### HY INTELLIGENCER.

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, ( Bight Pages.)

PUREMED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, Too Dollars a Year in Advance.

OPRRESPONDENCE solicited from every part of the viale and country. Correspondents are reguested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for subtraction, but in proof of good faith. All ananymous letters will be consigned to the waste

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#### The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, AUGUST 21, 1888.

Pig Iron Here and There. The Philadelphia Record reprints an ar-le from the Indianapolis Freeman upon the iron furnaces of Alabama, which it says was written "by a gentleman engaged in the iron business in a Northern state, who has been at the pains to visit the iron region in Alabama and who writes what he knows from his own observation." The Record commends his observations to the pig iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania and advises them to set their houses in order for the coming transfer of the pig iron industry to these fields where the raw materials are so much more abundant and cheap than here.

Our iron manufacturers, in our opinion. will have ample time to do this thing. The Indianapolis observer reports what has many times before been reported, and tells no new tale to Pennsylvania pig iron manufacturers. They have heard and they have been there to see. They found what he found, that Alabama has great natural deposits of iron and coal in close proximity and that in the future it will certainly be a great iron manufacturing district. Many of those who have gone down to see have left their money there in a mineral investment, against the coming time when it may be fruitful. A number of Northern manufacturers have even now built furnaces there, and more will do so from time

But there is no need for fear that a cessation of pig iron making in Pennsylvania is coming. She, too, has abundant ore and coal; they will be brought together with sufficient cheapness to enable them to be utilized. At present our manufacturers here are suffering from the unduly high Treight charges of the carrying companies upon their raw materials. These companies, under the pressure of their financial needs and the burthen of their watered capital, squeeze their supporting industries out of the last cent. But they will take heed not to destroy them, and will before

per liberality. Pennsylvania furnaces will always have a protection from Alabama competition in to the home market for pig iron. At present they have, beside this, the advantage of better organization of their business and greater skill and economy in working their furnaces. Iron could be made in Alabama cheaper than it is, but that it is a now industry there, with mainly green hands at the work. There is but one furnace near Birmingham that is managed with Northern thrift and intelligence, and there iron is probably made for the nine dollars per ton, at which the Indianapolis observer thinks it is made everywhere. He has been somewhat deceived by surface appearances. He reports that it takes two tons of ore at ninety cents per ton, one and six-tenths tons of coal, worth a dollar and eighty-four cents, and a half-ton of limestone.worth forty-five cents.to make a ton of iron : and when he doubles this four dollars and nine cents, to cover cost of labor, interest and repairs, he thinks he is making a liberal allowance; as he would be, if he was considering the working of a well managed furnace at the North. His raw materials, however, we think he makes too cheap. The iron ore is brought a distance of anywhere from five to thirty miles to the furnaces at Birmingham, and may be mined and put there for ninety cents per ton, probably, under favorable circumstances. But it is also worth something in the ground. The furnaces all own their ore land, and may choose, in their estimates of cost, to put no value on the ore in place; but in their capital account they doubtless value it high enough. Then the coal must be of the best quality for a ton and six-tenths to make a ton of iron, and it will not do to take the price of coal generally and put it in the cost estimate as the price of picked and clean coal. The coal must also be coked, which is an important element of cost and waste. We need to add not less than fifty per cent. to our Indiana observer's estimate of the value of

raw materials in a ton of Alabama pig iron

to get near their probable cost to a well

managed furnace. And these items of cost

will increase rather than diminish with

time. The price of ore and coal will na-

turally grow with the increasing demand for them; and there is no likelihood that Al-

abama pig iron will be made for many a

year at much less than nine dol-

lars per ton under the best condi-

tions; and Pennsylvania furnaces will be

able to meet that price, if necessary,

through their nearness to their market and

the reduction in railway charges upon their

raw materials, made necessary by the

competition of the South. The Alabama

the Northern market by the low charges of Southern railroads, greedy for busi-ness; and the laws of trade will be

as to leave the Pennsylvania pig iron manu-

cturer in possession of his business, so

ing as Pennsylvania has ore to smelt and

afacturer is only now able to get into

to so adjust prices, in the future,

The Time to Build.

coal to do it with.

