THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

Published Every Evening in the Year
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
By STEINMAN & HENSEL,

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WEEKLY "INTELLIGENCER,"
(EIGHT PAGES.)
Published Every Wednesday Morning,
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited from every part of the state and country. Correspondents are requested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith.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 waste basket.

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

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, MAY 1, 1885.

The Question of Ownership.

There seem to be two persons in the state who are disputing the ownership of the Republican party between them. Messrs. Quay and Magee appear to be that party. They are gentlemen hailing from the Southwestern corner of Pennsylvania, and heretofore have been as close allies in their political work, as they have been neighbors in their residence. A dissolution of their partnership has occurred, and each is undertaking on his own account the dictation which they have heretofore assumed in common. Their party looks with placid interest upon the determination of the question as to which of the two owns it. It does not think of revolting against the assumption that it must have a boss.

In this regard it shows a striking difference from the Democratic party, of which nothing is more certain than its resentment at the exhibition upon the part of any of its members of a disposition to claim its mastery. It is said of Mr. Quay that he is a candidate for treasurer, to provide himself a saddle with which to sit upon his horse. If he was a Democrat the sight of the saddle would keep him from his mount. The Republican party likes to be ridden; the Democratic party does not. Mr. Quay knows his beast and doubtless judges correctly that it will help him in his aim to control the party to present himself in the ring as the Republican Barey.

Bench, Press and People.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *New Era*, seems to be unduly exercised over the alienation of our amiable friends, the judges of the Lancaster county court. We beg to assure it there is no occasion for serious concern. In the first place neither of the judges is as prone to say hard things about the newspapers and their editors, as he is to disparage his colleague; and a court that does not respect its own members must not be judged too harshly for failing to properly respect the newspapers.

It may be true, as our contemporary suggests, that "there is a marked line of identity running between the press and the bench in their obligations to the public;" but there is no such close association between them as it intimates when it declares it to be the duty of the press to "expose and denounce the immorality and crime which the court and jury are expected to suppress, or at least to punish," to which end the judges and the newspapers must "understand each other" and, "arrayed against each other, they become self-destructive."

The duties of the press and bench are not joint; they are not to hunt crime in couples, at all. On the other hand their functions are separate and distinct; and it is the right and duty of the newspaper to examine, criticise and if needs be condemn the conduct of judges just as much as that of any other public servants. Nearly all the trouble that the court here gets into arises from a misconception of its duties, from its neglect to duly attend to its own business, and its propensity to meddle in affairs that do not belong to it.

In the somewhat memorable case wherein one of our judges, with the assent of the other, disbarred two attorneys for what their newspaper had said of the court, in a case determined and ended, and with which the relators had no professional connection Chief Justice Sharswood very clearly defined the rights and duties of the bar and press with relation to the elect of the people to sit on the bench. He said:

> It is now [under the elective system] the right and the duty of a lawyer to bring to the notice of the people who elect the judges *every instance of what he believes to be corruption or partisanship.* No class of the community ought to be allowed freer scope in the expression or publication of opinions *as to the capacity, impartiality or integrity of judges* than members of the bar. They have the best opportunities of observing and forming a correct judgment. They are in constant attendance upon courts. *Hundreds of those who are called on to vote never enter a court house,* or if they do it is only at intervals as jurors, witnesses or parties. To say that an attorney can only act or speak on this subject under liability to be called to account and to be deprived of his profession and livelihood, by the very judge or judges whom he considers it his duty to attack and expose, is a position too monstrous to be entertained for a moment under our present system.

What is true of the attorneys is of course equally true of the newspapers; and it is their right and duty to "expose every instance" in which they have reason to question the "capacity, impartiality or integrity of judges." And in the exercise of this duty with proper discretion they are responsible to the public, and not to the judges.

But it does not follow from any of this, as the *New Era* apprehends, that the press can destroy the usefulness of the court by unjust assaults upon it, or that the court has power to destroy public confidence in the press by withholding favor from it; nor that "their own satisfaction" or "the interests of society require them to be in sympathy with each other."

A corrupt or malicious press cannot seriously injure an enlightened and upright court; a weak and arrogant court, that lacks popular respect and confidence, cannot impair an honest and fearless newspaper. Each can injure itself far more than it can hurt the other, by belittling conduct and by a transgression of its proper functions. A self-respecting newspaper will find its "own satisfaction" in differing from rather than in agreement with judges who are controlled by their personal prejudices or meaner motives; and the "interests of society" require that a journal with due appreciation of its mission should be just as ready to criticise a faithless judge as a derelict official of less degree, rather than that it be in "sympathy" with judicial stupidity or extra-judical officiousness.

