. In times past we were promised such relief by a change of men; and in the Republican campaigns 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 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 for 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

A little exercise of this sort may be inconvenient for the lawvers and annoving 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. Highee 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 rich 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 imum 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, develvery clearly, in his clumsy ethod 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 Breneman, 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 departnt went into effect."

We notice that those who "will and have said that "the work of the paid fire artment has been admirable so far," will not be distarbed in that opinion by the renaining fact that we have not had a serious fire since it went into effect. Gentlemen embitious to replace Mr. Howell at the head of the department, will show

their discretion by dispensing with literary friends who cannot do any better for them with 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 comtemplate 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 up grade of prosperity.

It 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 be 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 wordmaker, such as Blaine, but will be safe in the care of a business mind of more brains than brilliancy, and more sense than senti-

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 company 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 acquittance or as security for her obliga-

THE bulletin about Woodchopper Gladstone's health will soon require its regular

THE skating rink of Lebanon must be a very peculiar 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 that none 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 welsome at the rink." The man with the rubbs cheek is evidently sojourning within the limits of our neighboring borough.

WHEN Republican rogues fall out, honest Democrats learn who the rascals are.

AT regular intervals Jefferson Davis is dragged out of his retirement to face charges that he quickly proves false. The old Confederate leader has had-some heavy crosses to bear, deservedly, for the past twenty years, and it seems to be nearly time to let him pass the few remaining days of his life in peace, without heaping on him undeserved reproaches and attributing to him sentiments he never expressed. James Parton in a recent volume entitled "Cyclopædia of Biography," in a sketch of Benjamin Franklin, charges Davis with having expressed the opinion that Dr. Franklin was "the incarnation of the New England character-hard, calculating, angular, unable to conceive any higher object than the accumulation of money." Davis pronounces it a falsehood, which, ascribed to any educated American, must carry with itself the intrinsic evidence of its untruthfulness. He explains his views of the reasons that induced Franklin to write the maxims of Poor Richard's Almanae in the statement that "it may sometimes happen that a pure man by too much questioning may loosen the restraints needful to lower natures than his own, and thus start them along paths of vice which he never would have trod. Dr. Franklin's unquestionable integrity, patrictism, love of truth, of science, and of his fellow man should relieve him from the doom of standing as the type of such characters as his maxims may have formed." Surely Davis has enough to answer for without putting this libelous weight on his aged shoulders.

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

THE first balloon ascension and terial 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. 1785, 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 exposition; an additional subscription of \$250,000 is asked from her citizens.

PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD Seems to unite to 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 note. worthy, it is very remarkable. Yet that both exist at one and the same time in Nordenskjold cannot be doubted. His work in the past proves him a fearless Artic 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 be pose in his comfortable Norwegian home as lover of leebergs-at a distance. The professor would still further increase his reputation for wisdom by totally abandoning all manner of polar projects. The mortality that necessarily accompanies them makes the few results obtained blood-stained and

THE dynamiter must keep himself before

EDUCATION BY THE STATE.

ELOQUENT TREATMENT OF TIMELY TOPICS BY STATE SUPE. MIGREE.

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 atten tion of a state than the proper education of the children thereof. Even in governments where the arts of war formed the main 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. Cressr pardoned Vario se he was the most learned of his age and made him librarian at Rome; and the warrior Karl, when the Frankish judges had condemned Warnefried, the Lembard scholar, to lose his eyes and hands, saved him, saying: "We shall not easily find an-other hand that can write history." But where, as now, the arts of peace come into special prominence, and where the very purspecial prominence, and where the very par-pose of legislation is the highest welfare of the people, no state can neglect the general educational discipline of the young, without setting aside the foundation itself upon which its claim to legislate at all is based. of course, much elementary training is carried forward by the family, where father and mother are the divinely ordained guides and guardians of their obspring; and that commonwealth would be weak indeed, the cultured purity of whose home-life forms not its chief pillar of support. But the relation between home and the so-called amon school is most intimate. dren go from one to the other and return day after day through years. The opening of school creates a kind of festival stir in every household, and, as the term goes on, the communion becomes so close that the new

communion becomes so close that me new companionships and disciplinary restraints and study-tasks of the school-room move into the loving converse and freedom of the family-life as a part of its experience, each adding effect to the other, as bird seages float into the morning's dewy calm, and become part of rising day. part of rising day. part of rising day.

