ME DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

(SUNDAYS RECEPTED)

IMPELLIGENCER" BUILDING. . W. Corner Centre Square. LANCANTER PA

DAILY-THE CENTS A WHEE, FIVE DOLLARS A TRACE PRINT CENTS A MORTH, POSTAGE PRINT ABOVE THE TO PIPTY CENTS A WEIKLY ,",INTELLIGENCER,"

HONT PAGES.) Pabliced Every Wednesday Morning

WO DOLLARS A THAR IN ADVANCE.

paragon solicited from every part of the sand country. Correspondents are reled to write legibly and on one side of the aper only; and to sign their names, not philoation, but in proof of good faith. All nonymous letters will be consigned to the raste basket.

THE INTELLIGENCER, LANCASTER, PA

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, APRIL 22, 1888

the Ground of the Decision. Thedecision of the supreme court in the Virginia bond cases is based upon its deation that the legislation of the state, which required the refusal by the dectors of the coupons of the state bonds that the state had expressly agreed to receive in payment of taxes when it issued he bonds, was legislation that violated the contract entered into, and was therefore void because of the prohibition. ntaned in the United States constitu-

tion, d legislation impairing contracts. ninority of the supreme court admit that the Virginia legislation was obnoxious tion; but they declare that to give the bond olders redress by compelling the tax collectors to receive the accordance. to this provision of the federal constitubonds as money, would violate r provision of the federal constituthich prohibits suits being brought states to enforce their agreements. As this feature of the constitution is contained in an amendment to it, we understand the minority decision to hold that it should control a contradictory provision in the original instrument. Why it should do so is not made clear. It would seem that all the provisions of the constitution and its amendments are of like validity, and that when they contradict one another and cannot be reconciled, the choice between them is left to individual preference.

And to this condition the minority of the court seems to have come. They prefer to construe the fundamental law as forbidding any compulsion upon a state in the debt. They make this choice probably because it chimes in with their state rights predilections. But though, as Democrats. our devotion to the doctrine of state rights is strong, we discover nothing in that doctrine, soundly interpreted, to leave a state at liberty to repudiate her just contracts, when there is portunity furnished to determine the

justness of such contracts in the federal courts, and to provide lawful redress for the aggrieved creditor. It would be a severe blow to the doctrine of state rights, under it a state may violate her plighted faith, and if no remedy may be found for so gress a wrong, that easts so great a stigma upon the fame and credit of the nation, of which the states are the parts. The majority of the supreme court, in the

very forcible opinion in which it has decided that Virginia tax collectors must receive state coupons as money, has furnishel a very sufficient means of reconciling the provisions of the constitution which the minority of the court find to be conflicting. It is decided that the tax collector is not the state and that a suit against him is not a suit against the state, notwithstanding that he encountered the suit in obedience to an act of the state's legislature. That legislation is not a law, the court decides, because it is void, as contravening the federal constitution. The state can pass no law that subverts a contract, and every attempt to do so simply results in poverless enactments that can have no force in protecting those who act under them. Virginia's void laws cannot protect her tex collectors.

In this thorough way the supreme court decision emasculates state legislation, violative of contracts, without running count r to the mandate that a state may not be sued. The minority of the court say that this is a subterfuge, inasmuch as the tax collector is a state office and acts for it which is true enough; as it is also iable that the state is earnestly bent on repudiating the debt it has promised to pay. It is not denied on any hand that the cleditors of Virginia are seeking to force an unwilling state to meets its obli-The supreme court decision tells that they can do it whenever the state is required to employ an agent to do some act to realize her claim for taxes out property of a citizen who has profto pay his taxes in coupons of the bonds. That agent is powerless to hands on any other property. The paralyzed, and the state likewise; done according to the law and the tion, the supreme court says, and

savs common sense. effect of the decision in Virginia is ed to be very favorable to Mahone's empt to recover his power. He proposes to run for governor upon a repudiation rm. As he will have to repudiate he supreme court to repudiate the obnoxions coupons, he enters upon a serious un-dertaking. It is not likely that the time is ripe for revolution, and Mahone is not the man nos Virginia the state to give the eded weight to such a movement.

Call in Your Fool.

The Philadelphia Press having made the old, bald misstatement that "the Democracy stole the presidency and forty seats in next; Congress," and being challenged for having uttered a "wilful, deliberate and wicked lie," retorts that it doesn't take ch courage, on the part of the INTELLIto stand at a distance of sixtyand yell "you lie." That is true ; probably the reason why the Press in its mendacity, and never gets xty-five miles of the truth.