The Reading Agreement.

It is said that the committees of the different interests in Reading have at last agreed upon a plan for the conduct of the company. It was inevitable that the agreement would be reached, supposing that the parties were wise enough to know what was best for them to do. Reading is a sick creature that needs nursing and a change of air; but it has a good constitution and may be expected to attain a vigorous prosperity under good management and good times. Its earning resources are very great. Those who believe that they have not been properly managed are very many; but under the numerous nurses now engaged in the work of restoration, good management of the patient should be insured. The creditors have all taken a hand in it, and the stockholders humbly occupy a back seat, cheerfully submitting to the dictation of their creditors. There are so many to be helped before them, that it is likely to be some time before they can have a cheerful assurance of a dividend; but yet it is in the property for them, if it is but wisely and economically managed.

BUTTERMORE disgorges. Next?

A FEW days ago a prominent Chicago paper in a leading editorial called for the restriction of immigration to the United States for the alleged reason that it was an encroachment on the rights of the bread-winners of the country, who found it very difficult to make ends meet under the present circumstances. The writer makes the mistake into which all those who hastily generalize easily fall. He forgets that a big percentage of the immigrants bring with them means whereby to make a start, which sums materially add to the possibilities of the sections wherein they settle. A California paper mentions that last week the immigrants numbered 1,150, and the secretary of the Immigration association estimates that they brought with them not less than $1,500,000, allowing each a capital of $1,000. For this kind of immigrant the shores of the United States cannot be made too hospitable.

THE sin of legislative gambling at Harrisburg lies in being found out.

SOME of the lower order of amusement enterprises and other flash concerns have reached such heights of indecency in the "paper" with which they cover the bill boards that the law has to intervene. In sentencing a bill poster in Brooklyn the other day for posting immoral pictures on the bill boards and dead walls of that city, Judge Walsh said: "Such pictures do a great deal of injury to morals. The courts ought to take cognizance of this matter. This infernal business of posting infamous pictures will have to be stopped." There is another class of advertisers who come under this condemnation. One firm of tobacco makers, especially, circulates a class of advertising cards chiefly remarkable for their gross indecency. The retailers who display them perhaps intend to warn off reputable customers.

QUAY and McDevitt met at the Continental last night. They will see each other later at Philippi.

THE Nihilists are said to be waiting in calm confidence the outcome of a war between Russia and England, believing as they do, that it must forever end the line of the czars. They point to the fact that in the last war in which Russia took part, her loss in killed and wounded from June 1877 until February 1878, was 89,304. The total cost of this war was 902,000,000 roubles, or $721,600,000. This currency depreciated nearly one-third, swelling during the war from 711,600,000 to 1,154,000,000 roubles. If the doctrines of Christianity do not enforce the lesson of peace with sufficient strength, a consideration of the financial risks involved should make Russia take pause in her apparent eagerness for war with a nation that is not easily beaten.

THERE is only one man named Kidd in the Pennsylvania legislature, but obviously some of the others have changed their names.

THE question of who owns a medical prescription has been decided by the supreme courts of New York and Massachusetts. The substance of the decision is that the physician, in prescribing, gives the patient a written order for drugs, and their delivery terminates the operation. The druggist may on his own responsibility, renew the drugs, for he is a merchant, and has a right to sell drugs in any shape. He is not bound to give a copy of the prescription, nor even to keep it, though he usually retains it as a protection in case of error on the part of doctors or patients. The innocent person who applies to a druggist for a new copy of a lost prescription will now understand why the request is followed by a peremptory and often unnecessarily heated refusal.

ONE of the ex-letter carriers who got his back up because a Democrat was put on the force has gone into business, but he has not yet advertised that he wants no Democratic custom.

How the New Guinea Dudes Dress.

From the Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser.

