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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, (Eight Pages.)

PURLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

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 Correspondents are re-quested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith.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

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The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, JULY 24, 1885.

The Stock Boom.

If there was any improvement apparent in business the advance of the Wall street prices for railroad securities would be reasonable and might be expected to be permanent. But as there is no indication of a revival in trade there can be no fair ground upon which to expect a revival of railroad earnings. The rise in stocks seems to be based upon the belief that there will be a cessation of railroad rivalries. Certain agreements are reported between the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroad interest by which each is to lie down in its pasture, and accept only its fair share of business. Whereupon it appears to be supposed that the other railroads of the country, charmed by this noble exhibition of unselfish wisdom, have determined to do likewise; so that from henceforth no company will carry goods that are in the territory of another company, and none will charge less than the others for the like service. Upon this belief railroad stocks go up flying; as they ought to if the idea was well founded; for a company may carry a small amount of freight and yet do a profitable business if it can charge what it pleases. The only sufferers by this railroad loveliness are the public, who may be considered to be heartily damned by the agreeing companies.

But if this expected faing, that balloons the prices of railroad stocks, comes really to pass, we may deem the millennium to be upon us; in which day railroad directors will be so good that they will not take advantage of the people my more than they will of each other; and so even the public will not suffer if it be really true that the railroad companies have reached the sensible conclusion to steal no more of each other's business.

We declare that we are delighted to see onfidence entertained by investors in ssibility of this goodness in the railo exist Aulyan; and it is surprising ind that the stock buyer, have bloomed so fully into flower out of this fresh bud of

But possibly they have not. It would be so amazing, if they had, as to make the fact doubtful. It may be that they are only pretending; each one cone iving that if he seems to believe, some greater simpleton will think him sincere and act accordingly. There is no other reasonable explanation of the rise in stocks, save that it was concocted upon a theory of impossible cessation of railroad rivalry, to bleed the believers in such millennial happenings. When the business of the country so revives that it will give enough trade to the railroads to go around, dividends may be looked for and the wise man may invest. It goes without saying that increased prices of rail carriage will not tend to revive business; and railroad agreement to fleece the public will

not help the wool to grow. More Queer Pariners. Mr. Sayre, the president of the South Pennsylvania raidroad, says, that the negotiations for the sale of his railroad have not been carried on by its officers, and that in fact he has learned as much about the matter from the newspapers as from any other source. It seems that Mr. Vanderbilt has been selling out the road's officers, as well as his associate owners, without saying as much as by your leave. Mr. Vanderbilt feels his oats. He is hardly a comfortable person to have as a partner. But he will be blessed, indeed, if he does not nd something uncomfortable, too, about his partners before they part with him. If takes them off as readily as he seems to think that he can, they are a very amiable set of gentlemen, indeed. President ayre seems to be of the accommodating kind himself. When he regrets the abanconment of his road, he expresses himself abmissive to it, if other more important interests can thereby be subserved. He is confident that a new road through South Pennsylvania will be some day built and it will be a paying investment. This may be deemed fair notice to the Pennsylvania, that by slaughteringthis present project they do not preserve themselves from future schemes of a like character. They may be called upon to buy up a parallel road be called upon to buy up a parallel road chown their appetite for this sort of busi-We have a free railroad law in Pennsylvania, and nothing could be more inviting to capitalists than the building of a railroad line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, which they could sell at a profit to the Pennsylyania and which would pay to run, even if vania did not buy Vanderbilt the Pennsy vanderbilt undertock to have been pay, and when the thought the pay, and when the to get rid of it most

to get rid of it more cheaply by starving it with low freight charges. But that hurt him as much as it. The truth is that railroads cannot hope to get rid of rivalry and must fell on economy and good management for their prosperity. Taking on a great local by buying out rivals is a sure way to describe the ruction. ruction.

THE thrifty Englishman shakes hands with himself as he reflects that there are no more children of Queen Victoria to be provided for by parliamentary grant.