One of the most absurd notions that ever ides that public improvements ought not to be made in times of business and labor depression, when money is abundent, capi-tal seeks investment and labor is wanting

work. Two of our recent grand juries have been infected with this heresy, and while reporting that a new jail was needed, have declined to recommend its erection at this time, "owing to the depressed condition of trade and financial affairs."

If it be true that a new jail is peeded this is the very time to build it. When "trade and financial affairs" are depressed, materials and labor are cheapest and money can be borrowed at the lowest rates of interest. The interest on county bonds issued now to build a new jail could be saved three-fold in a year by an honest and economical administration of our public affairs. If the county officers all earned their salaries and none of the magistrates and constables got away with fees which they did not legally and equitably earn, the new jail could be paid for in ten years.

But if it is to be built any time in the near future, now is the accepted time.

Give Him a Chance.

P. H. Dowling, the postmaster at Toledo Ohio, announces his political conversion. He thinks that his late party in that state is being misled; and it fails to command his further allegiance because its conven tion undertook to rebuke Cleveland, whom he thinks "deserves the support of every thinking American citizen, irrespective of party, in what he is doing." He says: Those who denounce him are recreant to the commonest principles of patriotic duty, and are not fit to be trusted with official place or power. Holding the views I do. I most emphatically decline to march in the so-called Republican procession this fall. I cannot obey the commands of any such leaders, and shall resist every effort they put forth to subvert good government and exalt themselves at the expense of a reunited country."

Mr. Dowling, it is related, has always been one of the leading Republicans of the state, was postmaster under Grant, revenue agent under Hayes, again postmaster under Arthur, and is one of the leaders of the larger faction of the Republican party in Ohio.

The conversion of such a man is noteworthy.

He may expect, however, to be sneered at by his late co-Republicans as well as by his future co-Democrats, because, while he announces his change of heart, he holds on to the commission of postmaster.

Not that a postmaster cannot be regene rated. Heaven forbid the thought! But the suspicious people will suspect Postmaster Dowling of a desire not to be removed; and his sincerity will be dis-

counted. He should be given an early chance to resign; and then he will figure effectively as a martyr of principle as well as an apostle of sound doctrine.

Ir seems that owing to some technical omis sion Cieveland and Hendricks were never formally notified of their election. Somehow or other they seem to have found it out.

THE marvelous celerity of the modern ocean passage is one of the important steps in the general human progress that has been made in the latter half of the present century. Time was when a sailing vessel from England was liable to be tossed on the deep for two months in making the passage from Queenstown to New York. On Saturday the steamship Etruria arrived in New York bay after having crossed the ocean in the unparalleled time of six days, five hours and thirty-one minutes. Until this performance the best record was that made by the Oregon in August, 1884, when it took six long be compelled to treat them with a days, ten hours and ten minutes to make the same journey. The Etruria is now the queen of fast ocean travellers from the additional fact that on August 7 last she made the fastest eastward trip and followed up that feat by lowering all records for a western passage. The best time made by the Etruria in any one day in this last exploit was 465 miles and the lowest was 424 miles. Before the year 1900 rolls around a five-day trip will probably not be at all noteworthy.

> If the proposed American Exhibition in Lendon is a swindle, the whole story should be promptly given to the public.

TWENTY-FOUR little girls dressed in white, mounted on a wagon bearing aloft a banner inscribed "shall the innocent be slain"; Mrs. Gen. Booth commanding the procession; wagous laden with women draped in mourning, and 150,000 persons attending the proceedings-were features of the Social Purity demonstration in staid England's metropolis on Saturday. A populace capable of such a movement is either more mercurial than England's has been rated to be, or the causes for the reform demanded are very widespread and deep-reachibg.