Its idea of the proof required to vindi-ate its assertion is exhibited by its decla-ation that it has proved what it calls its position " "half a dozen times since last t, by printing columns of indis-lection returns and comparing the census returns and with the

vote of previous years." Certainly no journal of pretended respectability, except the Press, and nobody on its editorial staff except some clown whose antics have escaped the notice of a responsible editor, would undertake to prove electoral frauds by "census returns" and the "votes of previous years." Such a miserable subterfuge is the old trick of the ostrich hiding its head in the sand, and hoping thus for its body to escape exposure. We beg leave to repeat that when the Philadelphia Press says the Democratic party stole the presidency last year, and forty seats in Congress it is guilty of a mean and miserable lie, the circulation of which is as base as ballot-box stuffing and re-turn tinkering; and if it has either proof or apology to offer, it ought to call in its fool and put some editor to the front who, if he has no respect for facts, has at least the skill to hide his ears.

"Almost Alone," Is It ? The West Chester Republican, printed in a town described in the Encyclopædia Brittanica, as " one of the notable centres of scientific le rning in the state," and among a people who upon the same authority are the "most intelligent and virtuous in the state," says :

state," says:

The Lancaster Intelligences seems to be possessed of a peculiarly vindictive spirit toward the new anti-liquor study for the public schools. It fiercely attacks Mrs. Hunt, the energetic pioneer in the great reform work, ridicules her book and endeavors to bring the whole movement into contempt. This is a strange attitude for an intelligent editor to assume in these days of universal recognition of the evils of intemperance, and is evidently the inspiration of evil-minded enemies of society. To the credit of the press of our state it can be said that the Intelligences stands almost alone in its unenviable position.

With such an eminent authority as the West Chester Republican, of course one must have great temerity to engage in disputation upon any question of science or morals. And more particularly does the combat appear uninviting and perilous when "the INTELLIGENCER stands almost alone in its unenviable position.' Nevertheless, we beg to say to our esteemed contemporary that we have occupied that position before and have frequently come to find it one of honor rather than of danger or disrepute.

To begin with, the INTELLGENCER is not "vindictive" toward Mrs. Hunt, her bill or her book. It deals with no public question in any such spirit; and has no cause for any such feeling. Mrs. Hunt's law is impracticable, absurd and calculated to hurt the schools, without doing the slightest good to the cause of temperance Her book, written to fit the law, we have criticised because, being prepared avowedly to meet the law's demands, it is the best exponent of the purposes of those who framed the statute. Pretending to be a scientific work, it is unscientific, a tiasue of misinformation, ill-arranged and wholly bad. There is scarcely a school district in the state in which it could be introduced without doing harm and causing dissensions that would hurt the schools, and in the end cripple the cause of temperance for to that cause, as to many another good one, more harm is done by the superserviceable zeal of its friends than by the at-

tacks of its enemies. We do not believe in teaching the effects of alcohol upon the human system in all the departments of all the schools. We doubt if any reasonable and sensible person does. We do not "stand alone" in this position. On the contrary most of the best educators of the state are with us; and those who are not will be six months after the new law has been put into effect, if that time eve

A LITTLE more Irish blood in English and Russian councils would have assured hos tilities long before this.

IF, as now seems probable, there was great deal of exaggeration in the doctors' bulletins concerning Grant's condition, that fact should serve to mark them out as mountebanks for all time to come. No one expects doctors to be absolutely accurate in their diagnoses, but it is within their duty, when at fault, to offer what encouragement they can to their patients. Many very sensible people think that doctors are chiefly useful as encouraging agents. Certain it is that success ful physicians are as a rule very cheery peo ple, whose presence in a sick room is worth more than all the medicine ever manufactured. Grant's physicians have sent out none but the most lugubrious bulletins, and they seem loth to believe that he has not i cancer. The New York Sun, a paper that has a rare faculty of getting at the marrow o whatever it investigates, thus sums up Grant's condition: "Hemorrhage was caused by a sore in his throat, which in its progress involved a small blood vessel, and thus caused the unimportant bleeding that followed. But immediately this sore began to heal, and a week ago hardly a trace of it remained, a thing impossible if it had been a cancer. Another swelling, however, suc ceeded it further down the throat; but that, we dare say, is pretty well cured by this time." Every one will hope that this view of the situation is correct. It seems to be borne out by what has occurred since Grant was given up by his doctors.