Weary and weak and worn with the strife.

Oh! mother let me weep upon thy breast.

At the sad mystery of Life.

-W. D. How

GRANT's fame will increase with the

THERE is perhaps more wholesale reguery in the oil business than in any other, and the tricks of the oil sharps, if properly explained to the heathen Chinee, would make him mad with jealousy. The oil sharp who knows his business can locate oil at any point of the globe on an instant's notice, and as he is a voluble, insinuating chap, he finds it not difficult to persuade a goodly number of the gullible to believe all that he tells them. He will even go so far as to drill a hole and pour into it crude oil transported thither from listance. With these evidences of a "gusher, subscriptions to his scheme pour in like water; and when he gets all the ready money that is floating he decamps for another field of labor. His victims usually desire to keep their foolishness a secret, and thus the scoundrel escapes punishment. It would be a good thing for the oil country if the heavy hand of the law could be laid on the oil sharp to his extermination.

Ir John Roach is worth two dollars to every one that he owes, why did he fail?

It has doubtless occurred to many hotel poarders, particularly at the summer resort notels, that there is a vast deal of waste enailed on the lengthy bill of fare commonly furnished. And as the hotel proprietor does not work for glery, the conclusion is inevi-table that the boarder is made to pay for the waste that is apparent. It is, therefore, gratifying to see that a reform is being inaugurated in this respect. A writer in the August Century, George Hes, says: "The best hotels, t gives me pleasure to state, are fast moving in the direction of simplicity in the bill of fare. In New York, the leading house on the American plan, does not provide its table with much more than one-half the variety of dishes one may have offered at second-rate. pretentious concerns throughout the country. The dietary, too, in America, is unquestionably improving." The average hotel guest cares not so much for a great variety of

NONE will regret that the suffering hero was finally released from his martyrdom of

edibles as for good quality in the few placed

THE New York Herald, which pays considerable attention to the weather from year to year, notes that the area of excessive heat for last ten days extends from the Gulf coast and Eastern Texas in a northeasterly sweep, somewhat fan-shaped-showing that the vast "warm wave," stretching from Texas to Massachusetts, is due to the movement of tropical air into the higher latitudes. This cannot be otherwise clearly accounted for than by assuming that the air pressure in British America has been for some time abnormally low and consequently a strong movement of the hot currents from the Gulf of Mexico has been induced. To know that the lack of proper air pressure in British America is causing the extreme and long continued torridness is very little satisfaction to the man who finds life a burden even in a linen duster. The present torridity in New York bids fair to eclipse the famous heated July of 1876, in which on ten days the mercury rose to or above 90, going on one day as his high as 100. What a jolly thing it would be for the denizers of the metropolis if an iceberg of good proportions should gaily float into New York harbor at the time when the heat way getting in its warmest work !

PERSONAL.

JOHN C. FREMONT, who is 72 years old, says that he camped where Chicago is, where Minneapolis is, and where Salt Lake City is before there was a house at either

warden an income of \$25,000 a year, and he is patron of four church livings, one of which, held by his son, is worth \$12,500. HERBERT SPENCER, overburdened with

GLADSTONE has from the estate of Hay-

observations, states that in every case, vary-ing according to the condition of the indi-vidual, there is an exhibitation of the pulse rate and a slight elevating of temperature from smoking. If the average temperature of non-smokers were represented by 1,000, that of moderate smokers would be 1,008, while the heart in the former case was mak ing 1,000 pulsations, in the latter it would beat 1,180 times—hence the harm of tobacco