Ir is a significant fact that of the 3,977 miles of railroad built in the United States last year, more than one-third, or 1,496 miles were contributed by Southern states.

THE letter which Bishop Keane, the Catholic bishop of Richmond, sends to Mr. Keiley, commiserating him in his tribulations as a rejected minister, is unnecessarily heated and borders closely on the intemperate. It is going too far to say that slights offered Mr. Keiley by Italy and Austria fall likewise upon the whole body of Catholics of the United States and even upon Pope Leo him-self. Mr. Keiley spoke his honest convictions about the government of Victor Emanuel in his Richmond speech, and as they were not very complimentary to that monarch it is but natural that his son should desire some other person than Mr. Kelley as the representative of the United States to Italy, if that desideration can be easily se-cured. The representation of one country in the courts of another is purely a question of international comity, and one of the un written laws of courtesy between nations dictates that the representative shall be agreeable to the foreign power whither he is depu-tized. Mr. Keiley does not meet such requirements from Italy or Austria, and that is, the gist of all the pother that has been raised about his rejection. To say that the Catholies of the United States and the Pope are slightingly treated in the refusal of Italy or Austria to receive him is to utter

THE INTELLIGENCER feels greatly comforted to find that the Columbia Spy coincides with its suggestion that a monument to Meade ought to be erected on the Gettysburg field, notwithstanding the Spy has "so often disagreed" with the INTELLIGENCER. As the Duke of Wellington said at Waterloo when he found Michael Rafferty was in the ranks. "Now let the battle begin." ranks, "Now let the battle begin."

ALL the lies circulated about Mr. Tilden's alleged difference with the administration cannot draw the great statesman from his dignified retirement. One year ago the Sage of Gramercy park adopted the proper course in reference to rumors of this description. "It is an endless task," he said, "and no sooner is one fabrication disposed of than another starts up in its place. At my time of life it is not worth the while to engage in endless contradictions, even though silence might appear to my friends to give consent."

O'Donovan Rossa, writing of the inac-tivity of his alleged dynamite agents in Europe, says: "You have plenty of oat-meal and won't use it." The same cannot be said of Rossa's mouth.

CHICAGO, for its own reputation, cannot afford to let that bright little weekly literary publication, The Current, die. It is too good to expire so young.

#### LAST WEEK'S COURT.

During the past week one of the most remarkable quarter sessions courts in the history of the county was held. To start with, it was the largest—more cases having been returned to it and disposed of than ever before to any term of court.

Judge Patterson, in his instructions to the grand inquest, said, besides other things: "It is also charged that some aldormen, justices and constables are in the habit of urging persons to make compaint on assault and battery, surely of the peace and other cases, thus largely swelling the number of petty cases to be disposed of by court. There is no way of reaching these cases except through the grand jury, whose duty it will be to carefully inquire into them and if the cases brought before the grand jury are unfounded, it is their duty to ignore them and put the costs on the prosecutors, even though put the costs on the prosecutors, even though the prosecutors be officers of the law."

The grand inquest took advantage of the above instructions to put costs in several cases on officers of the law. The first one who was directed to pay costs was Officer Wittlek, in a prosecution he brought against a resident of Columbia for violating his marital vows. Later in the week, however, the grand jury reconsidered that part of their finding and exonerated the constable from costs, putting them on the county.

Alderman Spurrier was the next officer on

Alderman Spurrier was the next officer on whom the costs were imposed. He had en-tertained a complaint for assault and battery against Private Watchman Geo. F. Parker ought by Robert J. Evans. After a hear ing in the case the alderman decided to return it to the April sessions. The parties to the suit then agreed to settle the case and the alderman was requested not to return it to that sessions, Parker desiring time to raise that sessions, Parker desiring time to raise
the money so as to pay the costs. Time was
given, Parker did not raise the costs and the
adderman returned it to the August term,
with the result above mentioned. The alderman's counsel has been granted a rule to show
cause why so much of the finding of the inquest, as imposed costs on him, should not be stricken off on the ground that he was not the prosecutor and there was no evidence that he had done anything but discharged his duty as a committing magistrate in re-turning the case to court.