An agency so co-operant with the family life, taking character therefrom, and adding character thereto; an agency so capable of becoming a lasting blessing, as it should, or blighting curse, as it may, throughout the housand homes which make up a state, clearly demands the most watchful care of those who make and execute the laws, and should never be felt to be a subordinate inlation. If the fish in our rivers and the game in our forests, with the forests them-selves, are of sufficient importance in our social life to command the protection of legis-lation; if the difficult problems growing out of the strained relations of capital and labor are of interest enough to demand the skill of our most thoughtful law-makers; if the methods of taxation and means of ec cial intercourse and the treatment of paupers and the insane well deserve the caim 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 ut into the future and conditioning the des tiny of the Republic, deserves and demands the best thought and highest wisdom of the Legislature of an enlightened commonwealth

Too often is it the ease, we fear, that some significant forces of our social order, because significant in their operation, insignificant in their utward show, and more spiritual than mabutward show, and more spiritual riam ma-terial in their results, escape consideration. Who will deny that the primary education of a whole generation of boys and girls is a sig-nificant factor of social progress? How far the possibilities with which it has to do sweep ond the vision which generally catches eye of our business men and politicians and how much deeper and breader are the responsibilities involved in the care of a million undeveloped minds than most of us are ready or willing to acknowledge! But so quietly does the whole work link itself to or homely every-day life, so modestly does it hide itself away from public notricty to keep nearer to our hearth-stones, that it may almost entirely fail to find that recognition and attention which it ought. "

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. We cannot expect that parents will send their children, either voluntarily or by com-pulsion, to our public schools, unless they feel assored that their physical health and manners as well as their inteller ment will be carefully guarded. It is impo tant, therefore, that the contrast home and school in these respects be as small as possible. Some contrast torre must be, growing out of the necessary distinction be-tween the two; but there are many points where this necessary distinction has no force whatever. If parents seek to surround their homes with those silent protectors of the heart-life and manners of their children. yards where smoothly mown lawns, and shady walks, and fair-hand flowers entel the eye, and at once tend to subdue the wild and discordant impulses of youth; if, with instinctive wisdom, they seize upon all the resources of art to deepen the charm of home associations, and break the sway of low, sen-sous appetites, how much more do we need the same watchful provision for our schools, where the temptations to rudeness are multiplied, and where unclean 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 or self-control. No fixed character has ye been reached. Everything with them is in a plastic state. They stand only at the half opened portals of life, but like insects they

"Eager to taste the honeyed spring.
And float amid the liquid noon." By no means are they blanks, but filled with a thousand impulses, and any one of these impulses is likely to gain imperial sway over their whole lives. The wide pos-sibilities of their future for good or evil are already stirring within them as blossoms a earliest spring already stir within their buds long before the blooming flush of summer. There is hardly anything in earth around, or in the air above, that is not entering into the study of their imagination. The state, there-fore, caunct afford to allow the children who soon must characterize its whole social life to congregate in large crowds in places of resort called schools, where the buildings and rounds all speak of careless indifference as egards either health or manners, chilling heir young life, and shaking all their budfrom growing—where everything is in such broad contrast with all that can please the eye, or touch the heart, or elevate the soul, as even to draw out all the lower passions of our nature, and make them run riot in that aggart boldness and reckless rowdy hich defy all discipline or moral growth.