She Played It in Lancaster. John T. Raymond, on his summer vacation, tells a New York World reporter, that last year he had a lady from Washington, a young married lady, come to him for help in getting a position upon the stage. He found her smart, full of talent and already full of promise. He gave her the part of Amelia m "In Paradise." She played it during his engagement in Lancaster, Pa. She appeared in the role with only two slight preliminary rehearsals, and played the part much better than the leading lady of the company, who was a trained professional. Mr Raymond believes that all of our leading public speakers arefine actors. Conkling, Blaine, Evarts, Ingersoll might now make great hits in almost any part they might undertake upon the stage. Brains, individuality and a knowledge of the world and of human nature are the prime requisites to success on the stage. The man or woman who has these is certain to succeed upon the stage without any so-called in the role with only two slight preli succeed upon the stage without any so-called professional training. No great actor was graduated from any school except that of real ife, and no elecutionist was ever able to give

any one the faintest semblance of eloquene

The Distress Sign in Maine In Maine, according to the Boston Globe, to give the sign of distress to any member in good standing, pound three times on the outer gate, give two hard kicks and one soft one on the inner door, give the password, "Rutherford B. Hayes," turn to the left, through a dark passage, turn the thumbscrew of a mysterious gas fixture ninety degrees to the right, holding the goblet of the encampment under the gas fixture; then reverse the thumbscrew, shut your eyes, insult your digester, leave twenty-five cents near the gas fixture and hunt up the nearest cemetery, so that you will not have to be carried very fur.

A Child Accidentally Poisoned Word has been received in Chambersburg, Pa, concerning the accidental and fatal poisoning of Belle, the fourteen-year-old daughter of George W. Kough, at East Waterford,
Juniata county on Tuesday last. The child
was suffering with malaria and her father administered a dose strychnine in mistake for
for quinne. The daughter died in terrible
agony before medical assistance arrived. The
father had purchased the strychnine for the
purpose of poisoning crows some time ago purpose of poisoning crows some time ago and had forgotten about its presence in the bouse. He has become almost crazed with the grief occasione i by the death of his child. The bottle had not been labeled as

The Salisbury Government Defeated. The government was defeated in the House of Commons Thursday evening by a vote of 180 to 150 on a clause of the medical relief bill. The Parnellites opposed the government. On the announcement of the result of the division the ministers held a hurried consultation and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced that the government relinquished responsibility for the bill. Sir William Harsourt immediately accepted the responsi-bility on behalf of the opposition. The dis-cussion of the bill was then continued, Mr. Collings moving the amendments put, down Collings moving the amendments put down in the name of Mr Balfour, who had charge of the bill.

THE MYSTERIES.

Once, on my mother's breast a child I crept Holding my breath; There, safe and sad, my shuddering and wept At the dark mystery of Death.

A DAY UNDER THE EARTH.

The Salt Mine of Wieliczka David Ker in New York Times.

(Concluded.) CHAPTER IL. Your expectations regarding the famous Polish salt mine are artfully heightened by the extreme difficulty of reaching it. It lies about seven miles southeast of Cracow, Poland's ancient capital, whence there is only one train a day to Wieliczka. It was being worked as early as the opening of the eleventh century, and has been excavated into no less than 16 different galleries or tun-nels, the total length of the mine from point neis, the total tength of the mine from point to point being fully one and three-quarter miles, and its depth below the surface \$20 feet. At present, however, it is chiefly valuable as a curiosity, for although work is still being carried on in some of the lower galleries, the yield of sait appears to be all but exhausted.

And now, all the necessary formalities baving been transacted, we form in close order along with our fellow-sightseers and our polite official marches us off through the town like a flock of sheep, through the cas-tle garden, along the side of the big dusty market place, up a steep, winding street be-yond it, halting at length in front of a huge building of staring red brick which stands in the middle of a small inclosure and bears upon its front the impressive words, "Szyb Danielowiczka." Just as I am beginning to wonder whether these jawbreaking consen-ants are applied as a test to all candidates for admission to the mine, no one being allowed to enter who earnot pronounce its name, a tall, sallow fellow, measted all over with buttons, comes forward and ushers us into a kind of ante-room, where we array ourselves in long white smock-frocks and tight-fitting green caps, thereby assuming the edifying appearance of a band of Hungarian foresters going out bunting in their nightgowns. We are cipit in number an extremely pratty are eight in number-an extremely pretty Austrian lady with an ingeniously ugly husband, a very long Pole from Crasow accompanied by his betrothed and his future mother-in-law, (possibly cherishing a faint hope of being able to leave the latter behind somewhere down in the depths of the mine;) somewhere down in the depths of the mine;)
Mrs. Ker and myself, and—last but certainly
not least—an excitable little fellow with a
bald head and a red face, who seems hardly
to know how to get rid of his superfluous
energy and keeps darting to and tro like
an exploding cracker, shouting, haughing and gesticulating with a vehemence that
quite electrifies the sober keeper of the
enterties.