The beaus and belles of New Guinea are by no means forbidding. Imagine a man about five feet nine inches in height, his body a nice brown color, covered, if he be a masher, with red earth and varnished with oil, his face painted in different colors and a piece of polished stone through his nose, his hair long and frizzy, ornamented with bird-of-paradise plumes and cockatoo feathers, his teeth black or red, his ears weighed down with huge ear ornaments, his waist compressed to warpish proportions with a broad belt of bark, shell armlets on his arms and dogs' teeth necklaces around his neck, a breast ornament of boars' tusks or pearl shell, a gayly painted waist ribbon, with long streamers in front and behind, anklets and kneelets of colored flax and a small netted bag over his shoulder—imagine all this and you have a typical New Guinean. The women match the men. The young girls wear abundance of ornaments, but after marriage few. They are all profusely tattooed and wear a colored petticoat, which reaches to the knee.

Dynamite at Pottsville.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Thursday evening two men were seen by a woman living in the neighborhood to deposit something under a double frame house on South Second street, in the suburbs of Pottsville, Pa., and hastily depart. In a few minutes a violent explosion occurred, blowing out the foundation wall of the house, tumbling down the plaster and scattering the furniture about. The house is occupied by sixteen Hungarian laborers, the wives of two of them and several children. Although terribly frightened, none of the inmates were seriously injured. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage, which was evidently inspired by a murderous purpose.

A Trapeze Performer's Terrible Fall.

Alice La Favre, a performer on mid-air rings in O'Brien's circus, fell Thursday night in Trenton, N. J., while doing her daring act in the presence of 5,000 spectators. She was swinging by the heels, and, feeling that the trapeze was giving way, she screamed and came down a distance of thirty five feet, falling on the edge of the ring and breaking three ribs and her nose and sustaining internal injuries. She was removed to her hotel in an unconscious condition, and, it is thought, cannot survive her injuries.

EXIT OYSTER—WITH AN "R."

The day of the oyster is passing away,
His season is up on the first of May;
But let this thought give us comfort and cheer:
Beans are in season throughout the year.

—*From the Boston Courier.*

M'CLELLAN'S VINDICATION.

HE PUTS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PENINSULAR FAILURE ON STANTON.

How His Confidence Was Betrayed—Secretary Stanton the Marplot of Lincoln's Administration—An Interesting Contribution to the History of the Rebellion.

The May number of *The Century* contains several war papers, in addition to other interesting matter, but nothing so important as General McClellan's paper on "The Peninsular Campaign," in which he places the responsibility for the failure of that campaign very distinctly upon Secretary Stanton. From this we make these extracts:

So long as Mr. Cameron was secretary of war I received the cordial support of that department; but when he resigned, the whole state of affairs changed. I had never met Mr. Stanton before reaching Washington, in 1861. He at once sought me and professed the utmost personal affection, the expression of which was exceeded only by the bitterness of his denunciation of the government and its policy. I was unaware of his appointment as secretary of war until after it had been made, whereupon he called to ascertain whether I desired him to accept, saying that to do so would involve a total sacrifice of his personal interests, and that the only inducement would be the desire to assist me in my work. Having no reason to doubt his sincerity, I desired him to accept, whereupon he consented, and with great effusion exclaimed: "Now we two will save the country."

On the next day the president came to my house to explain why he had appointed Mr. Stanton without consulting me; his reason being that he supposed Stanton to be a great friend of mine, and that the appointment would naturally be satisfactory, and that he feared that if I had known it beforehand it would be said that I had dragooned him into it.

The more serious difficulties of my position began with Mr. Stanton's accession to the war office. It at once became very difficult to approach him, even for the transaction of ordinary current business, and our personal relations at once ceased. The impatience of the executive immediately became extreme, and I can attribute it only to the influence of the new secretary, who did many things to break up the free and confidential intercourse that had heretofore existed between the president and myself. The government soon manifested great impatience in regard to the opening of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the destruction of the Confederate batteries on the Potomac. The first object could be permanently attained only by occupying the Shenandoah Valley with a force strong enough to resist any attack by the Confederate army then at Manassas; the second only by a general advance of the Army of the Potomac, driving the enemy back of the Rapidan. My own view was that the movement of the Army of the Potomac from Urbanna would accomplish both of these objects, by forcing the enemy to abandon all his positions and fall back on Richmond. I was therefore unwilling to interfere with this plan by a premature advance, the effect of which must be either to commit us to the overland route or to minimize the advantages of the Urbanna movement. I wished to hold the enemy at Manassas to the last moment—if possible until the advancement from Urbanna had actually commenced, for neither the reopening of the railroad nor the destruction of the batteries was worth the danger involved.