CONSTABLE KLINE MULCTED IN COSTS. The grand inquest uext turned their atten tion to two cases of assault and battery, growion to two cases of assault and battery, grow-ing out of a family fight, and they put the costs in these cases on Constable Kline. These were returned to court by Alderman Fordney, and the complainant was accom-panied to the magistrate's office by an ex-county officer who vouched for her credi-bility. The warrants were given to Constable Kline to serve, because the defendant lived in his neighborhood, and that, he says, is all the connection he had with the cases. A rule to strike off the costs has been granted by the

Coroner Honaman was the next official who was a victim of the grand jury. He was the prosecutor in a case against H. Wilson Robinson, of Salisbury township, for interfering with and obstructing him in the discharge of his duty. The facts of the case are that a son of Mr. Robinson was drowned. The coroner went to the his residence to hold an inquest but was prevented from entering the house for that purpose on the ground that the inquest was not necessary. The coroner was unsuccessful in his efforts to convince Mr. Robinson that he was compelled under the law to hold the inquest, and he then brought suit. The grand quest, and he then brought suit. The grand inquest evidently took the same view of the matter that an inquest was unnecessary, for they imposed the costs on the coroner. In this case also the court granted a rule to show cause why the costs should not be stricken

INDICTING A DEAD MAN. Several years ago complaint was made against James Shaw for murdering his wife. Shaw fled from the county and died in a Baltimore hospital a few months after the murder. In order to get the bill of in-dictment disposed of, it was sent to the grand jury. Coroner Shiffer was the only witness subported and his testimony was to the effect that Shaw died as above stated. It was fully expected that the bill would be ignored, but it was not, as the grand inquest

Bill Green stole a horse from William Mc-Ardie a few years ago and skipped out, be-coming a fugitive from justice. In order to be able to try him, if he returned at any time, an indictment was sent before the grand jury. The testimony warranted a true bifi, but the grand inquest did not think so, for they ignored it. Edward Shaddick, from Columbia, was in

the dock ready to plead guilty to an indictment charging him with the larceny of a buffalo robe. The grand jury saved him the trouble, for they ignored the bill and Edward was given his liberty. THE CAUSE OF THE MANY CASES.

The grand jury in their report referred in the usual terms to the large number of petty cases returned. They disposed of some of them by putting costs on the prosecutors, In all they ignored 64 out of the 179 cases, over 35 per cent. If the grand inquest had inquired as to the reason why so many trifling cases reached court, they would have learned that it is because magistrates and constables are now not being paid for dismissed cases. Solicitor Fry refuses to approve and the county commissioners decline to pay such bills. The magistrates say they do not want to do their work for nothing and as the contract. to do their work for nothing and as they cannot receive pay for dismissed cases, they return everything to court no matter how
trifling, if prima face cases are made out;
although, judging from past experience, they
would doubtless dismiss many of them if
they were sure of getting their costs. While therefore the county is saved the costs and expenses in "dismissed cases" they accumulate and are increased under the head of court bills. The witness fees paid by the county, we understand, have greatly increased since the payment of costs in dismissed cases was storped.

missed cases was stopped.

COURT AND STATES ATTORNEY. The row between the court and district attorney, over the refusal of the latter officer to enter a nol pros, in cases brought into court against small boys, has been the subject of conagainst small boys, has been the subject of considerable discussion among our lawyers and citizens. The general opinion among laymen is that the judge did perfectly right in chasing the boys home and reprimanding the prosecutors. The legal question as to whether, the district attorney must enter a not pros on the order of the court will be argued at length before a full bench, at the September term of court. The action of Judge Patterson has been made the subject of the following editorial which appeared in the Philadelphia Times on Sunday, under the caption "The Crimes of Small

appeared in the Philadelphia Times on Sunday, under the caption "The Crimes of Small Boys":

"The action of Judge Patterson, of Laucaster, in dismissing indictments against two boys, only eight and ten years of age respectively, is deserving of the highest commendation. One was charged with taking a box of licorice balls from a store and the other had in some way trespassed upon some property. in some way trespassed upon some property belonging to the railway at Bird-in-Hand. The judge ordered that a nolle prosequi be issued in each case against the protest of the district attorney.

issued in each case against the protest of the district attorney.