At last all is ready, and we are led off to be shut up in a kind of overgrown bird cage, not unlike the elevator of a botel, except that it begins by going down instead of up. As we descend the dim lantern that swings above our heads easts a ghostly glimmer upon the sides of the shaft and makes our shrouded figures look quite unearthly.

Down, down, down, as if this strange descent were never to end, till at length there comes a rattic and a sudden shock, and ther the door of our prison is flung open and we all scramble hastily out.

On issuing from the cage we find ourselves in a dark, low, damp passage, or rather tun-nel, which seems to wind away endlessly into the utter blackness beyond. Along this gloomy highrond we follow as best we may the dim light carried by our guide, which ever and anon throws out our long white shrouds and half seen faces in fitful relie against the black walls around, suggesting a train of ghests led by death himself through the shadowy corridors of the world below. This grim idea is suddenly borne out in a very unexpected way by the startling specta-cle that opens upon us as we make a sharp turn to the left. What enchanted palace is this we have entered; or rather what strange underground enthedral of the dead, with its altar and its Madoura, its pilars and its niches, its efficies of saints enved in quant mediaval fashion by hands which moldered into dust ages ago, while their work will remains frish and perfect as over? Where mains fresh and perfect as ever? Wherever the light of our reader's torch catches the dark pillars and shadowy walls a thou sand sparkles of cold unearthly brightness answers its gleam, for the whole structure is hewn out of solid rock salt. When it was first shaped out by the pions toil of the Polish workmen, Prussia had not even begun to exist. Austria was far away from this spot, and further still from any thoughts of ever possessing it. Russia was a remote and half barbarous state which had just freed itself from the yoke of Tartary, while Poland, supreme from the Baltre to the frontier of Turkey, was still one of the greatest kingdoms of the world. But the irony of fortune sand sparkles of cold unearthly brightness Herbert Spencer, overburdened with the demands of correspondents, has adopted the plan of mailing lithographed circulars explaining why he does not answer the letters received by him.

Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the famous machine gun, says that the best thing of government can do for our navy, is to build a section of Ead's ship railway and run the ship up on dry land, out of the reach of foreign gunboats.

But the which had just freed fixed from the yoke of Tartary, while Poland, supreme from the latter to the fromther your from the latter to the from the graves state which had just freed fixed from the yoke of Tartary, while Poland, supreme from the latter to the from the graves the latter to the from the graves at the latter to the from the grave state which had just freed fixed from the yoke of Tartary, while Poland, supreme from the grave at the latter to the from the grave at the latter to the from the grave at the latter to the from the grave at the grave of Tartary, while Poland, supreme from the grave at the graves at the grave at

grave gliminering upon their rusted armor, and a depth of unutterable sorrow in their haggard faces and rayless eyes at the thought of the noble leritage that has passed from their race forever.