ALMSHOUSES NOT FIT NURSERIES. No children should be allowed to pass their time in vagrancy, nor should any be thrown into our almshouses, or be farmed out by our inspectors of the poor. The associations of an almshouse, where the very atmosphere of pauper life must be breathed by the child year after year, where even the insane are herded with little care, and with still less knowledge of the right methods of treatment, at the sight of which, day after day, the poor young life of the child is chilled and blighted, or deprived of every gleam of hope, grows desperate and criminal—are these the associations which a Christian civilization can al-low a child to endure? The only present remedy which we have—that of farming the children out without any organized effort to train them to independence and self-respect—is not sufficient. It will not meet the case. Industrial schools, embracing sufficiently large districts, should be established without delay. All the edunties within such districts should be required by law to send every vagrant child and every young pauper in their almshouses (these young paupers number over a thousand) into the schools, where in addition to the common branches of our mibile schools, such in branches of our public schools, such in-dustrial arts should be taught as will be best suited to bring these children up to lives of useful industry and independence. This will be economy both in a material and moral sense, entaffing no great expense upon the counties, and saving hundreds from the dis-graceful future of confirmed tramps, and

panpers breeding panpers.

We may be able to do something with adults of such character if the work be under proper organization, but why try the tantalizing task of cleansing the polluted streams while leaving the fountains fifthy to roll them again as fast as cleansed? We must task hold of the young, turn them, through proper schools to higher purposes of social life, and save them from the bondage that awaits them if they are not trained to intelligent industry. It is purblind folly to for-weary ourselves with pulling out the grown-up darnel, while leaving the ground from which it springs full of the pernicious seeds which make cer-tain another baneful crop to choke the rising

THE EVILS OF ALCOHOL. The dynamiter must keep himself before the public, even if he is stabbed in the effort. We have been urged to press upon your attention the necessity of requiring, in all the

sublic schools of the State, the use of some phone schools of the state, the use of some text-book upon the evil effects of alcohol on the human system, with the hope that it will aid in banishing from our midst the wide spread miseries of drunkenness. Of course, already in the moral restraints and discipline of our schools, the virtue of temperance has

been a matter of careful attention, and the effort has been to give to our young such meansure of self-control as may keep them from the thousand temptations to vice in all its varying forms. The school has joined with the family in this es sential work of all training; and we are fully convinced that our school rooms and school intercourse have been as free from the presence and example of drunkenness as any well conducted Christian household of the commonwealth. But the children, as they eave school, are often thrown at once into the midst of a depraved social life, crowded with all the gilded facinations of evil which over-master the instructions of home and school. forces, therefore, which can be o fortify the will to resist the evil and gain strength for the good, ought to be brought to bear upon children in the school as well as at bome. One of these forces in aid of temperance is a clear knowledge of the evil effects of alcohel upon the body, and, through it, upon the mind. Such knowledge will deepen the fear of transgression by keeping in view its some extent at least, to strengthen the reproving voice of conscience which challenges the will to pause before plunging into such an abyss. We are glad, there-fore, to see that in many of our text books on physiolgy and hygien this subject is made specially preminent, an this subject is made specially prominent, and that in this way it has been, and is now, more and more entering into the instruc-tion of the school. This instruction, how tion of the school. This instruction, ever, may be made more definite and versal by requiring, through an act versal by requiring, through an act of As-sembly, that it shall be given in every public school of the commonwealth as part of the regular curriculum. We must not be too sanguine, however, about the results; for knowledge of sin in all its worst consequen-

ces is something quite distinct from the pres-ence and power of virtue in the soul. THE INPLUENCE OF EXAMPLE. So much depends upon the teacher, and so little upon the text; so much depends upon his personal presence, with a character al-ready well formed, whose labits of moral self-restraint are a continual lesson read and understood by processes of the soul far deeper than any acts of intellectual apprehension, and so little upon outward rules and schemes of casuistry: so much upon the inspiration of the good as this touches the child's heart through hourly association with a good man or noble woman as teacher, and so little upon cold abstract maxims into which no warming breath of life has yet been breathed; so much depends upon the one, and so little upon the other, in all matters of moral discipline, that we must not, as just said, be too sanguine about the results which such legislation is likely to produce. The very highest claim of Christi-anity, whether acknowledged or not, is that infinite love and wisdom, the very Divine of the Law, became flesh and dwelt among us in the Lord, and that in the presence and of His inspiration, the law becomes a life and light in the depths of the buman soul in a vay far transcending all knowledge of external statutes or ordinances, which without this are in reality dead.