STANTON'S UNAUTHORIZED ACTION.

The positive order of the president, probably issued under the pressure of the secretary of war, forced me to undertake the opening of the railway. For this purpose I went to Harper's Ferry in February, intending to throw over a force sufficient to occupy Winchester. To do this it was necessary to have a reliable bridge across the Potomac—to ensure supplies and prompt reinforcements. The pontoon bridge, thrown as a preliminary could not be absolutely trusted on a river so liable to heavy freshets; therefore it was determined to construct a canal boat bridge. It was discovered, however, when the attempt was made, that the lift-lock from the canal to the river was too narrow for the boats by some four or five inches, and I therefore decided to rebuild the railroad bridge, and content myself with occupying Charleston until its completion, postponing to the same time the advance to Winchester. I had fully explained my intentions to the president and secretary before leaving Washington, providing for precisely such a contingency. While at Harper's Ferry I learned that the president was dissatisfied with my action, and on reaching Washington I laid a full explanation before the secretary, with which he expressed himself entirely satisfied, and told me that the president was already so, and that it was unnecessary for me to communicate with him on the subject. I then proceeded with the preparations necessary to force the evacuation of the Potomac batteries. On the very day appointed for the division commanders to come to headquarters to receive their final orders, the president sent for me. I then learned that he had received no explanation of the Harper's Ferry affair, and that the secretary was not authorized to make the statement already referred to; but after my repetition of it, the president became fully satisfied with my course. He then, however, said that there was another, "very ugly matter" which he desired to talk about, and that was the movement by the lower Chesapeake. He said that it had been suggested that I proposed this movement with the 'traitorous' purpose of leaving Washington uncovered and exposed to attack. I very promptly objected to the coupling of any such adjective with my purposes, whereon he disclaimed any intention of conveying the idea that he expressed his own opinion, as he merely repeated the suggestions of others. I then explained the purpose and effect of fortifying Washington, and, as I thought, removed his apprehensions, but informed him that the division commanders were to be at the headquarters that morning, and suggested that my plans should be laid before them, but they might give their opinion as to whether the capital would be endangered; I also said that in order to leave them perfectly untrammelled I would not attend the meeting. Accordingly they met on the 8th of March and approved my plans.

DEMORALIZING THE ARMY.

On the same day was issued, without my knowledge, the order forming army corps and assigning the senior general officers to their command. My own views were that, as the command of army corps involved great responsibility and demanded ability of a high order, it was safer to postpone their formation until trial in the field had shown which general officers could best perform these vital function. An incompetent division commander could not often jeopardize the safety of an army; while an unfit corps commander could easily lose a battle and frustrate the best-conceived plan of campaign. Of the four corps commanders, only one had commanded so much as a regiment in the field prior to the Bull Run campaign. On the next day intelligence arrived that the enemy was abandoning his positions. I crossed to the Virginia side to receive information more promptly and decide upon what should be done. During the night I determined to advance the whole army, to take advantage of any opportunity to strike the enemy, to break up the permanent camps, give the troops a little experience on the march and in bivouac, get rid of extra baggage, and test the working of the staff departments. If this were done at all, it must be done promptly and by moving the troops by divisions, without waiting to form the army corps. Accordingly, I telegraphed to the secretary, explaining the state of the case and asking authority to postpone the army corps formation until the completion of the movement. The reply was an abrupt and unreasonable refusal. I again telegraphed, explaining the situation and throwing the responsibility upon the secretary, whereupon he gave way.

Meanwhile, as far back as the 27th of February, orders had been given for collecting the transportation necessary to carry out the Urbanna movement. This conclusion had been reached after full discussion. On the 27th of January had been issued the president's general war order No. 1, directing a general movement of the land and naval forces against the enemy on the 22d of February. On the 31st of January was issued the president's special war order No. 1, directing the Army of the Potomac to advance to the attack of Manassas on the 22d of February. The president, however, permitted me to state my objections to this order, which I did, at length, in a letter of February 3, to the secretary of war. As the president's order was not insisted upon, although never formally revoked, it is to be assumed that my letter produced, for a time at least, the desired effect. When Manassas was abandoned and the enemy was behind the Rapidan, the Urbanna movement lost much of its promise, as the enemy were now in position to reach Richmond before we could do so. The alternative remained of making Fortress Monroe and its vicinity the base of operations. * *

The question now arose as to the line of operations to be allowed; that of the James on the one hand, and, on the other, the line from White House as a base, crossing the Upper Chickahominy.