Onward, ever enward, through the dim unending maze of these sunless catacomis, the very echo fore fore these sunless catacomis, the very echo fore fore these sunless catacomis, the very echo of our stern sounding unnat urally foud unid that tremendous silence and the black masses of rock on either side flickering into a spectral of glimmer as we go by only to darken again the next moment into a deeper groom than ever. Not a word is uttered among us, for human speech human laughter can find no place in human laughter can find no place in the depths of eternal night. Silently as a train fghosts we glide along the dreary All at once there is another halt in darkness, and then a sudden blaze of reveals a mighty dome rising far above our heads, and vast walls of rock shutt on every side; grim and gigantic as those of an Egyptian pyramid. Here are no sculp

tured saints, no fautastic decorations; all is bare, rugged, colossal. In such a temple the dwarfish, misshapen savages who prowled here thousands of years ago may have poured out upon the rough-hewn altar of Triglaph the wood spirit or person, the thunder god the blood of the first strangers who ventured among them. Let us pass on, and that quickly. But even this spectacle grim though it is, is nothing to that which immediately follows. A few minutes later the faint gleam of our guide's torch, which is now fast dying out, shows that we are standing upon a marrow bridge that seems to hang poised in the

empty air above a cold, black gulf of fathom-less depth, while its fatther end vanishes into utter night only a few yards beyond the spot where we stand. If, as the gloomy Mohammedan tradition declares, the disem-bodied souls of all men must pass to their final account across the razor-like bridge of Al Sirat which countries. Al Sirat, which spans the guif between the world of the living and that of the dead, it must be such a one as this. All at once there comes a deafening explosion from below, and a burst of fire as if all the flames of this extinct hell had broken forth once more. Then a shower of rockets comes dart-ing up through the blackness like fiery serpents, their roar and hiss echoing and reechoing along all the countless passages as if it would never end,

But the terrific impressiveness of this valley of the shadow of death is not at its height even yet. Wandering on through the everiasting night, we suddenly see the dying glare of the torch reflected in a dark, still fhirror-like surface, and find ourselves standing on the brink of a black, stiny, dismal lake, the perfect likeness of that ghastly "Pool of Hela" in which, according to the grim Scandinavian legend, the souls of cowards were doomed to sink deeper and deeper through all eternity, without a hope of ever rising again. Is the Styx, then, no fable after all? and can this be Charon's boat that comes flitting shadow-like teward us athwart the sullen waters, gliding forth again without a sound the mo-But the terrific impressiveness of this gliding forth again without a sound the mo gliding forth again without a sound the mo-ment we are on board? In such a spet any tale of horror seems possible. However, the gloomiest of these scenes of terror is also the last. Our long march has brought us at length into the inhabited portion of the mine, and human figures are seen flitting to and fro in the spectral twilight, while the voices of men, the clink of mining tools, the rumble of trucks and barrows, break the spell of the tomb-like silence. But all these sights and sounds of life cannot blot out what has gone before, and 1 involuntarily draw a long breath of relief on merging once more into the light of day, laden with crys-tals of salt presented to me by the obliging manager, "to take back and show in

An Faterprising Hotel-Keeper. From the Hartford Post.

Summer resort hotels are putting on big adjectives and otherwise keeping apace with the season. Mosenbaum, who keeps the "Boudoir," was taken to task for stretching his advertisement too much.
"Hi there, Mose," said a friend, "I see you advertise that your rooms have been en-larged."
"So dey haf."

"But there have been no carpenters at work on your place!"
"No! Wait till I tole you. I haf scraped der paper off dose walls. See!"

AT THE PHILADELPHIA 200. Quality and Quantity of Food Eaten by Ani-

mals in the Zoological Garden. From the Public Ledger.

"We feed our animals almost entirely upon horse flesh, said ex-Keeper Dickinson, now butcher at the 'Zoo.' 'Some of the horses are presented to us, but most of them are bought at rates varying from about \$3 to \$6. There is a mistaken idea that the greater part of the animals we kill are broken down street car horses; we get them from nearly all walks of horse life. Many of them are fat when they come to us. There are people who have been the possessors of horses for a dozen or a score of years, and, who, when it becomes necessary to part with them, prefer letting us take the animals rather than see them go to work in places where they might not be gently treated in their old

"We kill, on an average, about three horses week. Some come from points ten or twelve miles from the city. A large number of them are 'knuckled,' the joint above the boof having been strained. Occasionally we find opportunities to buy beef that is gar licky, but horse meat is more relished than beef by our wild animals. It is jucier. I think that in winter there is little difference between the taste of horse flesh and that of beef, except that the former is a little sweeter. Our carnivora eat more in winter than in Animals That Eat Horseflesh.