A READING fireman declared a few days ago: "A woman's bucket brigade was in finitely better than Lancaster's volunteer system, and the call system, now in force there, was little better." Oh, Chronos ; this is indeed hard!

LOVELY WOMAN does not have much of show in this bustling, struggling, work-a-day nineteenth century. The average pay of workingwomen in New York is \$7 per week. Her boarding and lodging average \$5 a week, washing 50 cents, and car fare 60 cents a week. She is thus left with the munificent sum of 90 cents a week to provide for the umerous other wants that female flesh is heir to. Yet woman is such an enduring, patient creature that she cheerfully puts up with it ail in the hope of better days to come. Her bearded brother engages in a strike, disastrous as well to himself as to his employer. A little more of woman's patience infused into the bread winners of the world would make the sum of human happiness

THE Italian government seem disposed to insist that A. M. Keiley, the newly appointed minister to Italy, shall be looked upon with suspicion, for the reason that in January, 1871, while mayor of Richmond, he took a prominent part at a public meeting held in that city to denounce the occupation of Rome by Victor Emanuel. The Italian minister at Washington has directed an official inquiry to Juan A Pizzini, the Italian vice consul at Richmond, as to why his name appeared among those tendering a banquet to the departing minister. He replied that it was due to a mistake. Just what connection a ninister's personal views have with his con duct as an official machine, the key to the motion of which remains in Washington, is difficult to see. But Italy is a small power, and small matters with it are made to go a long distance.

VIRGINIA COUPON CASES.

THE BONDHOLDERS TRIUMPH IN THE DECISION OF THE U. S. COURT.

The Right of Virginia Coupon-Holders to Pay Taxes in Coupons Aftrmed-The Remedy Against the Tax Collector - Judge Matthews' Elaborate Opinion.

The principal opinion of the U.S. suprem court in the Virginia debt repudiation cases, was rendered on behalf of the majority of the court by Judge Matthews. It was in the suit of Thomas Poindexter vs. Samuel C. Greenhow, and went directly to the question Greenhow, and went directly to the question of the effect of a tender for taxes of the coupons of the bonds of March 30, 1871, and the right of the Virginia taxpayers to bring suits for damages against the tax collectors for levying on his property after a tender of tax-receivable coupons. The opinion of Judge Matthews was as follows:

Judge Matthews was as follows:

1. By the terms of the, funding act of the state of Virginia of March 30, 1871, and the issue of bonds and coupons in virtue of the same, a contract was made between every coupon holder and the state that such coupons should "be receivable at and after maturity for all taxes, debts, dues and demands due the state;" Le right of the coupon holder under which was to have his coupons received for taxes when offered, and any act of the state which forbids the receipt of these coupons for taxes is a violation of the contract, and void as against coupon holders.

2. The faculty of being receivable in page

the contract, and void as against coupon holders.

2. The faculty of being receivable in payment of taxes was of the essence of the right, as it constituted a self-executing remedy in the hands of the taxpayer, for it became thereby the legal duty of every tax collector to receive such coupons in payment of taxes, upon an equal footing and with equal effect as though they were money, and after a tender of such coupons duly made for that purpose, the situation and rights of the taxpayer and coupon holder were precisely what they would have been if he had made a like tender in money.

3. It is well settled by many decisions of this court that for the purpose of affecting proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes a lawful tender of payment is equivalent to ac tual payment, either being sufficient to de prive the collecting officer of all authority for further action, and making every subsequent step tillegal and valid.

prive the collecting officer of all authority for further action, and making every subsequent step illegal and void.

4. The coupons in questions are not "bills of credit" in the sense of the constitution, which forbids the state "to emit bills of credit," because, although issued by the state of Virginia on its credit and made receivable in payment of taxes, and negotiable so as to pass from hand to hand by delivery merely, they were not intended to circulate as money between individuals and between the government and individuals for the ordinary purposes of society.

5. An action or suit brought by a taxpayer who has duly tendered such coupons in payment of his taxes against the person who, under color of office as tax collector, and acting in the enforcement of a void law passed by the legislature of the state, having refused such coupons, proceeds by seizure and sale

by the legislature of the state, having refused such coupons, proceeds by seizure and sale of the property of the plaintiff to enforce the collection of such taxes, is an action or suit against him personally as a wrongdoer, and is not against the state within the meaning of the seventh amendment to the constitution of the United States.