REINFORCEMENTS WITHHELD.

The army was admirably placed for adopting either, and my decision was to take that of the James, operating on either bank as might prove advisable, but always preferring the southern. I had urgently asked for reinforcements to come by water, as they would thus be equally available for either line of operations. The destruction of the Merrimac on the 11th of May had opened the James river to us, and it was only after that date that it became available. My plan, however, was changed by orders from Washington. A telegram of the 18th from the secretary of war informed me that McDowell would advance from Fredricksburg, and directed me to extend the right of the Army of the Potomac to the north of Richmond, in order to establish communications with him. The same order required me to supply his troops from our depots at White House. Herein lay the failure of the campaign, as it necessitated the division of the army by the Chickahominy, and caused great delay in constructing practicable bridges across that stream; while if I had been able to cross to the James, reinforcements would have reached me by water rapidly and safely, the army would have been united and in no danger of having its flank turned, or its line of supply interrupted, and the attack could have been much more rapidly pushed. * * *

No praise can be too great for the officers and men who passed through these seven days of battle, enduring fatigue without a murmur, successfully meeting and repelling every attack made upon them, always in the right place at the right time, and emerging from the fiery ordeal a compact army of veterans, equal to any task that brave and disciplined men can be called upon to undertake. They needed now only a few days of well-earned repose, a renewal of ammunition and supplies, and reinforcements to fill the gaps made in their ranks by so many desperate encounters, to be prepared to advance again, with entire confidence, to meet their worthy antagonists in other battles. It was, however, decided by the authorities at Washington, against my earnest remonstrances, to abandon the position on the James, and the campaign. The Army of the Potomac was accordingly withdrawn, and it was not until years later that it again found itself under its last commander at substantially the same point on the banks of the James. It was as evident in 1862 as in 1865 that was the true defense of Washington, and that it was on the banks of the James that the fate of the Union was to be decided.

PERSONAL.

WALLACE has returned from the South, improved in health; Randall is going to Old Point Comfort for rest and recuperation.

MR. BYERS, American consul general at Rome, has resigned and will return to America, with the intention of entering the profession of journalism.

JAMES N. ERMENTROUT, of Reading, has been asked by nearly all the members of the Berks county bar to be a candidate for the judgeship, to succeed Sassaman, and has consented.

PROFESSOR WAFFLE, of the Lewisburg university, received the prize of a thousand dollars, offered by the American Sunday School union, for the best essay on "The Lord's Day of Rest."

UMEWAKA MAKATO, a celebrated dancing master of Japan, announces that the thousandth anniversary of the death of one of his ancestors and the first professor of dancing, will be celebrated next month.

EX ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER will go to Europe in June. He is about to sell his splendid law library. He has been offered $22,500 for it by the Cincinnati law library, but has declined the offer.

SURGEON STERNBERGER, of the United States army, holds that "pneumonia is simply the failure of the system to resist the ravages of a micrococci or sort of vegetable fungus growth that exists in every healthy human saliva."

COMMISSIONER BLACK has decided that the widow of Lieutenant DeLong is entitled to a pension, as that officer was on "active duty" in command of the Jeannette expedition, having been ordered thereto by the secretary of the navy.

REV. ALEXANDER T. RANKIN, D. D., Presbyterian minister, died Thursday in Baltimore, aged 82 years. He was widely known for his ardent support of the Union during the war and his great activity in church work.

MARIA, Marchioness of Ailesbury, long a celebrity of fashionable London (the Lady Bertie and Bellair of Disraeli), pays a Paris dressmaker so much a year to dress her. The gowns are worn half a dozen times, and then go back to Paris, and Lady A. gives her maid consolation wages.

GENERAL GRANT dictated to the stenographer for nearly an hour on Thursday enough matter to make twenty-two or twenty-three pages of his book. He is now dictating the Appomattox campaign, and from his dispatches and other data is enabled to give a perfectly straight and lucid account to the stenographer.

GRANT says: "In all his public utterances ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS impressed me as a man who was never afraid to speak his honest convictions without regard as to whether they would be popularly received or not. To the day of his death I retained the high estimate of his life and character formed before I knew him increased by a personal acquaintance."

Brave Whiskey for British Soldiers.