"Among our animals that eat the horse meat are the lions, tigers, pumas, leopards, jaguar, hyenas, ascelot, wolves, foxes, badgers, skunks, eagles, owls, vultures and condor. About once a month we give some of the meat to the bears. They would eat it oftener, but there is too much strength in it for animals in captivity. About 225 pounds of eat are cates every day by the animals in the garden during the summer. In winter that quantity is exceeded, "None of our carniverous animals are fed

more than once a day, the time being 3½ o'clock. They would probably like to eat oftener, but by our present system we keep their appeties in good condition, and as far as possible prevent disease. A full grown lion or figer cats from twelve to fifteen pounds a day. The best of the meet is given to the The best of the meat is given to the lions tigers, leopards, pumas, jaguar, &c., and the inferior qualities to the wolves, byens, singos, eagles, &c. From three to six pounds a day are eaten by a leopard, a jaguar or puma. The fifteen animals in the lion and tiger house consume from one hundred e hundred and twenty-five pounds a The food given to the hyenas is mainly They grind the bones to powder and callow all of it. The meat given them is necally the shin and other tough parts. Little or none of the dressed horse goes to waste. In preparing food for birds, for in-stance, we chop the rib bones and meat all up together. The ground bone answers the purpose of gravel in the bird's stomach. Soft bones ground up are given to the quad-rupeds whenever such food is nocessary to put their stomachs in good condition. In their wild state many of these animals bowl and howl all night. In captivity they generally sleep all night, because their hunger is regularly appeased. In a state of nature they are sometimes obliged to go ten days without food, and when they get it they

In the Elephant House, The elephant "Jennie," which is about two-thirds grown and weighs about three and a half tons, eats daily on an average, of 100 pounds of hay, half-a-bushel of peas and peck of potatoes. Nobody knows how nany groundnuts she and the other ele-Mr. Prendergrast, the keeper of the animals in the elephant house, says that on Sundays and other holidays the little merchant at the door of that house, sometimes sells six bushels of groundnuts. Mr. Prendergast says the groundnuts do no harm to the elephants or chinoceros, but visitors are not allowed to give them or anything else to the hippopotamus. The principal food of the elephant is hay. Occasionally they are given bread, and once or twice a weak, they receive oats. "Jennie' drinks about sixty gallons of water daily She and the other elephants are fed once

day.

The wild bears and peccaries are fed twice a day, their food being generally the same as that given to common pigs. Each of them will eat daily two loaves of bread and a will eat daily two loaves of bread and a quart of potatoes.

The hippopotamus, which is three years old and weights 1,260 pounds, or about one-seventh of the weight of the full grand animal, eats food similar to the of a horse, taking a bucketful of cut feed at each of its two daily meals.

The principal food or "Fate," the rhinceros, is hay. "Pete" is ten feet long, exclusive of his tail, and weighs about three-and-a-half tons or more. Occasionally he is

and-a-half tons or more. Occasionally he is given vegetables and bread, the latter being especially relished by bim. Bread is given im for the same reason that sometimes prompts the gift of candy to children. As Mr. Prendergast says, "Pete' sometimes gets sulky or mad and slashes around his cage in a fearful way. When he is in that mood breast will generally pacify him." He east sixty or seventy pounds of hay in a day, and is given about half a bushel of bran two or three times a week. He drinks daily about sixty gallons of water. None of the animals in the elephant house cat meat. Rhinoceroses will crush a man or other animal with their teeth, but, it is said, they will not eat flesh.

days. He is the only animal in the place that possesses this luxury. The food given the zebra is like that of an ordinary horse. The "Zoo" specimen is not savage, but very stubborn, and a dangerous biter and kicker. Recently, when it was necessary to trim the animal's hoofs, nine men were required to hold her.