6. Such a defaurtant, sued as a wrong-doer, who seeks to substitute the state in his place, or to instify by the authority of the state, or

or to justify by the authority of the state, or to defend on the ground that the state has adopted his act and exonerated him, cannot rest on the bare assertion of his defense, but is bound to establish it; and as the state is a political corporate body which can act only

political corporate body which can act only through agents and command only by law, in order to complete his defense he must produce a valid law of the state which constitutes his commission as its agent and a warrart for his act.

7. The act of the general assembly of Virginia, of January 26, 1882. "To provide for the more efficient collection of the revenue to support government, maintain the public schools, and to pay interest on the public debt," requiring tax collectors to receive, in discharge of the taxes, license taxes and other dues, gold, silver, United States treasury notes, national bank currency, and nothing else, and thereby forbidding the receipt of coupons issued under [the act of March 30, 1871, in payment there for, although it is a legislative act of the government of Virginia, is not a law of the state of Virginia, because it impairs the obligation of its contract, and is annulled by the constitution of the United s annulled by the constitution of the United

8. The state has passed no such law, for it cannot; and what it cannot do in contempla-tion of law it has not done. The constitution of the United States and its own contract,

tion of law it has not done. The constitution of the United States and its own contract, both irrepeatable by any act on its part, are the law of Virginia, and that law made it the duty of the defendant to receive the coupons tendered in payment of taxes, and declared every step to enforce the tax thereafter taken to be without warrant of law and therefore a wrong. This strips the defendant of his official character and convicts him of a personal violation of the plaintiff's rights, for which he must personally answer.

9. It is no objection to the remedy in such cases that the statute, the application of which in the particular case is sought to be prevented, is not void on its face, but is complained of only because its operation in the particular instance works a violation of a constitutional right; for the cases are numerous where the tax laws of a state, which in their general and proper application are perfectly valid, have been held to become void in particular cases either as unconstitutional regulations in commerce or as violations of contract prohibited by the constitution, or because in some other way they operate to deprive the party complaining of a right

contract prohibited by the constitution, or because in some other way they operate to deprive the party complaining of a right secured to him by the constitution of the United States.

10. In cases of detinue the action is purely defensive on the part of the plaintiff. Its object is merely to resist an attempted wrong and to restore the status in quo as it was when the right to be vindicated was invaded. It is analyzous to the preventive remody of in-

and to restore the status in quo as it was when the right to be vindicated was invaded. It is analagous to the preventive remedy of injunction, in equity, where that jurisdiction is invoked, of which frequent examples occur in case; to prevent the illegal taxation of national banks by state authorities.

11. The suit authorized by the act of the general assembly of Virginia of January 26, 1882, against the collector of taxes refusing to accept a tender of coupons, to recover back the amount paid under protest, is no remedy at all for the breach of the contract which required him to receive the coupons in payment. The taxpayer and coupon holder has a right to say he will not pay the amount a second time, and, insisting upon his tender as equivalent to payment, resist the further exaction, and treat as a wrong-doer the officer who seizes his property to enforce it. The right to pay in coupons cannot be treated as a mere right of set-off, which is part of the remedy merely when given by the general law, and therefore subject to modification or repeal, because the law which gave it is also a contract, and therefore cannot be changed without mutual consent.

law, and therefore subject to modification or repeal, because the law which gave it is also a contract, and therefore cannot be changed without mutual consent.

12. Neither can it be considered an adequate remedy in view of the supposed necesity for summary proceedings in matters of revenue, and the convenience of the state, which requires that the prompt collection of taxes should, not be hindered or embarrassed; for the revenue system must yield to the contract which the state has lawfully made, and the obligation of which by the constitution it is forbidden to impair.

13. The act of the general assembly of Virginia of January 23, 1882, and the amendatory act of March 13, 1884, are unconstitutional and void, because they impair the obligation of the contract of the state with the coupon-holder under the act of March 30 1871, and that being the main object of the two acts, the vice which invalidates them pervades them throughout and in all their provisions. It is not practicable to separate those parts which repeal and abolish the actions of trespass, and trespass on the case and other particular forms of action, as remedies for the taxpayer who has tendered his coupons in payment of taxes, from the main object of the acts which that prohibition was intended to effectuate; and it follows that the whole of these and similar statutes must be declared to be unconstitutional, null and void. It also follows that these statutes cannot be regarded in the courts of the United States as laws of the state, to be obeyed as rules of decision in trials at common law under section 721, revised statutes, or as regulating the practice of those courts under section 914, revised statutes.