"There has been marked and general tendency of late years to prosecute children for offenses of the gravity of which they can have no adequate idea. In some cases they may represent a precocity for crime, but even then they do not and cannot understand at their tender years the seriousness of the offenses charged against them. But in the majority of instances such incursions represent nothing more serious than the mischief inherent in every boy.

inherent in every boy.

"In any event presecution and conviction are almost certain to make criminals of the are almost certain to make criminals of the victims. As a rule, parents may be trusted to correct any tendencies to malicious mischief if the officers of the law will direct their attention to the matter, while the natural childish tear of a constable or a policeman may be depended upon, as a rule, to keep boys of such years in restraint. If Judge Patterson's example were more generally followed it cannot be doubted that many young persons would be kept out of crime and made useful to themselves and society."

TOO MANY INDICTMENTS. The grand jury also referred in their report to the multiplication of indictments. Nearly every grand jury for fifteen years has done the same thing, and the practice still continues. Judge Patterson, however, be-fore discharging the grand jury, told them he would do his part hereafter by ordering he would do his part hereafter by ordering that the magistrate be paid only in one case where more than that number is returned. For instance, five men are complained against for assault and battery on a person. These five defendants should be included in one complaint and one indictment. In such a case the practice now is five complaints and five indictments. In assault and battery

mass where threats are made, two cases are myariably returned. Hereafter the surety asse must be included in the assentl and battery. If the court can stop the multiplica-tion of cases, thousands of dollars can be saved annually.

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Every Strain or Cold Attacks that Weak Back and nearly prostrates you.

Brown's Iron Bitters,

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STRENGTHENS THE MUSCLES, STEADIES THE NERVES, ENRICHES THE BLOOD. GIVES NEW VIGOR.

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At Astonishing Low Prices.

LINEN NAPKINS & TOWELS at Low Prices.

TWILLED ALL-WOOL RED FLANNEL, 25c., worth 40c.

TANTON FLANNELS, 5c., 65cc., 9c. and 12cbc., These goods are worth from 2c. to 5c. a yard more, being much better goods than any goods offered at these prices.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS at \$2.50, worth \$3.50.

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GENUINE SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, only 10c., reduced from 25c.

SATINES IN DARK COLORS FOR FALL, only 1234c., worth 15c.

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One Hundred Dozen

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GERMAN TABLE LINEN

355c., worth 50c. a yard.

ONE CASE FULL WIDTH

RED DAMASK TABLING,

2)c. a yard, usual price, 3714c.

ONE CASE FULL SIZE

Honey Comb Quilts,

ase., usually sold at 75c.

One Case Large LANCASTER QUILTS, only

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Opened to-day, a New Line of DARK GROUND
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At 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c. a yard.

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At te. a yard.

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At 640; worth 15c.

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At 4c., 5c., 6c. a yard.

Remnant Table Linens,

At 15c., 29c. and 25c. a yard.

REMNANT TOWELINGS.

At 3c., 4c., 5c. a yard.

Remnant Dress Plaids.

At 8/4e; worth 12c.

REMNANT DRESS GINGHAMS.

At 8c : worth 15c.

1,000 Yards Remnant All-Wool Cassimeres,

FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S SUITS AT

ONE-FOURTH VALUE.

Cor. West King and Prince Sts.

J. B. MARTIN & CO.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

THE NEW JAIL.