The two sea lions cat eighteen pounds of first days that the proof of the left by the points of the left by the left b

enjoys his shower bath these warm

The two sea from cat eighteen points of ish daily, being fed twice a day. The epicurean chimpanzee is given bread, milk, honey, extract of mait, sweet potatoes and occasionally oranges. The keeper must be very watchful of this animal's digestion.

Nervous Prostration Defeated.

Nothing can successfully meet the require-ments of exhausted powers and shattered nerves but a replacement of those elements which have been depleted. This must be done or complete prostration ensues. The only available resource that fills every essential is DUFFY's PURE MALY WISKEY. Used with prudent care it will inevitably defeat the most threatening possibilities of utter prostration. It is benefit cial alike to either sex and all occupations, and is patronized by the best in every community. Sold by all reliable druggists and grocers.

"Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy" "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy"
Is a wonderful book, setting forth in great detail just how miserable human beings can be.
But the whole horrible mess of misery may be
summed up in one word—dyspepsia. Anybody
who is afflicted with that disease knows the
whole wretched story. Anybody who has taken
Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia knows how
complete and happy is the cure. Mr. Chas. A.
Wilson, of St. Louis, writes, "Brown's Iron Bitters has greatly relieved me of weak stomach,
indigestion and dizziness,"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Persons Who are Past Fifty will find Dr. Ken edy's Favorite Remedy just about the medi ine they need when they need a medicine at all The ten years which follow that age are full of dangers which do not threaten younger men and women. This preparation gives tone to the system, greatly expels impurities and prevents the outeropping of diseases the seeds of which may have been sown in earlier life. Why not live out all your days in health and strength. jly10-Imd&w

I have taken one bottle of DR. GRAVES HEART REGULATOR for Heart Disease and find it all I could desire. A. A. Holbrook, Wor-cester, Mass. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalis, Cambridge, Mass. \$1.00 per bottle at druggista Out Door Sports.

Out Door Sports.

With the opening of the season of outdoor sports comes the time of trouble for the poor victims of Hay Fever and Rose Cold. For them flowers have no odor, and the summer little or no beauty. To snuff, sneeze and wipe their weeping eyes for three or four successive mouths,—this is their pitiable portion. There is no help in sea voyages, there is no help in high mountain air. But there is a positive cure in Ely's Cream Baim. Try it. If you continue to suffer it is because you neglect a remedy as sure as it is cheap and pleasant. jy23-2wdeod&w

I YSE IT IN COLD WATER, USE IT IN hot water, it will give good results-MIL LER'S BORAX SOAP.

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

ATLANTIC CITY. The Chester County House IS NOW OPEN.

Comfortable, homelike, situated very near the sea, with extended piazzas upon three ocean fronts. This House has long been known as a most pleasant summer retreat.

junes 2md

J. KEIM & SONS.

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Brown's Iron Bitters, THE BEST TONIC.

Trade Mark. QUALITY, PURITY-P-NOT QUANTITY.

Physicians and Druggists Recommend It

This medicine, combining from with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely CURES DYSPEPSIA. INDIGESTION, WEAKNESS, IMPURE BLOOD, MALARIA, CHILLS and FEVER and NEURALGIA.

It is an unfailing renedy for diseases of the Liver and Kidneys.

It is invaluable for diseases peculiar to women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause Headache os produce Constipation—OTHER from mediciner do.

do,
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates
the appetite, sids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of
Energy, &c., it has no equal.
The genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red
lines on wrapper. Take no othe: Made only by
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.,
BALTIMORE, Mb.

sept2-lyd&lyw(9) DALPITATION

OF THE HEART

CAN BE CURED

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