14. The present case is not covered by the decision in Antoni va. Greenhow, 167 U. S., 700, the points now involved being expressly reserved in the judgment in that case.

Killed His Mother and Sister and Himself.
A terrible tragedy took place at Greenwich,
Conn., late on Tuesday afternoon. Barclay
Johnson, son of a prominent railroad lawyer,
J. Augustus Johnson, while walking in the
woods with his mother and sister near that
place shot and killed them both and then
killed himself. Mrs. Johnson, was shot in

the back of the bead, the sister in the mouth, after an apparent struggle, and again in the eye. After the double tragedy he placed the revolver to his right eye and sent a bullet through his bram. Johnson was insure.

AMATRUB BILL POSTERS.

in a Kentucky Town. From the Paris (Ky.) Beacon. About twenty-eight years ago the advance agent of Van Amburgh's circus arrived at Paris from Terre Haute one sultry evening in August. He found a letter at the post-office ordering his immediate return to head-quarters, but ordering him to bill the town. Hastily arranging with an old negro and a red-headed boy to post the bills, he took his departure. When he returned a week later to view the work of his substitutes, imagine his surprise on espying the bills. Neither the boy nor the darkey could read, and they had about as much idea of putting the large four-sheet posters, together as a suckling dove has of papal infalbility. They plastered them on the side of a house, a sheet at a time, getting some wrong side up, white others were torn into and smolized on each side of a whole sheet. The agent commenced to swear in a highfalutin way that made the eyes of the bill-posters stick out like white door knobs above red key-holes, but on a closer survey of the artistic manner in which the job had been executed, he lay right down in the exuberance of his tekledability. This is the startling pictures queness that shot athwart his vision:

The handle of a wheelbarrow was stuck into the clown's back, while the udder of the sacred cow was hung like a wen to the chin of the prize beauty of the equestriennes. A trapeze performer had lost his grip on the pole, and was about to fall into the jaws of a fannel-mouthed hippopotamus, while the head of the six-legged calf was pasted too high up on the back of a female gymnast to answer for a modern bustle. A mule's tail did duty for the elephant's trunk, while the trunk was attached to one of the equestriennes in such a manner as to give her the appearance of a mermaid. The head of a negro minstrel was pusted over the head of a negro minstrel was pusted over the head of a negro minstrel was pusted over the head of a negro minstrel was pasted too high up on the bosom of her low-necked dress. A bare-back rider was jumping through a paper-covered hoop with a piece of the boaconstrict About twenty-eight years ago the advance agent of Van Amburgh's circus arrived at Paris from Terre Haute one sultry evening

JAMES WINTERS, of Philadelphia, re-ently decea ed, leaves in the neighborhood of \$10,000 to Catholic charitable institutions. JAMES REES, one of the best known dra-matic critics in the country, whose nom-de-plume is Colly Cibber, is lying very ill at his home in Philadelphia. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, new minister to Germany, took leave of the president and secretary of state on Tuesday. He will go to New York to-day, preparatory to sailing for

ETHEL EDWARDS, known to the public as Orinda, the Baby Venus, died in Chicago on Monday. Although a child in years, physi-cally she was a matured woman. She was born in Massachusetts on December 18, 1879. WILLIAM SCULLY, an Englishman, has arrived in Lincoln, Illinois, to look after his landed interests, which in this country ex-

ceed 200,000 acres. Mr. Scully's wealth is estimated at \$30,000,000. He has over 300 tenants in this country. nounces himself as a candidate for re-election and "bases his claim" on "having saved \$15,000 during the past year to the tax-payers of Lancaster county, in the discharge of my duty as county solicitor, by refusing to ap-prove aldermen's and constables' bills for dismissed cases."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND held his first public reception at the White House Tuesday night. The attendance was larger than at any public reception at the executive mansion for many years. The president received in the east room and was accompanied by the members of the cabinet and the ladies of that fartilies.

Plunder Recovered and Thieves Caught. At Pottsville, Augustus Kupp, John Stokes and Lincoln Brown were lodged in jail on Monday night, charged with robbing the house of William Cliff, at Port Carbon, on Sunday night of \$270 in silver, \$75 in on Sunday hight of \$2.70 in silver, \$75 in \$100 and stock certificates amounting to \$4,000. The robbers had buried their booty, but subsequently one of them dug it up and took it 8 miles up the valley, where he buried it in the woods at the root of a tree, where it was found Tuesday by following directions he made in a confession. Several of the parties implicated are relatives of Cliff, and knew where he kept his valuables.