The grand inquest sdmit that a new jail is a necessity, but decline to recommend a new prison, owing to the depressed condition of trade. If a new prison is a necessity it should be built at once. The ground for the same will cost nothing, as it is conceded it will be built on the county farm, and it can never be erected for less money than now when labor and materials are cheap. The money arising from the sale of the site of the old prison could be applied to the erection of the new one. Money is plentiful and could be borrowed at a low rate of interest. The difference in cost between the value of the lot on which the prison stands and the cost of erecting the new one need not be paid for many years to come. The debt of the county is small, considering the value of our public buildings, and the cost of a new prison added to the present debt would not be a burden on our rich county.

There were only a few important cases tried during the week, and a long term of imprisonment was imposed on one man only. THE NEW JALL.

PERSONAL.

HENRY WARD BEECHER will be 72 years PROFESSOR JOHN YOUNG, died in Indianapolis, Indiana, Sunday night, aged 69 years.
He was consul to Belfast, Ireland, under President Lincoln and professor of languages at Butler university, Irvington, Indiana.
MR, JOSEPH C. MACKIN, the eminont Mil. Joseph C. Mackin, the eminent Chicago statesman and manipulator of ballots, occupies his leisure in the prison ceil by contriving surprises for his visitors with bent pins. He informs everybody that he is the resident member of the reform committee, put in there to see that the others do not carry off the jail.

JUDGE WM. MOTTER, of Hagerstown, Md., died on Sunday, aged about seventy years. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1807, a member of the state Senate, and for many years judge of the circuit court of Washington county. Judge Motter was a Democrat of long standing, and enjoyed the fullest degree of confidence of the people.

CHARLES A. GAMBRILL, a wealthy Baltimore merchant, died suddenly at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, on Sunday
evening. A number of empty bottles were
found in his room, one of which had contained spirits of ammonia, and another had
been filled with valerian. Both were empty,
and it is thought that the deceased merchant
took an overdose of one or the other, and
died from the effects. died from the effects.

BISHOP JOHN J. KEANE, of the Catholic diocese of Richmond, Va., has written a let-ter to Minister A. M. Keiley condoling with him in his persecutions. The bishop says: "I allude to the treatment inflicted on you as an insult not only to one of the most high-ly and deservedly esteemed Catholics of the diocese of Richmond and one of the most honored citizens of Virginia, but through him to all his fellow Catholics and fellow citizens in this country and to the Holy Father himself."

John Doyle left Syracuse, N. Y., ten years

ago and went to California, leaving his wite and young child. Two years later his wife, hearing of his death, married James Martin by whom she has two children. Doyle re-turned on Saturday and says he will compel the mother to give up his daughter.

FORGIVENESS.

The best revenge is love, disarm Auger with smiles, heal wounds with balm, Give water to thy thirsty foe! The sandal tree as it to prove, How sweet to conquer hate by love, Perfumes the axe that laid it low !

Common equity forbids the ruthless robbery of mindand body byexcessive demands without reasonable compensation. Persistence in such a course exhausta all the original force unless they are reapplied, and the end soon comes. Nothing equals DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY for perfect efficiency in mental or physical reconstruction. Made from the finest barley by a new purifying process that absolutely exclude all hurtful elements, it furnishes nitrogen to the brain, carbon for the system and cleansing for the blood, without, without clogging the natural channels with the dregs and debris of harmful drugs as decocted medicines do. Any first-class doctor will confirm these facts. Sold by any reliable grocer or druggist.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Mr. K— tried to cut his throat, and nearly succeeded, leaving a gash which the doctors sewed up. He was led to this act by despondency. Despondency came on as the result of chronic dyspepsia and debility. This poor fellow's trouble might have been spaced had he made timely use of Brown's Iron Bitters, which by invigorating his blood and rooting out his dyspepsia would have made him healthy and cheerful, Mr. W. C. Wilcott, Portland Me., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is an excellent remedy for nervous complaints."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Who does not delight to see a good looking face? Yet crysinglas disfigures the features almost beyond recognition. But this is not the worst of it. This disease is as dangerous as it is repuisive. It is sometimes called "St. Anthony's Fire," and often causes sudden death. Mr. S. R. Carpenter, of Grandville, N. Y., had it in both legs and was cured by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The medicine excels all others for the blood. Especially adapted to persons in feeble health.