The correspondent of one of the London papers, now at Suakim, writes: When Lord Wolseley first assumed command, the question of liquor for his men caused much anxiety. The regulation Scotch and Irish whiskey issued by the commissary department was too heavy, and yet it was necessary to give the men a stimulant. An enthusiastic American at Cairo suggested the use of DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, Headquarters Baltimore, U. S. A., retailed by all reliable grocers or druggists for $1 a bottle. Having samples in his traveling outfit, it was found to be such a preventive of pneumonia, malaria, diphtheria and low fevers, that an order for 2,400 cases was cabled immediately.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How young old people look who have never been seriously sick, and who never worry and fret. How old young people look who fret and stew and suffer pain—all at once. But we can't altogether help our disposition, and we will sometimes get out of sorts in spite of all our caution. Then we need the best, the simplest and the safest medicine known, which is Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Purifies the blood and renews vitality in old and young. al0-eod&w

A lady writes: "Your *Hop Porous Plaster* does the work every time; I do not have that awful painful pain in the side now." Your experience will be the same. Sold everywhere 25c.

Russia in a Bad Way.

Russia has nearly run out of money and seems to have no friends among the nations of Europe. The Nihilists give the government all manner of botheration and threaten its destruction. Russia is like a debilitated dyspeptic without funds. But there is hope for the most debilitated dyspeptic if somebody will only supply him with a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. Mr. I. R. Thorpe, Chariton, Iowa, was afflicted with debility and dyspepsia of five years' standing. Brown's Iron Bitters cured him.

I take pleasure in stating that I have known Ely's Cream Balm for more than five years, and have sold it during that time both in Binghamton and Montrose. I consider it the safest and best catarrh remedy in the market. S. J. Sparkes, druggist, Montrose, Pa.

I suffered for more than ten years with that dreadful disease catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which your Cream Balm has afforded me.—Emanuel Meyers, Winfield, L. I. my1-2wdeod&w

AFTER ONE TRIAL OF MILLER'S BORAX SOAP housewives will use no other.

DR. FOREMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Removed from No. 211 West King street to No. 27 North Prince. (Late residence of A. E. Roberts.) m28-3m.d*

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MEDICAL.

SPRING FEVER.

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

Brown's IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC.
Trade Mark
QUALITY, PURITY—NOT QUANTITY.
On Every Bottle.

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the system, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion.

It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

DR. G. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:
"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice and find its action excels all other forms of iron. In weakness or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."

Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, Md.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—Useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for receipts, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp. (8)

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HOW IS YOUR BACK?
What is the use of suffering with Backache, Pain in the Side or Hip, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Crick, Stitches, Swollen and tired Muscles, Chest and Lung troubles, or any sort of pain or soreness, either local or deep-seated when a HOP PLASTER will give instant relief? Prepared from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam and the pain-killing virtues of Hops. The best strengthening plaster ever known. Thousands say so. Sold by all dealers. Mailed on receipt of price, 25c., 5 for $1.00
(2) HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

FAVORITE REMEDY.

(From the Indianapolis Times.)

An Interesting Letter.

From Mr. Harry W. Olmstead, Proofreader on "The Times."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming, as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884.
DR. DAVID KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.
DEAR SIR—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much so much so as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success, until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result. In all I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to return my sincere thanks to you for the cure that has been effected in my case, and also desire to say I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.
Wishing you long life and prosperity and thanking you for prolonging my life, I am,
HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. Your druggist has it; if not, send one dollar to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. my1-1meod&w

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Will Open on To-morrow
—AT—
CHINA HALL,
A LARGE LOT OF
DAMAGED WARE,
—IN—
White Stone China, &c.
DON'T MISS BARGAINS.
PRICES SPECIAL.
High & Martin,
NO. 15 EAST KING STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

GROCERIES.

AT BURSK'S.

SOLID VALUE.
OUR 20c. RIO COFFEE.

It is a choice, clean, pure Rio Coffee, fresh roasted almost daily, and fresh ground when you purchase it—by water power.
OUR RIO BLENDED at 25c., is superb.
OUR OLD MANDEHLING and PADANG JAVAS are of the finest quality.
EMBOSSED CHROMOS, 6 by 8 inches, given with each pound.

DRIED FRUITS.