He Missed the Eclipse. "Did you see the eclipse?" asked a Fultor street man of his neighbor. "See it? No. I had a glass and something smokin, but it was a glass of what the bartender called "Smoky Scotch," and I was cellpsed myself by the fusel oil in it." "Well," said the other. "I saw the cellpse, and had some whisky, too; but it was Derry's Pers. had some whisky, too; but it was Derry's Perr Malit Whiskey, which I buy from my druggist at 41 a bottle. It is as much a medicine as it is a beverage. It has no poisonous residuum and the only really pure article, that I have been able to find. My daughter was quickly relieved week before last from a severe attack of pneumonia and says Duffy's Pure Malit Whiskey did her more good than any medicine she took. It has cured me of malaria, which I contracted last

SPECIAL NOTICES.

William McKnew, 124 Fayette St., Baltimore Md., says: "I believe 'Favorite Remedy' is a good medicine. It is doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost whiting I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything, for I am a sufferer from dyspepsia."
White "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in Stomach and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of billious disorders, Constipation of the Bowels, and all the class of ills apparently in-separable from the constitutions of women. april-imeod&w

Question of Temperance.

Be it remembered that Brown's Iron Bitters cannot be bought at the tayern, the gin-mill, or any resort of drunkards. It is not the sort of "bitters" that old topers want. It is the greatest iron medicine in the world, toning the system, enriching the blood, and invigorating the life. Nobody was ever made to like liquor by using this great family medicine. It cures dyspepsia

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST dHE LIGHT COMPLETE ASSOCIATION OF THE STORE OF THE STORE

CHAMPAGNE. BOUCHE "SEC."

THE FINEST CHAMPAGNE WINE NOW IMPORTED. AT REIGART'S OLD WINE STORE, No. 29 East Kise Street. H. E. SLAYMAKER, Agt. Established, 1786. febi7-tid

THIS PAPER IS PRINTED

J. K. WRIGHT & CO.'S INK,

Fairmount Ink Works, 26th and Penn'a. Avenue PHILADELPHIA, PA. SAINT-RAPHAEL WINE.

INFORMATION.

H. E. SLAYMAKER, No. 20 BAST KING STREET.

TRON BITTERS.

BROWNS

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely CURES DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESSION. MALARIA, WEARNESS, IMPURE BLOOD, CHILLS and FEVEE and NEURALGIA.

By rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood it reaches every part of the system, purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles and nerves, and tones and invigorates the system:

A fine Appetizer—Best tonic known.

It will cure the worst case of Dyspepsia, removing all distressing symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, sic.

An unfalling remedy for diseases of the An unfalling remedy for diseases of the and kidneys.

Persons suffering from the effect of overwork, nervous troubles, loss of appetite, or debility, experience quick rollef and renewed energy by

is use.

It does not cause Headache or produce Constipation—OTHER Iron medicines do.

It is the only preparation of Iron that causes
no injurious effects. Physicians and druggists
recommend it as the best. Try it.

The genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red
lines ou wrapper. Take no othe; Made only by

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BURDOCK BLOOD B .TERS.

DYSPEPSIA.

Have you the Dyspepsia?

Do you Know the Symptoms We Hardly Believe You Do

One of the most distressing and disagreeable complaints, and one of the most prevalent in this country, is Dyspepsia. Burdock Blood Bitters.

is a standard remedy. Do you suffer from the for you? Do you pass sleepless nights? Do you suffer from languor? Do you have heartburn— a sallow complexion? Do you suffer from Con-stipation and all its attendant evils? It so, at

FAMOUS Burdock Blood Bitters.

They were Never Known to Fall. They strike at the root of all these diseases, and effect a radical cute. They purify the blood. They act upon the liver. They cannot be equaled in the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. a29-2wood

MANHOOD RESTORED. M ANIGOD RESIDERED.

A victim of youthful improdence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c. having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, Ji6-lyeod&lyw 43 Chatham St., New York City

MACHINERY.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.

BEST

BOILER WORKS.

ASWEHANDLE OUR OWN GOODS. HAVE NO AGENTS.

CAN INSURE OUR PATRONS LOW PRICES

BOILERS. Vertical and Horizontal, Tubular, Flue, Cylinder Marine, Double-Deck and Portable.