PERSONAL.

E. K. APGAR, of New York, is said to be booked for the comptrollership of the currency under Cleveland.

Samuel P. McCornick, has been nominated by the president to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of West

HON, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS left by his will \$10,000 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 GOVERNOR HILL, when in the New York Legislature, was not only too bashful to have his photograph taken, but even could not

ummon 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 "Armated at from \$8,000,000 to \$12,0000,000. JOHN P. JONES has been nominated for

lican caucus of the Nevada Legislature George G. Vest has been renominated for U S. Senator by the Democratic cancus of the Missouri Legislature, REV. EBERHARDT HENRY BRANDTS, 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

the Repub

Holland, and 57 years of age. REV. JOHN KELLY, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholie 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.

Unless your teeth are just like pearls.
Then would you share its trembling bliss.
Use SOZODONT at once, sweet girs;
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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
dilious look, just like those hosts of people we
see along the streets every day. Why do people
look this way? Those who take Brown's Iron
litters have no such appearance. Brown's Iron
litters renews the blood, reforms the disordered
liver, corrects the action of the heart, and produces general health, and restores the skin to
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CURE OF ASTHMA AND SPINAL WEAK-229 WEST 2281) STREET, NEW YORK, May 17, 1881.

New York, May 17, 1881.

Though it may be irregular 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 Attoock's Ponors 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. A blacksmith of my acquaintance was severely injured in the back by the kick of a horse; four Allcock's Ponous PLASTERS quickly relieved him of exeruciating agony and cured him in a week. Another patient, suffering with Neuralgia of the Heart, vas 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 sporadic Cholera, nothing relieved him until he out on three Alleock's Ponors Plasters; in twelve hours all pains in his chest and stomach disappeared. I know that these Plasters, ap-plied on the pit of the stomach, are a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia and Constipation. Finally, if persons once use Allcock's Ponors Plastens they will never use any other; they are so pleasant, quick and painless—nature's

H. C. VAN NORMAN, M. D. " Alleock's " is the only Genuine Porous Plas

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We have have a nice lot of Fancy Slippers for Christmas Presents, at prices ranging from \$1.00 up. Also a full line of Medium Priced Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Now is the time for bargains, whether in Ready-made or: Ordered Work. We continue to lead all others in measured work for ladies or gentlemen, and our Fine French Calf Congress Hoots or Button Shoes, for \$6.50, we guarantee to be equal to any \$6.00 shoe to be had anywhere. By our new method we overcome all squeaking, which is so objectionable to many persons.

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CLOTHING

BREAK-NECK PRICES

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

If you are in need of Clothing now is the time to buy at an advantage.

A. C. YATES & CO., 602, 604, 606, CHESTNUT STS.

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W. B. Nelson & Co.,

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All the Latest Styles in

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. Department, which is in charge of Mr. NELSON. who has has had extended experience in that branch of the business with the finest houses in the Eastern and Western cities

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FINE OVERCOATS. We offer to-day a reduction of 25 to 30 per cent below last month's prices. Crombie's relebrated and popular Overcostings,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. In all the different shades and styles. Elysians, Furs, Velours, Vicums, Laliapels, Ratinas, Montanak's, Astrochans, etc. F. & H. Edredons, Crarines, Duffel's and Patent Beavers, Royal Irish Frieze. Garryowen, Petershams, Meltons and Kerseys. These goods can only be had at leading houses in large cities, and range in price from \$50 to \$10. We are selling them from \$50 to \$50. A full line of Domestic Fabrics, ranging in prices from \$15 to \$50.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT PRICES COR-RESPONDINGLY LOW. All colors are subjected to a thorough chemi-cal test. Our work is of the best and highest style of art. Our long experience in business and close inspection enables us to be thoroughly familiar with all the best manufactures and latest styles in the market. Give us a trial and be convinced,