We have Pared Peaches at 10c pound. We have a splendid Pared Peach at 15c pound. We have Evaporated Peaches, pared, at 20, 25, 30, 35 cents pound. We have good Sour Dried Apples at 5c quart. We have very choice Evaporated Apples at 15c pound.
New Beans and New Peas at 10c quart. Lima Beans at 10 and 12½ cts quart.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE AND OUR GOODS GOOD AND CHEAP.
☞P. S.—Telephone connection.
BURSK'S,
NO. 17 EAST KING STREET.

FLOUR AND FEED.

COME AND SEE ME.
HAVING OPENED A
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.
apr3-1meod

PENNA. CIGARS FROM $1.00 PER Hundred up, at HARTMAN'S YELLOW FRONT CIGAR STORE.

$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 Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, &c., at our usual CHEAP PRICES. Hoping our customers and the Ladies in general will please favor us with their presence, we remain truly yours,
NEW YORK AND PARIS MILLINERY CO.,
jan8-1fd Formerly of 22 West King St.

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—AT—
Reigart's Old Wine Store.
H. E. SLAYMAKER, AGENT,
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FLINN & BRENEMAN.

BABY CARRIAGES!

THE LARGEST VARIETY AND LOWEST PRICES
—AT—
FLINN & BRENEMAN'S,
No. 152 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

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JOHN S. GIVLER. GEO. F. RATHVON.

LADIES' WRAPS.

We have just received a Line of New Things in Ladies' Black Rhadzimer Silk and Brocade Wraps for Spring Wear. The Handsomest Goods Ever Shown at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Rhadzimer and Ottoman Silks and Brocade Velvets for Wraps, and Black and Colored Chenille and Tape Fringes for Trimming Wraps.

JOHN S. GIVLER & CO.,
NO. 25 EAST KING STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

J. B. MARTIN & CO.
OFFER
—ON—
Monday Morning,
FOR ONE WEEK,
OR LONGER IF THEY LAST,
—A—
SPECIAL BARGAIN
—IN—
GOLD AND BLANK
WALL PAPERS.

These goods are all warranted in every respect, are guaranteed not to tarnish or discolor in any way, and are lower in price than ever before known. There is about 10,000 pieces in this lot, and among them are as good patterns as can be found anywhere.

—ALSO—

FOUR PATTERNS GOLD PAPERS,
Slightly Damaged, 15 Cents.
New Embossed Gold Papers, 30c.

Paper Hanging done promptly at Low Prices. All work guaranteed. We have a large force of paper hangers, and can do the work within a day of its purchase.

Fine Decorating, Frescoing, &c.

J. B. Martin & Co.,
Cor. West King and Prince Sts.,
LANCASTER, PA.

WALL PAPER.

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OUR LINES OF
DADO WINDOW SHADES
is larger and prettier than any season heretofore. We have the new colors and designs in six and seven feet lengths. Special sizes made to order.

Plain Goods in All Widths,

for all kinds of Windows. Only the best Spring Fixtures sold. We have them in Wood and Tin, SCOTCH HOLLANDS, LINEN FRINGES, NICKEL ORNAMENTS, &c. We take measures and put up all kinds of Windsor Shade work.

WALL PAPER.

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Lace Curtains in Variety

AND LOW PRICES. Bed Setts, Lambrequins, &c. Poles from 40c., elegant for 50c. apiece, up to $2.50.

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INFORMATION.

The Saint-Raphael Wine has a delicious flavour and is drunk in the principal cities of Russia, Germany, North and South America, Great Britain, India, and so on. The quantity exported annually is sufficient proof of its stability and staying powers, while for the real connoisseur there is no wine that can be considered its superior.
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H. E. SLAYMAKER,
f18-tfd No. 29 EAST KING STREET.

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I. McCAULEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS REMOVED FROM
NO. 146 EAST KING STREET
—TO—
NO. 134 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
(Buchmiller's Building),
Where he has on hand
ONE OF THE FINEST LINES OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
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 Suit. a4-tfd

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1885. SPRING 1885.
H. GERHART,
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The Largest and Choicest Assortment of
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All the Latest Novelties in
FANCY SUITING.
A CHOICE LINE OF
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THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.
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(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
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SPRING CLOTHING
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We are offering our SPRING stock of Ready-Made
CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICE.
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CHECKS,
—AT—
PRICES AS LOW AS DOMESTICS.
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SO LOW THAT EVERY ONE CAN HAVE A SUIT.
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