FURNACE-WORK, BLAST-PIPES, STACKS TANKS for Water, Acids and Oil. HOISTING ENGINES. ENGINES

Vertical and Horizontal. Stationary, from two to sixty horse-power. Portable Engines, on Wheels and Sills; Six Sizes—4, 6, 8, 10, 15 and 20 horse power.

SAW MILLS. Pony Mills and Large Mills. Bark Mills and Cob Mills. Leather Rollers, Tan Packers, Tripple Gearing for horse power.

PUMPS. Belt and Gear Pumps; Mining Pumps; Combined Pumps and Heaters.
Ceritrifugal Pump, Steam Pump,
Gearing, Pulleys, Fly Wheels, Clamp Boxes,
Hangers, Couplings, Collars, Steel Steps and
Toes, Pulley Plates, Packing Boxes, Mill
Spindles, Mill Bushings, &c., &c., &c.

Wrought Iron, for Gas, Steam and Water. Cast Iron Pipes. Boiler Tubes, Well Casting.

FITTINGS.

For Water and Steam, Valves, Cocks, Steam Ganges, Gauge Cocks, Glass Water Gauges, Safety Valves, Whistles, Globe Valves, Governors, Patent Self-Feeding Lu-bricators, Glass Oil Cups, Glass Tubes, Injectors or Boiler Feeders. ACKING-Hemp, Asbestos, Gum and P.am. bago.

BELTING-Gum, Cotton and Leather. CASTINGS—Heavy and Light Iron and Brase. Botler Iron, Sheet Iron, Bar Iron, and Steel. HEATERS

For Dweilings, Schools and Public Buildings STEAM HEATING. Estimates, Drawings and Pattern Work fur nished at Reasonable Rates,

** Repairing promptly and earefully at-John Best & Son

NO. 333 EAST FULTON STREET, janis-lydaw LANCASTER, PA.

UNDERTAKING. UNDERTAKING.

₩L. R. ROTE, UNDERTAKER. Cor. South Queen and Vine Streets,

LANCASTER, PA. Personal attention given to all orders. Every thing in the Undertaking line furnished. Having secured the services of a first-class me chanic, I am prepared to do all kinds of Uphol-stering at very moderate prices. All kinds of Furniture Upholstered. Give me a call.

L. R. ROTE WATCHES, &C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF WATCHES, CLOCKS AND LOUIS WEBER'S, No. 159 1-2 North Queen Street, Opposite City Hotel, near Pa. R. R. Depot, Retailing at Wholesale Prices. Repairing at xtra Low Prices. 1981-19d

STORAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, DANIEL MAYES, CLOTHING

GLOVES, To keep the hands warm To keep the hands warm. SOCKS, To keep the feet warm

To keep the ears warm MUFFLERS, To keep the neck warm. UNDERWEAR, To keep the body warm

EAR MUFFS,

Go to ERISMAN'S. No. 17 WEST KING STREET. REMOVAL

I. McCAULEY. MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS REMONED FROM NO. 146 EAST KING STREET

NO. 134 NORTH QUEEN STREET, (Buchmiller's Building) Where he has on hand

ONE OF THE FINEST LINES OF

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY. Call and take a look at the goods and you will be sure to have your measure taken for a Sult, at-tid HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE

\$10.00, \$12.00 & \$15.00 ALL WOOL SUITINGS.

WHICH WE ARE MAKING TO ORDER? If not, it is to your interest to call at once and see them; they are certainly leaders which no store can equal.

NOT ONLY THESE GOODS,

But All Goods sold by us are Far Cheaper, TAKING QUALITY INTO CONSIDERATION FOR GOOD GOODS! FOR LOW PRICES! FOR STYLISH FITS! FOR WELL MADE GARMENTS!

We Certainly Do Take the First Place. IMMENSE LINE SPRING CLOTHING

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., &c., &c., NOW COMING IN. CALL AT ONCE

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

NEW STORE.

CORNER CENTRE SQUARE AND NORTH GUEEN ST., LANCASTER.

L. GANSMAN & BRO.

Steam Engine NEW THINGS DAILY.

Our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT TRADE is OUR POPULAR PRICE FOR

SUITS & TROUSERS Are appreciated. You will do yourselfinjus-ties if you do not look at the SUITS we are Making to Measure at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$15.00, \$25.00 and \$25.00. All Newset Choice Goods and made exactly right to your order.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. As we are manufacturing all our Ready-Made Men's and Eov's Clothing, and buy for cash only, we are enabled to save you from 25 to 50 per cent.