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I have in stock the most complete and choice

FINE WOOLENS OFFERED BEFORE IN THIS CITY

A great variety of LATEST STYLE CHECKED SUITING. CORKSCREWS in all shades and A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF LIGHT AND HEAVY-WEIGHT * OVERCOATING.*

Prices AS LOW AS THE LOWEST and all goods warranted as represented

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Economy in Clothing

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We are equally interested in securing your patronage, and we have placed our large stock at prices within the reach of all.

The times are ripe for it. The workingman nees no use in paying \$1.00 for an Overcoat or a Suit, when he can find an houest and good looking article here for \$6.00 and \$6.00.

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SUITS, \$4.00, \$6.00, \$8.00. SUITS, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00 BEST WORKMANSHIP. PRICES FROM 10 TO 15 PER CENT. LOWER

THAN ELSEWHERE.

Overcoats. Overcoats. OVERCOATS, \$2.00, \$4.00, \$6.00. OVERCOATS, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.

Best Qualities. Lowest Prices, and a Vast Stock to select from. Our goods were never so low/as now, while they are as desirable as ever. L. GANSMAN & BRO.,

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Not connected with any other Clothing House in this City.

HATS AND CAPS. LATEST STYLE HATS AND CAPS.

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IS FULL OF THE LATEST STYLES OF

Seal Caps and Turbans, Soft and Stiff Hats, Silk and Cass Hats, Children's Turbans.

GLOVES OF ALL KINDS.

ALL NEW AND OF THE FINEST MANU

45 Persons wishing to make Christmas Pres-cuts in our line will profit by exactining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

144 NORTH QUEEN ST.

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

REDUCTION : REDUCTION : REDUCTION GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED

FURS AT AND BELOW COST. PROFITS GIVEN TO CUSTOMERS. 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.

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ALWAYS ON HAND, AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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MACHINERY. HEATERS OR FURNACES.

"BEST"

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STEAM ENGINE

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Private Dwellings, Schools and Publie Buildings.

Call and see them. Made of heavy fron, simple of construction, durable, economical, the most Radiating Surface of any Heater in the

Nothing Cheap But the Price!

CUR OWN PATENT.

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No. 33 EAST FULTON STREET, LANCASTER PA Janis-lyd& w HAVING DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP HAVING DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP and permanently closed the Chestnut Street from Works, I desire to inform my old patrons and the public generally, that I am still in the business, being located in the Penn Iron Company's Works, North Plum street, where I am masking Iron and Brinss Castings of every description, and will be pleased to serve all who may favor me with their patronage. From 40 years experience in the business and using the best material and employing the best mechanics. I am satisfied I can guarantee entire satisfaction. Castings made from a mixture of iron and steel which are more reliable for strength and durability than the best east iron known. V teeth roll pinions, rolls and rolling mill work a specialty. Castings made of very soft iron, and brass castings of every description. I have all the patterns of the well and favorably known Mowrer Corn and Cob Crusher, refitted and improved also on hand. Mills completely fitted up or in parts, to replace old ones which have been in use for years, guaranteeing them to give satisfaction.

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PHARES W. FRY. A Combination Cornice and Pole Combined.

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One Pier Mirror, Walnut Frame, \$35.00, former price, \$60.00. One Pier Mirror, Walnut Frame, \$40.00, former price, \$60.00. One Pier Mirror, Walnut Frame, \$55.00, former price, \$100. One Mantle Mirror, \$75.00, former price, \$100. WINDOW SHADES,

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