Prize fights, lotteries, walking matches, and balloon ascensions are usually humbugs of the worst sort. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not a humbug. It is a quick cure for aches and sprains, and is just as good for a lameness. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 129 North Queen street, Lancaster.

UNDERTAKING.

I INDERTAKING.

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Liston's Extract of Beef. PINEST IN THE WORLD. Established, 1785. H. E. SLAYMAKER, Agt., J. B. Martin & Co., THE MANSION.

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The Leading and Largest Hotel. Finely loca ted, elegantly furnished and liberally managed Electric bells, lights, and all modern improve-ments. Good orchestra.

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Cassimere Suits, Linen Suits, Pongee Coats and Vests, Alpaca Coats, Plain Linen Pants, Corkscrew Suits, Serge Coats and Vests, Seersucker Coats and Vests, White Vests, Fancy Vests, Linen Dusters, Mohair Dusters, &c., &c., &c.

### Furnishing Goods.

Summer Neckwear, Gauze Underwear, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Balbriggan Underwear, Half-Hose, White Shirts, Feather-Weight Drawers, &c.

## HAGER & BROTHER.

25 WEST KING STREET.

CHEAP STORE.

Carpets and Mattings, METZGER & HAUGHMAN'S,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES AT VERY LOW PRICES. Carpets, Mattings, Mattings, Carpets, Carpets

Also, LARGE LOT OF WHITE COUNTERPANES,

From the late Great Auction Sale in New York, at 65c., 75c., \$1.00 and up to \$5.00. You will get Metzger & Haughman's Cheap Store,

43 WEST KING ST., LANCASTER, PA. Between the Cooper House and Sorre! Horse Hotel.

NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.

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SEVERAL SPECIAL LOTS

BLACK SILKS! - - -BLACK SILKS ! JUST OPENED, at \$1.00, \$1.12, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Decidedly the Best Silks for the money ever offered. Also LUPIN'S BLACK CASHMERE and HENELETTA CLOTHS for Mourning Purposes, Full Lines at All Prices. Also LUPIN'S BLACK CASHMERE SHAWLS Double and Single.

Jerseys! Jerseys!! Jerseys!!! At 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, up.

## R. E. FAHNESTOCK,

Next Door to the Court House, Lancaster, Pa.

BOWERS & HURST.

26 and 28 North Queen Street.

AUCTION BARGAINS OPENING TO-DAY. Large Lot of Quiits, with and without fringe, which we shall offer very low. Velveteens, Black Crinolines, Handketchiefs, bought away down in price and to be sold quick, will be marked low. Men's Scarlet Shirts only 50c, and the quality very good: now is the time to buy them while they are here; they wont last long. Ladies Jerseys, a big drive at 50c; they self has; we have lots of them in all sizes. Better Jerseys, new style vest front, elegant quality, only \$1.00 and up. New Hamburgs, an elegant line open to-day. Two cases New Satines and Prints, all new choice styles; come and see them, you cannot belp but be suited. Our space will not permit us to enumerate all the New Goods we are opening to-day, but they are many of all kinds and will be sold extremely low.

#### BOWERS & HURST.

NOS. 26 and 28 NORTH QUEEN STREET. - - Lancaster, Pa.

TALINN & BRENEMAN.

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Tobacco Growers will find it greatly to their advantage to have a pair of the

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The Best Shears for Cutting Off Tobacco. No Stooping.

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Blank Books, Writing Papers, Envelopes, Writing Fluids and Inks. HOLLAND'S GOLD PENS,

Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Pocket Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, and an Assortment of Fine and Staple Stationery.

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