OUR POPULAR ALL-WOOL MEN'S CORKSCREW SUIT

L. GANSMAN & BRO.

IN BLACK AND BROWN, FOR \$10.00, MER CHANT TAILORING MAKE.

Fashionable Merchant Tailors and Clothiers Nos. 66-68 NORTH QUEEN ST.,

(Right on the Southwest Cor. of Orange Street,) LANCASTER, PA. -Not connected with any other clothing store in the city.

MYERS & RATHVON.

LOW PRICES!

FINE GOODS

What the trade wants is Fine Goods at Low Prices. We have them, too.

LOOK AT OUR GOODS, And you'll find them made just as well as goods at high prices. We'll not slight them to suit ex-isting low prices. Rather sacrifies the profit and give such work as the goods justifies.

FINE ASSORTMENT

ENGLISH & FRENCH CHECKS,

PRICES AS LOW AS DOMESTICS.

DOMESTICS SO LOW THAT EVERY ONE CAN HAVE A

MYERS & RATHFON.

LEADING LANCASTER CLOTHIERS, NO. 12 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

\$10,000 WORTH OF MILLINERY
New York and Paris Millinery Co. Our new store, 60 North Queen street,
Lancaster, Pa, is now open with an Elegant line
of Hatta, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, &c., at our
usual CHEAP PRICES. Hoping our customers
and the Ladies in general will please tayor us
with their presence, we remain fruly yours,
HEW YOLK AND PARIS MILLINERY CO.,

THE TAILORING.

1885. SPRING 1885

H. GERHART, FINE TAILORING.

FINE WOOLENS

IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER.

FANCY SUITING.

A CHOICE LINE OF SPRING OVERCOATING. THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Prices to suit all and all goods warranted as

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS No. 43 North Queen St. (OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

> H. GERHART. SPRING CLOTHING.

SPRING CLOTHING

Burger & Sutton's.

We are offering our SPRING stock of Ready-

CLOTHING AT-VERY LOW PRICE.

A call will convince you that this is the place to secure a genuine bargain. We do not offer one or two lots as a balt, but we offer our entire stock at prices away down. Men's Business Suits from \$7 to \$12. Men's Dress Suits from \$12 to \$15. Youth's School Suits from \$4.50 to \$7. Youth's Dress Suits from \$8 to \$12. Children's Short Pants Suits from \$3

These are all our own make and we do not hes-tiate to guarantee the fit, style and workman-ship. Our motto is: GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

BURGER & SUTTON

MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

No. 24 Centre Square, LANCASTER, PA. CARRIAGES.

STANDARD CARRIAGE WORK.

EDGERLEY & CO.,

MARKET STREET, REAR OF POSTOFFICE, LANCASTER, PA. OUR LARGE STOCK OF

BUGGIES & CARRIAGES Comprises the Latest Styles and the most Riegantly Finished, WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The SUPERIOR QUALITY OF OUR WORK is no longer questioned. Our work is as fine as any made in the larger cities, and SOLID AT HALF THE PRICE. Now is the time to order for spring.

ENCOURAGE FAIR DEALING And Honest Work. All Work WARRANTED. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, One set of workmen especially employed for that A few SLEIGHS left at Low Figures. Give

CPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

WATCH and WAIT

GREAT BARGAIN

NORBECK & MILEY'S Carriage Works!

CORNER OF

LANCASTER, PA.,

DUKE AND VINE STREETS.

Having nearly completed our fine stock of arriage Work for the Spring Trade, we will close it out at an early date at Public Sale.

Those desiring a Fine Vehicle for little money will secure a bargain by waiting a short time.

Sr Date of sale and particulars given hereafter. Call and examine stock and compare with the rs.

NORBECK & MILEY.

FLOUR AND FEED. OME AND SEE ME.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay & Straw WAREHOUSE, At Nos. 35 and 37 Market street,

(Formerly occupied by Harry A. Diller, I would respectfully inform my friends and the public in general that I am now prepared to furnish at the shortest notice and LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay and Straw.

Also, constantly on hand a fully supply of Machinery, Cylinder, Linseed, Crude and Machinery Oils, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. HENRY DRACHBAR.

ROTE IS MAKING

apr3-lmeod

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS AT NO. 105 NORTH QUEEN STREET,